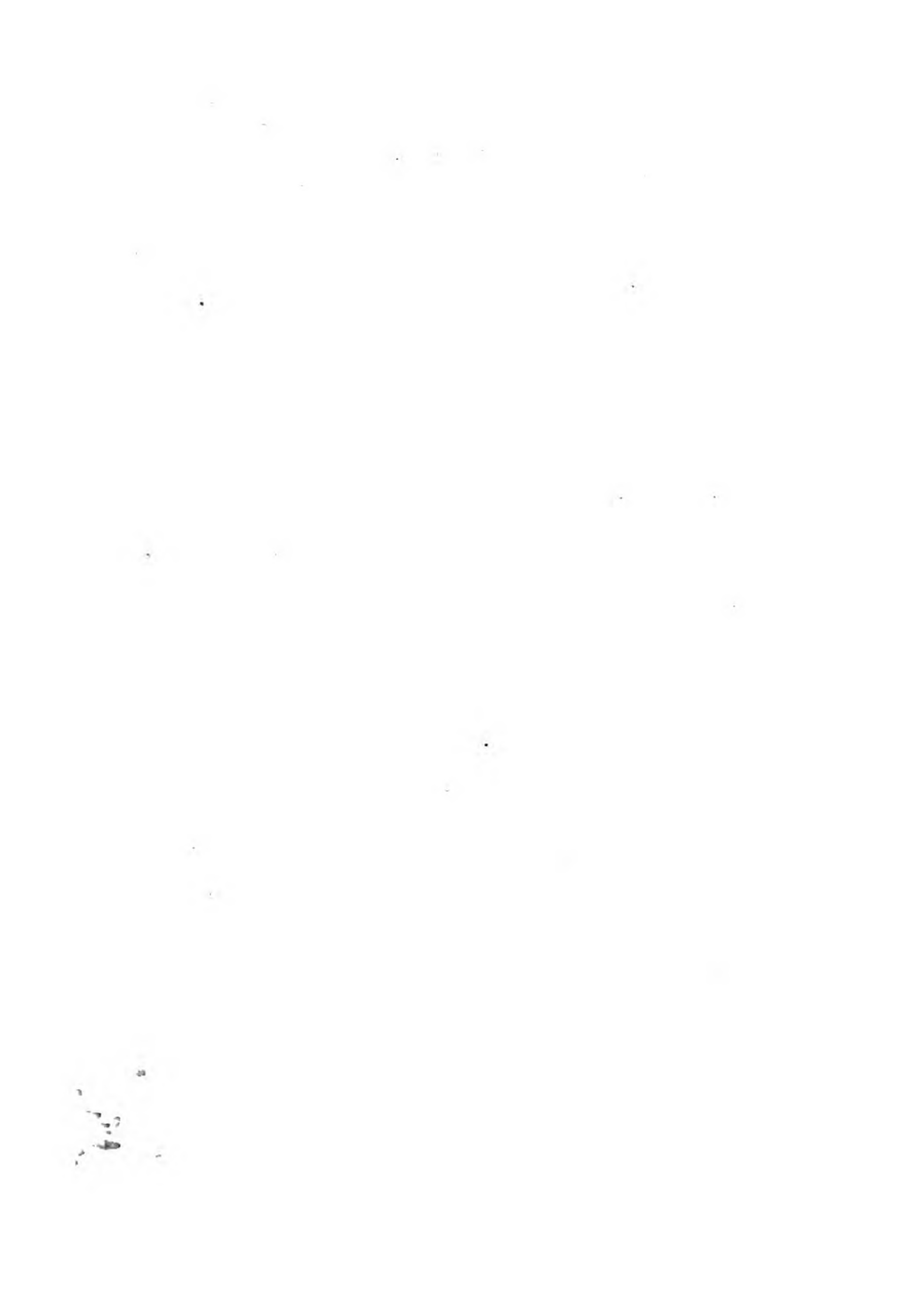




Mys B.1





REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,
FOR
1863-64.



2



CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

JUDICIAL.

PART I.—*Civil Justice.*

	<i>Para.</i>
1. ORIGINAL SUITS.	
Original Suits	3
Classification	6
Value	7
Duration of cases disposed of	8
Duration of cases pending	9
Cost	10
2. APPEAL CASES.	
Appeals	11
Duration of cases disposed of and pending	12
Execution	13
Miscellaneous cases, &c.	14
Civil Debtor's Jail	15
Fees	16

PART II.—*Criminal Justice.*

Original Trials	17
Trials conducted with the aid of Panchayetdars or Assessors... ..	20
Nature of punishment	21
Duration of cases disposed of	22
Date of old cases pending	23
Appeals	24
European British subjects	26
Justices of the Peace	27
Miscellaneous cases	28
Stolen property and fines recovered	29
Compensation to complainants	30
Amends to the accused parties and property forfeited or confiscated	31

PART III.—*Police.*

State of Crime	32
-----------------------	----

PART IV.—*Jails.*

Jails37-45
--------------	----------

GENERAL REMARKS.

General Remarks	46-65
------------------------	-------

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

I. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKAREE.

1. LAND REVENUE.

						<i>Para.</i>
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	66
Sale of Government lands			...	...	...	67
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	68
2. FORESTS	...	...	...	...	...	70
3. ABKAREE ...	...	...	...	...	...	71

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

Assessed Taxes	72
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

III.—CUSTOMS.

Customs	73
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

IV.—SALT.

Salt	74
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

V.—OPIUM.

Opium	75
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

VI.—STAMPS.

Stamps	77
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

VII.—POST OFFICE.

Post Office	78
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

VIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Law and Justice	79
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

IX.—POLICE.

Police	80
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works	81
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous	82
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCE.

Demand, Collections, and Balance	83
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

REVENUE MEASURES.

Introduction of the system of Revenue Procedure and classification of cases	...	...	...	...	...	86
Revision of sayar and abolition of duty on certain articles	...	...	...	...	...	93
Sudder Distillery and License system introduced	...	...	...	...	...	100

	<i>Para.</i>
Assessed Taxes and Stamp Duties	103
Revision of Statistical and Revenue Returns	104
Arrangement of Records	106
Village Vernacular Accounts and Land Registers	107

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

Direct aid from Government	108
Extension of the scheme	112
Establishment of Officers	113
Government Schools and improvement of Native Schools	114
Grants-in-aid	115
Difficulties encountered in carrying out the scheme	116
Expenditure	118

I.—NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.

Bangalore High School	121
Normal School	122
Engineering School	123
District Schools, Bangalore	124
„ Toomcoor	125
„ Colar	126

II.—ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Mysore	127
Hassan	128

III.—NUGUR DIVISION.

Shimogah	130
Chickmoogloor	132
Chittledroog	133
Grant-in-aid Schools	134
Observations on English and Vernacular Education	136
Maximum of English Schools	139
Classification	140
Curriculum	142
Canarese Schools	143
Book Department	146
Educational agencies other than Government	152
Missionary Labors	153

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cash Transactions	159
--------------------------	-----

PART I.—*Original Works.*

A.—MILITARY.

Military	160
-----------------	-----

BANGALORE PETTAH.

Proposed New Pettah...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Para.</i> 247
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	249

MYSORE.

Proposed Market	...	...	...	...	...	254
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	255
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	256
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	257

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER STATIONS.

Toomcoor	...	...	...	...	...	259
Chittledroog	...	...	...	...	...	261

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

Mail cart discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	263
Pay of Runners increased	...	...	...	...	...	264
Imperial Post Offices abolished	...	...	...	...	...	265

SECTION VI.

POLITICAL.

Political	268
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

Mysore Local Force.

Sillahdars	...	...	...	...	...	270
Lines	...	...	...	...	...	271
Bar	...	...	...	...	...	273
Lines...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Distribution of the Force	...	...	...	...	...	275
New Cantonment at Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	276
Bursting of Unserviceable Ordnance	...	...	...	...	...	280
Her Majesty's Troops	...	...	...	...	...	281

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

Introduction of the new system of accounts	...	...	...	...	286
Forms of Talook accounts	...	...	...	...	287
District accounts	...	...	...	...	290
Improvements in Treasury Details	...	...	...	...	291
Formation of Treasury Account Cash Departments	...	...	...	...	292

	<i>Para.</i>
Security of Treasure	293
Remittances	294
Disbursements in Talooks	295
Deposits and Unadjusted Disbursements...	296
Supply of Funds to separate Departments	297
Bills of Exchange, &c.	298
Civil Pay Master's audit	299
Currency Notes	303
Copper Currency	306
Stamps	308

SECTION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—POPULATION.

Numbers	309
Public health	310

II.—EMIGRATION.

Emigration... ..	311
------------------	-----

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Season, Crops, and Rainfall, Nundidroog Division	314
" " Ashtagram " 	320
" " Nugur " 	327
Area of land under cultivation	330
Buttai and Cundayem	331
Ruined Tanks and Wells	334
Issue of Pottahs	335
Coffee	336
Cotton	346
Prices	350
Condition of the Ryots	351
Cattle	358
Sheep	360
Sheep Farm Station	362
Model Farms and Agricultural Exhibitions	363
General prospects	364

IV.—FORESTS.

Conservator and Establishments	365
Classification of Forests	368
Former system of Conservancy	369
Collection and preservation of Sandal-wood	371
Sales	374
Timber Forests	376
Resting Huts	379
Forest produce	380
Rights of ryots paying land assessment	383
Wood merchants and Bamboo sellers	384
Charcoal and Firewood.	385
Forests and renting Jungles on lease	387
Results anticipated	388

X.—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

	<i>Para.</i>
The Lal Bagh at Bangalore	482
Mr. New, the first Superintendent	486
Mr. Black, the present Superintendent	488
Operations	489
Fruit Department	494
Sale of Produce }	498
Expense to Government }	499
Popularity with Europeans and Natives	501
Soldiers' Gardens	502
Deria Dawlut Bagh, Seringapatam	505
Residency Garden, Mysore	505

ARBORICULTURE.

Former Measures	507
Want of success	509
Fresh endeavours	511

XI.—GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Museum proposed	513
Measures taken	514
Sculptures and Inscriptions	515
Coins	516

XII.—MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Establishment enlarged	518
Value of work	519
Cheapness of Publications	520
Early Canarese Printing	524
Progress	525
Introduction of Spaces and Capitals	527

Tour through the Mulnaad.

Tour through the Mulnaad	531—534
---------------------------------	---------

Conclusion.

Conclusion	535
Extract from Report by Colonel Dobbs	549
Officers of the Commission	550

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,
For 1863-64.

SECTION 1.—*Judicial for 1863.*

In pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Government, this Report has been drawn up for the calendar year 1863 instead of for the official year, as was formerly the practice in this province, but the administrative details of the year under report have been, when necessary, compared with those of the previous official year, as such a comparison (although the statistical data of four months are identical to both periods) is considered to be sufficient for all practical purposes, and because the more strictly accurate comparison with the preceding calendar year 1862 would have entailed an amount of unnecessary labor on the Establishments, not only of this Office, but on those of the District and Divisional Courts, in eliminating from former Returns the statistical details of the particular months which were comprised in the latter year, in order to obtain the aggregate results of the same.

2. The orders of Government above referred to were not received until some time after the close of the year under review, and I therefore consider it right to point out that the state of the files in general, at the end of December, was not perhaps altogether quite so satisfactory as it would have been had it been previously known that there would be a change of system, and that the Annual Returns were to be finally closed on that date instead of, as heretofore, on the 30th of April.

PART 1.—*Civil Justice.*

1.—ORIGINAL SUITS.

3. Table No. 1 shows the number of original suits filed and disposed of in all the Courts of the province. It will be seen therefrom that during the year under review, the number of suits filed, excluding those which were transferred from one Court to another for disposal, was 7,834, as against 19,129 of the preceding official year. The latter figure must, of course, be considered an entirely exceptional one, as there was during that year a great accession of suits in the Civil Courts of the country, in anticipation of the new Stamp Rules coming into force, as was prominently alluded to in my last Report, but to the above circumstance alone cannot be ascribed the very considerable decrease in the number of institutions in the year under report. The decrease I consider is mainly attributable to the salutary check which has been placed upon litigation by the Rules in question, which require from

Original suits.
Appendix A, Table No. 1.

plaintiffs the prepayment of an institution fee, instead of leaving it to be decided according to the glorious uncertainties of law, whether any, or what fees or costs of Court are to be charged, and from whom levied; a state of things which is perhaps more in accordance with the speculative turn of mind ordinarily possessed by the natives of this country. The above view is further supported if a comparison of the number of suits filed in the past year be made with that of the official year 1861-62. In the latter year the number was 16,272, or more than double that of the year under review. The reduction in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Amildars from Rs. 500 to 100 has also been adduced by some Officers as having contributed, in some measure, to the decrease in question, and I have no doubt that the fact of litigation having been made more irksome and inconvenient has had something to do with bringing about the above state of things. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Amildars has, upon my recommendation, been again placed very nearly on its former footing, and I have no doubt the change will result in adding once more to the Talook files.

4. Including the balance of the year before last, the aggregate number of original suits which stood for disposal on the files of the Courts during the year under report was 12,995; of these 11,478, or 88·32 per cent., were cleared off by them in the following proportions, namely:—

By Amildars	...	72·87	per cent.	of the whole number disposed of.
By Assistant Superintendents	...	5·	do.	do. do.
By Judges of the Bangalore Small Cause Court	...	21·55	do.	do. do.
By Deputy Superintendents of Districts	...	·58	do.	do. do.

5. The percentage of decisions in favor of the plaintiffs to the total number of decrees passed in last year was 61·74, or 14·8 per cent. less than in the year preceding.

6. The suits instituted during the year under review have been classified, according to their nature and pecuniary value, in Appendix A, Table No. 2. It appears from this Statement that the largest proportion, *viz.*, 6,757, or 82·38 per cent., were suits not exceeding Rs. 100, and that only 397 were above Rs. 300 in value. Most of the suits again, *viz.*, 46·2 per cent., were actions of debt between traders and agriculturists, about one-fourth only of these being secured by stamped Bonds. Actions of a similar description between bankers or traders and each other consisted of 8·7 per cent., thus making the aggregate percentage of suits of this nature amount to 55·1. The suits between master and servant consisted of nearly 10 per cent.

7. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past year was Rs. 15,84,329-13-4 as against Rs. 23,86,144-13-1 of the preceding year; the average value of each suit in the former year being Rs. 95-11-9½, and in the latter year Rs. 108-2-10.

8. Table No. 4 shows an unsatisfactory result as to the duration of cases disposed of. The average duration was 87 days in the past year, while it was 75 in the preceding one. The reason for this unsatisfactory result, however, is to be looked for in the disturbing causes to which allusion was prominently made in the Administration Report of the preceding official year. These causes, taken in conjunction with the paucity of European Officers to carry out the details of administration and to supervise the local Courts effectually, have unfortunately continued, in a greater or less degree, to impede the operations of the Courts, as well during the latter months of the year under review, as during the first four months of the year referred to in my former Report; but with the measures which have since, from time to time, been adopted to overcome such difficulties as have arisen, and with the increase in numbers, as well as in experience of the Assistant Superintendents who have been appointed during the course of the current year, I trust that it will be found that the defects in the working of the new machinery which have been adverted to will be gradually remedied, if not entirely removed, before the Returns and Reports for the present, or at any rate for the ensuing year, are brought to a close.

9. It appears from Table No. 5 that 1,517 cases were pending at the close of the year under report in the several Courts of the province; of these 175 were on the file above twelve months. There were a few cases of considerable standing on the files of the Courts of the Amildars in the Mysore and Cuddoor Districts. Strict orders have from time to time been issued, and will, if necessary, be again and again repeated, with a view to all the old cases being promptly cleared off. The attention of the Courts in general throughout the province has been drawn to the necessity of reducing any outstanding arrears which may have accumulated on their files. It may, however, be as well for me to remark here, in continuation of what I have already stated in the commencement of this Report, that in consequence of the pressing demands, which just about the period when the calendar year closes are necessarily made upon the time and attention of the several Officers in the Revenue Department, in connection with their annual settlement or jumabundee duties under the Ryotwarry system, the Courts, with the exception of those of the former Moonsiffs and purely Civil functionaries, have hitherto been accustomed to postpone the adjudication of their Civil work until after the expiration of the first two months of each year, and consequently the order directing a sudden change of period to be comprised in the year under report, from the official to the calendar year, has taken the Courts somewhat aback, and prevented them from exhibiting either as large a number of decisions, or as favorable results in point of average duration and pending arrears of suits at the close of the year as they would otherwise have done. It will, however, be seen from Table No. 1 that the number of suits actually pending on the 31st of December in the preceding year 1862 was 5,161 as against 1,517 on the same date in 1863.

10. In the year under review the total cost of the suits disposed of in the province was Rs. 27,834-1-4, of which Rs. 15,104-15-0 was the value of the initiatory Stamps, and Rs. 4,359-14-10

Cost.
Appendix A, Table No. 6.

was the aggregate amount of other Stamp paper purchased for Judicial purposes. The average cost per suit appears to have been Rs. 2-6-9, bearing a proportion of 2·53 per cent. to the average value of each case disposed of.

2. APPEAL CASES.

11. Table No. 7 shows the number of appeal cases filed and disposed of in the past year. The number of appeals actually received, to the aggregate number of cases appealable, gives a percentage of 22·53, whereas the proportion in the preceding year was only 10·9. The result of the appeal reflects even more unfavorably on the quality of decisions passed by the subordinate Courts when it is seen that in 49·8 per cent., or in nearly half of the cases heard in appeal, the original decrees were either reversed or modified in appeal during the year under report.

12. As in the case of original suits, the details given in Tables Nos. 8 and 9 do not show satisfactory results as to the duration of appeal suits disposed of and pending. The average duration of each appeal case disposed of was in the past year 67 days, or 24 days more than in the preceding year. The fact of the superior Officers, who are alone entrusted with appellate authority, having had their time much and constantly occupied in carrying out and supervising all the details connected with the re-organization of the administration will account, in some measure, for the above unsatisfactory results.

13. In Tables Nos. 10, 11 and 12, the operations of the Courts in connection with the execution of decrees are exhibited. They show an increase both in the number of applications received and in those disposed of. The average time taken for the disposal of each application was 84·4 days.

14. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., which were received in the year under report amounted to 1,26,528, of which there were only 1,665 remaining at the close of the year.

15. There were 71 individuals lodged in the Civil Debtor's Jail during the period under review, but only seven remained in custody at the end of the year. Almost all those who were released obtained their liberty within five months from the date of their incarceration. Only two Civil debtors were imprisoned for six months, and one for nine months.

16. I regret that the Courts were not able, as expected, to show a fully adjusted account of fees before the close of the year under report, but I do not attribute this fact to any special want of attention to the subject on their part. If they had only been called upon to recover the balance which was outstanding at the close of the previous official year the case would have been different, but they had to collect the additional large amount of Rs. 31,832-3-7, being the aggregate sum imposed, during the year under review, in connection with suits which had been filed previous

to the introduction of the new Stamp Rules, but were actually brought under disposal in the latter year. The whole amount to be realized, including the balance of previous years, was Rs. 50,015-1-4, of which Rs. 35,557-8-11 were collected, and Rs. 1,563-3-3 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,894-5-2 as shown in Table No. 15. The greater part of this outstanding balance consisted of small sums due from parties who had no ostensible means of satisfying the demands against them, and it therefore had to be remitted after formal enquiry in regard to the solvency or otherwise of the defaulters. The institution of an enquiry of the above character, with reference to the numerous parties concerned, is not, under any circumstances, a matter of easy accomplishment. I have, however, repeatedly impressed upon the several Courts the necessity of closing finally and without delay this cumbrous account of fees, and a large sum has accordingly been either collected or remitted since the close of the year.

PART II.—*Criminal Justice.*

17. The amount of criminal work which has devolved upon the different Officers of the province during the period under review was greater than in the year preceding by 1,615 cases and 536 prisoners, but owing to a proportionately larger number of disposals, the arrears at the close of the year reported on have been less by nine cases and 256 prisoners than they were at the close of the preceding year. The percentage of cases disposed of to the total cases received during the year was 98·34.

18. This out-turn of work was performed by the several classes of Magisterial Officers and Sessions Judges in the following proportions, *viz* :—

Amildars	...	...	...	67·24	per cent.
Assistant Superintendents			...	9·9	„ „
Deputy	Ditto	...	...	5·9	„ „
Superintendent of Police, Bangalore			}	15·85	„ „
Cantonment, and Sur-Ameen		...			
Sessions Judges	..	...	...	1·25	„ „

19. The proportion of convictions and acquittals to the total number of prisoners disposed of was respectively 55·37 and 28·38 per cent., while the proportion of prisoners discharged or otherwise disposed of before trial was 16·25 per cent. Of the latter 9·81 is the proportion due to persons discharged after arrest for want of proof, and 6·44 to persons not arrested, the cases having been dismissed after the result of the preliminary enquiry.

20. There were tried in the last year 1,781 cases, or 10·3 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, with the aid of either Punchayetdars or Assessors. I have already alluded in my Report on the judicial administration of Coorg to the subject of employing, under the authority of the Commissioner, Punchayetdars in that province as well as in Mysore in criminal trials other than those which are held by the Sessions Judges. The other particulars

Trials conducted with the aid of Punchayetdars or Assessors.

Appendix B, Table No. 2.

connected with this subject have been detailed in Table No. 2. It is satisfactory to note that only in 3·31 per cent. of the cases, in which the Courts availed themselves of such aid in the disposal of their trials, were the opinions of the Assessors or Panchayetdars set aside, the proportion of prisoners respectively convicted and acquitted in opposition to their verdict to the total number of prisoners who had been subjected to this mode of trial being 1·16 and 156 per cent.

21. Table No. 3 is a detailed Statement showing the nature and degrees of punishment inflicted in the different Courts of the province during the year under report. I have already explained, in my Report on Coorg, how the punishment of flogging was, during the year, continued in cases of juvenile offenders, both in the provinces of Mysore and Coorg, notwithstanding that the Whipping Act had not then been passed by the Legislative Council of India. As a matter of course the largest proportion of the offenders, namely, 14,872 or 80·6 per cent., were punished by fine not exceeding Rs. 20, either with or without, but principally without, other punishment, the total number who were mulcted in pecuniary penalties being 15,008, or 81·4 per cent. to the whole number convicted. The highest amount of fine inflicted in any case was Rs. 500. The average amount of fine per each case in which the prisoners were punished with fine was Rs. 4-7-0, while the average fine on each prisoner punished was Rs. 2-12-10. Of the prisoners who suffered imprisonment 1,594, or 56·92 per cent., were sentenced for terms not exceeding one month, and 669, or 23·88 per cent., for terms ranging above one month, but not exceeding six months. Thirty-three prisoners were transported for life, and 11 were sentenced to suffer death and were duly executed within the year.

22. 12,955 cases, or 70·47 per cent. of the aggregate number disposed of, were settled within eight days from the date of complaint, and 3,141, or 18·11 per cent., were cleared off in the same month in which they were received. The longest period during which any criminal case was pending did not exceed four months. The average duration for each case disposed of was eight days.

23. No criminal case was pending at the close of the year which was of a date anterior to 11th June 1863, while the great majority of pending cases were of very recent date.

24. It will be seen from Table No. 6 that in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 26 appeals were received during the year under report from decisions passed in criminal cases by the different Courts in the province, but these, strictly speaking, were not all appeals. The above number includes also such criminal cases as were called for or received for revision under the provisions of Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code. These cases, with the number of appeals received in the other Courts, amounted in all to 50, all of which were disposed of within the year; the average duration being 16·34 days, as will be seen from Table No. 7.

25. The percentage of appeals received to the total number of cases appealable was .7. Criminal appeals, which formerly were very rare in Mysore, will doubtless increase as the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code become better known and appreciated. The proportion of original decisions reversed or modified to total cases appealed was 44.89 per cent.

26. The only two Magisterial Officers, not being Justices of the Peace, before whom European British subjects charged with criminal offences were originally brought up were the Amildar of Chenroyapatam and Sur-Ameen of the Bangalore Cantonment, as shown in Table No. 8. It is only necessary here to explain, with reference to the fact of the latter Officer having, as will be seen from the Table, punished six prisoners of this description, that before the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were fully understood, the Officer in question disposed of some charges of a trivial nature, mainly in contravention of local Police and Conservancy Rules, brought against the prisoners, by imposing small fines upon them in accordance with the practice which appears to have formerly, though incorrectly, prevailed in the Bangalore Cantonment in such cases. Of course this practice has since been discontinued, and charges against European British subjects are now only dealt with by Justices of the Peace properly constituted.

27. The number of European British subjects brought before the Justices of the Peace is exhibited in Table No. 9, from which it appears that 127 prisoners, who were for the most part poor and worn out old, but at the same time unruly, Military Pensioners, residing in the Bangalore Cantonment, implicated in petty offences, such as drunkenness, assault, and the like, were disposed of in the last year by European Officers of the above denomination.

28. There were 1,48,187 criminal miscellaneous petitions, &c., received last year in the several Courts of the province, but only 969 in all appear to have remained at the close of the year undisposed of.

29. In cases of theft and other offences against property brought to trial before the Courts, the value of the property ascertained to have been made away with during the year under report was Rs. 76,615-2-0, of which Rs. 30,965-15-1, or a proportion of 41 per cent., was recovered. The proportion of fines collected to the total amount of fines imposed by the Criminal Courts during the period under review, added to the balance of the preceding year, shows, however, a much more favorable result, as the sum of Rs. 40,529-6-0 out of an amount of Rs. 43,517-4-10, or more than 93.13 per cent., appears to have been recovered.

30. In 376 of the criminal cases disposed of, a sum of Rs. 2,231-14-0 in the aggregate was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainants under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past year. Strictly speaking,

under the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, the value of property found due to the complainants in criminal cases should form a portion of the fines inflicted in those cases, and when collected should, under the authority of the sentence, be made over to the complainants as compensation under the Section of the Criminal Procedure Code above quoted, but as this rule was not sufficiently understood by the several subordinate Courts in the province, the former practice of making, independently of the punishment of fine, the recovery of the value of stolen property, a part of the criminal sentence passed in the case, appears to have been adhered to in a large proportion of the cases decided in last year, as will be found from Table No. 11 already commented upon. Distinct orders have, however, been since issued to the several Courts on the subject, pointing out the proper course to be followed in such cases.

31. Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16, referring severally to the subjects of
 Amends to the accused parties, and property forfeited or confiscated.
 Appendix B, Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16.
 the amount ordered to be paid as amends to the accused parties, the property forfeited, and the property confiscated in connection with criminal offences during the year under report, call for no special remarks.

PART III.—*Police.*

32. I have already, in my Report on Coorg, adverted to the difficulties which have prevented the Superintendent of that District from submitting, as he had been directed to do, a correct Return of the crime ascertained to have been committed during the course of the year in that province, and to the principles upon which I have, under these circumstances, caused the Table No. 1 to be prepared. The same remarks apply in a greater or less degree to the Police statistics of Mysore, and to the preparation of Statement No. 1, submitted with this Report.

33. It will be seen from this Statement that 50 per cent. of the whole number of offences fall under the heads of criminal force, assault, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance, affray, and other offences of a petty character against public tranquillity, and that more than 17 per cent. referred to the offence of theft. It is, however, a subject of regret to notice that during the period under review murders considerably increased beyond the figure of the preceding year. There were 68 cases of this description in the year under report, whereas the number of the previous one was 42. There was likewise an increase in the number of other offences affecting life, as well as offences of a graver character against property. The increase in prices and scarcity of food in some parts of the country have doubtless combined to cause the increase of crime, but I am of opinion that the stricter supervision which has been exercised over the subordinate Officials, owing to the sub-division of the territory into smaller jurisdictions and the increase in the number of Officers, has had a great deal to do, not only in facilitating the detection of criminals, but in ensuring the more correct recording of crime. The subjoined Abstract gives the proportion of the several des-

criptions of offences to the total amount of crime brought to trial in the last year :—

Offences against public tranquillity	...	...	13·1
Offences by or relating to Public Servants	...	...	2·1
False evidence and offences against Public Justice	...	...	3·8
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps	...	...	0·3
Offences relating to Weights and Measures	...	...	0·4
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	...	...	0·4
Offences relating to religion	...	...	0·12
Murder, homicide, suicide and thuggee	...	...	0·8
Miscarriage	...	...	0·11
Exposure of a child under 12 years	...	...	0·04
Concealment of birth	...	...	0·04
Hurt	...	...	5·6
Criminal force and assault	...	...	26·54
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor	...	...	2·19
Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	0·61
Rape and offences relating to marriage	...	...	0·4
Unnatural offences	...	...	0·01
Robbery and dacoity	...	...	0·6
Extortion	...	...	0·2
Theft and receiving stolen property	...	...	17·1
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	0·5
Misappropriation of property	...	...	1·6
Cheating	...	...	1·6
Mischief	...	...	3·7
Criminal trespass and house-breaking	...	...	2·9
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property and destroying of documents	...	...	0·6
Criminal breach of contract	...	...	0·4
Defamation	...	...	0·3
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	...	10·13
Offences under any other special or local law	...	...	4·9
Offences under Sections 105, 184, and 192, and Chapters 18 and 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	0·02
Total..			100·

34. The average number of prisoners implicated in each case, and of those convicted and acquitted or otherwise discharged before trial, was respectively 1·92, 1·06, 0·54, and 0·32.

35. The aggregate value of property proved to have been stolen or otherwise involved in criminal offences affecting property was Rs. 76,615-2-0 in the year under report, while the value of property recovered was Rs. 30,965-15-1; the average upon these two figures per each case being respectively Rs. 17-1-3 and Rs. 6-14-5.

36. The number of accidental deaths, suicides, &c., which were ascertained to have occurred during the past year is shown in Table No. 2.

Appendix C, Table No. 2.

PART III.—*Jails.*

37. At the commencement of the year under report, there were in the different Jails of the province 1,357 convicts and 243 prisoners under trial. Appendix D, Table No. 1. During the year there were 6,329 persons arrested and under trial, who were confined either in the Jails or in the Talook Lock-ups. The number of prisoners sentenced to banishment, imprisonment, &c., and admitted into the Jails during the year was 2,383, which with the number of convicts remaining in the Jail at the close of the preceding calendar year, namely 1,357, makes a total of 3,740 convicts. Of these 2,058 were released on expiry of their sentences, 33 were forwarded to Madras *en route* to their place of transportation, and 160 died during the year, leaving a balance of 1,489 convicts remaining in the Jail at the close of the year. In addition to the above mortality, nine prisoners also died while in confinement under trial. There were 244 persons under trial in Jail at the end of 1863.

38. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails of Mysore during the year was 1,579·15. Appendix D, Table No. 2. I have been unable to ascertain what has been the daily average number of admissions into Hospital, as the Superintendents have not furnished the necessary details to enable me to institute any satisfactory statistical comparison between the daily number of sick and healthy prisoners; but it would appear from the Returns which have been received that 83·3 per cent. of the prisoners were brought on the Sick List during the course of the year.

39. Of the sick prisoners, the largest proportion appear to have suffered from fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. There were 104 cases of cholera among the convicts and five among the prisoners under trial. All of the latter appear to have succumbed to the disease, whilst 50 or nearly half of the former recovered from its attack.

40. There was a serious outbreak of cholera in the Mysore Jail during the months of April and May, and the mortality was very heavy; but the prisoners having been promptly removed into camp at some distance from the town, the further progress of the disease was arrested. The prisoners in the Jails at Toomecoor and Shimogah were also attacked with cholera, but the mortality, though considerable, was not so heavy as in the Mysore Jail.

41. The actual mortality among the convicts throughout the year bore a proportion of 4·25 per cent., and among the prisoners under trial of ·14, while the proportion of deaths to the total number of patients was 4·73 per cent. among the convicts, and 24·32 per cent. among the prisoners under trial.

42. As I have before shown, in my last year's Report, the Jail expenditure does not pass under my review, inasmuch as the Annual Budget Estimates are prepared and submitted by the Superintendents direct to the Commissioner's Office, and in the same manner all Bills of Establishments and contingent expenditure are forwarded direct to the Accountant. It is therefore impossible for me, under these circumstances, either to check or

control the Jail expenditure, excepting to a partial extent by introducing uniformity in the matter of diet, clothing, &c. The scale of dietary has been laid down under my authority upon the urgent recommendation of the medical authorities, and it is certainly an amply sufficient one, erring perhaps more on the side of liberality than the reverse.

43. From the Returns furnished by the Superintendents, it would appear that the total cost of the Jails throughout the province amounted to Rs. 1,27,147-3-11. If the above calculation be correct, then the average daily gross cost of each prisoner to the State was annas 3 and pies 6.

44. Among the whole number of prisoners confined in our Jails, nearly 918 appear on an average to have been employed on daily out-door labor in connection with road-making or other public works of equal utility, while the remainder have been employed on menial occupations or other in-door labor within the Jails. The total value of work performed by the prisoners has been estimated by the Superintendents at Rs. 39,420-0-7, which gives a daily average value per working prisoner of anna 1 pies 10½, and of anna 1 per head for all the prisoners confined within the Jails. The above, however, it must be observed, is a nominal estimate of the value of the prisoners' labor, and for its entire correctness I cannot vouch.

45. During the past and present years the new Central Jail has been under construction, and being now nearly completed, it is expected that the prisoners will be admitted into it during the month of September next, after which the whole system of Jail management will, I hope, be placed on a greatly improved and more economical basis, and the prisoners be employed solely on in-door labor and industrial occupations, under which system their general discipline can be more effectually maintained, and the actual profits arising from their labor can be fully ascertained and brought to account.

GENERAL REMARKS.

46. During the year under report the whole system of administration was re-organized and the territorial and pecuniary jurisdictions of the Courts were entirely remodelled and reconstituted. As the alterations and improvements which were effected at the commencement of the year 1863 were fully detailed in my last Annual Report for the official year 1862-63, it will not be necessary for me on the present occasion to recapitulate them here. It may, however, be as well for me to state that the several reforms introduced were for a greater portion of the period under report only in the course of being digested, systematized, and brought into a state of working order. To the subordinate Officials especially every thing was new and unfamiliar, and it was necessarily some considerable time before they learnt either to appreciate the advantages of the reformed procedure, or to apply themselves readily to master and carry out effectively the revised system. With the change in the scheme of administration, the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were simultaneously introduced, and it was some time before correct translations of the latter could be obtained and a sufficient number distributed for the guidance of the District and Talook Courts, and consequently there was, to a certain extent, an amount of uncertainty and delay in the adminis-

tration of justice throughout the province, more especially during the commencement of the year, which has necessarily told unfavourably upon the Statistical Returns of the year under report. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable one to judge very accurately as to what will be the full results of the change of system, but I look with confidence to see year by year a very great improvement in the administration of justice, both civil and criminal.

47. The Officers, European and Native, have already applied themselves sedulously and zealously to master the details of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes, and there can be no doubt that the administration of criminal justice has, in consequence, been placed on a very much more efficient and properly regulated footing than had hitherto ever been the case in Mysore.

48. When the Police Force has been thoroughly re-organized, (a subject which is now specially under consideration, and will shortly after the receipt of certain Returns which have been called for be reported on,) I have every reason to hope that the detection and prosecution of crime will be rendered more secure and certain than they have hitherto been, but I am of opinion that there has already been a considerable improvement in the above respects owing to the increased and more systematic supervision which the District Officers and their Assistants are now enabled to exercise over their subordinate Police Officials.

49. During the past year a complete Code of Rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of civil suits was compiled and drawn up partly from the Punjab Rules and partly from the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, and other sources. These Rules having been translated into simple and intelligible Canarese were printed in the Mysore Government Press (the English and Canarese versions being in juxtaposition to each other) and have been distributed to all the Talook Amildars. The demand for copies has already been very great, and it is probable that a second Edition of the work may shortly be required, unless indeed the early passing of the new Civil Procedure Code by the Imperial Legislative Council for universal adoption by all the Courts of India should render it inadvisable to continue any longer the present more simple but less complete system of Civil Procedure now in force.

50. During the latter part of the year revised Rules for the limitation of suits, based on the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859, but specially adapted to the peculiar arrangements and commercial requirements of the province, were drawn up, and having met with the approval of the Commissioner, were duly notified and published for general information. These Rules were originally intended to come into operation from the 1st August of this year, but it has been recently considered advisable, at the request of the mercantile community, to give a somewhat longer notice of the introduction of the restricted system of limitation, and the Commissioner has accordingly, upon my recommendation, authorized the postponement of the date on which the new Rules are to be brought into effect, from the 1st of August 1864 to the 1st of March 1865. The contemplated introduction of these new Rules will in all probability have the effect of increasing temporarily the number of institutions.

credit is due to him for the cordial and energetic manner in which he has applied himself to the task of introducing an entirely new system of administration into that portion of the territory over which he has presided, a task which to many men at his time of life, not actuated by his high and rigid sense of duty, would have proved very arduous and uncongenial.

57. The Ashtagram Division was administered during the past year by Major J. L. Pearse, who had previously for some length of time held the post of Secretary to the Mysore Commission. Although during some part of the year he was more or less prostrated by sickness, he nevertheless labored hard and conscientiously, and with fair measure of success, in the difficult task of re-organizing the system of administration within the limits of his Division, and placing it on a sound and satisfactory footing.

58. The Nugur Division was, during the whole of the past year, under charge of Captain Charles Elliot, C. B., though it has unfortunately not fallen to his lot to submit the Annual Report for that Division owing to his having been subsequently called upon to assume charge of the, in some respects, more important Division of Ashtagram upon Major Pearse's departure for England. In Captain Elliot the Government have a valuable and experienced Officer, who thoroughly understands not only how to perform his own duties, but also to instruct, guide, and superintend the Officers subordinate to him.

59. The Annual Report for the Nugur Division has been prepared and submitted by the present Officiating Superintendent Lieutenant Colonel Clerk, who is an Officer of considerable ability and great local experience, but having been absent from Mysore on sick certificate to England during almost the whole of the year under report, any special notice of his services will be more appropriately recorded in the Report for the present calendar year.

60. As the Superintendents have, with one exception, not felt themselves able, from the circumstances before alluded to, to bring specially to notice the services or individual merits of the several Officers in charge of the Districts or of those subordinate to them, I cannot but feel that it would be a somewhat invidious task for me, on the present occasion, to make any special reference to the respective merits and qualifications of the different Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, more especially when I am aware that one and all have worked zealously and conscientiously, according to their several abilities, in the discharge of their duties, and that some of them have done so to the detriment of their own health.

61. I can cordially offer my best acknowledgments to all the Superintendents of Divisions and to the Officers in charge of Districts for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have conducted their respective duties during the past year, when everything was more or less in a transition state, and when there were necessarily most urgent and pressing calls upon their time and energies. Amongst the Officers in charge of Districts whose names may perhaps be specially brought to notice for commendation are Major McHutchin, who had charge, at different times, of the Toomcoor and Mysore Districts, the latter a

particularly heavy one ; Captain J. A. Campbell, who has administered the equally heavy District of Bangalore during the whole period with marked success ; Major Puckle, formerly Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, who had charge of Toomcoor, and latterly for a short time of the Shimogah District, and who is an energetic executive Officer and Magistrate ; Lieutenant Tredway Clarke, who was in charge of the Hassan District, and is an able, conscientious, and hard working Officer ; Lieutenant Cole, who had charge, for a few months, of Chittledroog, but has since been appointed Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment. This Officer is deservedly popular with all classes, being energetic, zealous, and accessible to all.

62. Amongst the other Officers who have had charge of Districts during 1863, either as permanent or Officiating Deputy Superintendents, and have done more or less good service, I may mention Captain Gough, who was a promising Officer, but has resigned his appointment, and is now out of the army ; Lieutenant Hill, who, after serving for a short time zealously and satisfactorily, was obliged to leave for England on sick certificate ; Captain Bruce and Captain Acton, who have worked steadily ; and Major Hamilton, a zealous Officer, who has had considerable experience in civil duties, and formerly held charge of one of the largest Districts in the Hyderabad country. During the greater part of the year Lieutenant Charles Pearse held the post of Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, and worked well and satisfactorily.

63. I would beg to state that the Assistants, European and Native, have been more or less in *statu pupillari* during the past year, but have one and all worked to the best of their several abilities, well and studiously. It may perhaps be considered invidious on my part, more especially in the case of the former, who have been chiefly working to qualify themselves for more extensive usefulness by passing the required examination, to mention for especial commendation the names of any particular Officers, but I may perhaps mention that the two Officers who most distinguished themselves at the examination last year were Captain Thomson, the Assistant Superintendent at Mysore, who is now in charge of the Hassan District, and Lieutenant Gordon Cumming, who is now an Assistant in the Shimogah District, but was at that time attached to the Bangalore District.

64. Amongst the Native Assistants I would beg to name, in addition to the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, whose merits have been already brought to notice, Mr. Kristniengar, Native Assistant of the 1st Class, who is a talented, experienced, and valuable Officer, and one whose services have been recently turned to good account by his being placed in charge of the Colar District ; Mr. Sabaputtee Moodelliar, who is an experienced Officer of good judgment and undoubted integrity ; Mr. Krishtna Row, an able man and good English scholar ; Messrs. Naga-booshun Row and Somasoonder Row, who are brothers, and men of integrity and respectability, whose experience, though hitherto chiefly confined to the Revenue Department, is likely to be turned to equally good account in the Department under my own immediate charge.

65. In conclusion, I would also beg to bring to the special notice of the Commissioner the very efficient assistance which I have received from

Vencata Vurdiengar, the Head Sheristadar of my own Office, on all occasions, and more especially in the preparation and tabulation of the Returns and Statements which accompany this Report. I look upon the above Official, in point of ability and judicial experience, as second to none of the Native Assistants in this province, and as being likely to distinguish himself equally with the best of them if placed in a position of equal importance and official responsibility.

MYSORE, JUDICIAL COMM'R.'S OFFICE; } CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Bangalore, 18th August 1864. } Judicial Commissioner.

SECTION II.—Revenue.

1. LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKAREE.

66. The settlement for the year 1863-64 amounts to
Rs. 72,11,020-3-6, showing an increase of
1. Land Revenue. Rs. 3,96,508-3-10 over that of 1862-63.

The particulars of increase are given below:— Rs. A. P.

By Lands on Buttaee tenure being rented on money assessment	97,184	15	11
Candies. Coodoos. Poilies.			
„ New Lands to the extent of 14,004 being brought under cultivation	19	12	1,92,892 5 9
„ Measurement of Lands			11,176 10 0
„ Increase in the rates of Assessment			9,970 6 11
Do. of progressive rents			28,671 12 3
Do. in the high rates of prices at which Government grain was sold			53,679 6 2
			<hr/> 3,93,575 9 0

Deduct.

Lands on money assessment brought under Buttaee tenure	39,471	12	3
			<hr/>
Net Increase, Rs.	3,54,103	12	9
			<hr/>

Sale of Government Lands.

67. The realizations under this head amounts to Rs. 24,251-1-6, showing an increase of Rs. 12,335-8-6.

Miscellaneous.

68. These items are arranged under the following heads:—

Fruit Trees	{	Rents and Taxes on Groves.						
(Amroye.)		Orchards and Trees	...	94,501	5	7		
Farms and Licenses.	{	Lac	...	3,952	2	10		
		Honey and						
		Wax	...	2,736	6	8		
		Iron Fur-						
		naces	...	12,950	11	10		
				19,639	5	4		
						1,14,140	10	11

The revenue of 1863-64 is higher than that of 1862-63 by Rs. 9,366-10-5, in consequence of the season having been a favorable one for fruit and other trees.

69. The amount derived from other miscellaneous sources, included in the land revenue, is Rs. 10,914-15-8, as particularized below:—

Amount not entered in the Jamabundy					
accounts of the preceding year	...	2,919	5	7	
Concealed cultivation	...	764	6	3	
Cultivation of unclaimed Enam lands		1,895	14	1	
Fees on Coffee Puttahs	...	5,155	0	0	
Sundry items	... ..	180	5	9	
			10,914	15	8

being an increase of Rs. 4,632-4-11 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year.

70. 2.—FORESTS.

Including the following:—

1. Timber sale	...	75,020	14	7	
2. Sandalwood	...	2,35,629	13	5	
3. Seigniorage on Timber and Bamboos	...	43,464	4	9	
4. Rents of Cardamum and Pepper	...	7,858	6	7	
5. Jungle pasture	...	15,327	2	0	
6. Miscellaneous	...	7,889	1	7	
			3,85,189	10	11

which amount is against Rs. 3,56,826-10-9 (including miscellaneous receipts) realized in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 28,363-0-2.

In the Ashtagram Division the annual auction sales of Timber in April 1864 were a total failure, in consequence of the market being over-stocked by the importation of 7,000 logs to Nugur from the Wynaad jungles, where they had lain for several years pending the settlement of a dispute. In the Nugur Division, however, there has been an increase of Rs. 37,423-2-8 in the sales of Timber, high prices having been paid by purchasers who came from the adjoining territories. In the sales of Sandalwood there has been an increase of

Rs. 48,491-11-0 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year, as shown below :—

In Ashtagram	...	Rs. 7,788	1	9	
In Nugur	...	„ 55,834	4	0	
					63,622 5 9

Deduct.

Decrease in Nundidroog, where a very small quantity only was offered for sale	15,130	10	9
---	-----	-----	--------	----	---

Net Increase	...	Rs. 48,491	11	0
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71. 3.—ABKAREE.

Including { Toddy,
Arrack,
Gunjah.

The revenue under this head is Rs. 8,96,635-5-4 against Rs. 9,43,995-15-6 realized in the preceding year (including miscellaneous receipts), being a net decrease of Rs. 47,360-10-2, which is owing to the operation of the Sudder Distillery system not having been at first understood, and also to the small quantity which was sold in Nugur. In the Nundidroog Division the new system was not introduced until the end of the year.

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

72. These comprise the following —	Rs.	A.	P.
Taxes on Houses	... 1,60,867	12	3
Do. on Shops	... 1,11,009	3	9
Do. on Looms	... 80,387	8	11
Do. on Oil Mills	... 15,419	15	3
Miscellaneous	... 396	0	0
Total	... 3,68,080	8	2

showing an increase of Rs. 4,340-3-2 over the collections of the preceding year, viz., Rs. 3,63,740-5-0, including miscellaneous receipts.

III.—CUSTOMS.

73. The revenue derived this year amounted to Rs. 11,33,465-11-0 (including the octroi on tobacco, and miscellaneous collections), as particularized below :—

Halut duty in Nugur upon Soopary at
Rs. 1-4-0 on the 1st sort per
maund; at 12 annas on the 2nd;
and at 6 annas on the 3rd sort.

In the other Divisions a uniform rate of 4 annas is levied upon the article				...	...	Rs.	4,62,839	5	10
Do. on Tobacco	...	...	...	...	..		1,36,293	11	6
Do. on Pepper	...	...	...	...	..		6,075	13	4
Do. on Cardamum	...	...	...	...	..		9,752	4	0
<i>Ad valorem</i> duty on other 20 articles	...	...	...	...	..		5,08,988	5	11
Miscellaneous Collections	...	...	...	...	..		9,516	2	5
Total Rs.				...			11,33,465	11	0

which amount contrasted with Rs. 10,49,840-1-0 (including octroi, &c.,) realized in the preceding year shows a net increase of Rs. 83,625-10-0.

IV.—SALT.

74. No duty is levied on sea salt imported, but pans for the manufacture of earth salt are rented annually. They produced during 1863-64 Rs. 15,468-5-8, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,901-14-5 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year, which is attributed to a deficient fall of rain.

V.—OPIUM.

75. In the Ashtagram Division the monopoly of the sale of imported Opium has been let out on contract at an annual rent of Rs. 500.

76. The produce of Opium in this year is maunds 910, valued at Rs. 82,625-14-3. The amount of duty levied on it is Rs. 12,445-13-6.

VI.—STAMPS.

77. The revenue derived from Stamps amounted to Rs. 1,56,743-8-0, which, contrasted with Rs. 1,05,671-0-6 (including the penalty on unstamped papers) realized in the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 51,072-7-6.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

78. The revenue from the Mysore Anché or Post Office amounted to Rs. 31,003-2-1, showing an increase of Rs. 4,477-4-6 over that of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 26,525-13-7.

VIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

79. The realizations under this head amount to Rs. 74,550-6-4, showing an increase of Rs. 3,313-6-2 over the collections of the preceding year.

IX.—POLICE.

80. The collections under this head amount to Rs. 11,775-7-11, being a decrease of Rs. 2,991-8-5.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

81. There has been a decrease of Rs. 18,291-0-2 in the refunds made by the Department Public Works.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

82. The items of miscellaneous revenue not included in the above amounted to Rs. 97,061-7-10.

DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCE.

83. The total demand on account of the current revenue of 1863-64, including the municipal fund, Demand, Collections, and Balance, amounted to Rs. 1,04,01,745-13-1, of which Rs. 1,03,16,665-5-3 had been collected up to the end of April 1864.

84. Property to the value of Rs. 1,673-3-9 was distrained for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

85. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the settlement for the year under report has had a marked accession under its several heads, with one exception, *viz.*, Abkaree, as already noted. It is the greatest on record since 1799, showing an increase over that of the preceding year of Rs. 5,47,563-3-4, which is pretty fairly distributed over all the Divisions as shown below :—

Division.	Jamabundy for 1862-63.	Jamabundy for 1863-64.	Difference.			
			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Nundidroog	37,66,183 11 9	39,98,744 1 9	2,32,560 6 0		.....
Ashtagram	26,13,607 11 8	27,14,645 3 0	1,01,037 7 4		.....
Nugur	34,33,132 7 1	36,63,184 11 9	2,30,052 4 8		.....
Total ...	98,12,923 14 6	1,03,76,574 0 6	5,63,650 2 0		.....
Huzoor Commissioner's } Treasury }	41,258 11 3	25,171 12 7	.....		16,086 14 8	
Grand Total ...	98,54,182 9 9	1,04,01,745 13 1	5,63,650 2 0		16,086 14 8	
Deduct Decrease Rs. ...			16,086 14 8			
Net Increase ...			5,47,563 3 4			

REVENUE MEASURES.

86. The most important measure undertaken during the year has been the investigation of the system of Revenue Procedure and classification of cases. Introduction of the system of Revenue Procedure, concerning which it may be said that, beyond such practice as had grown up from precedents established on the views of individual Officers, none previously existed.

87. In the course of the year much valuable information was collected from the reports of the Superintendents, who were requested to state in detail the system in each Division, and invited to give their views regarding the most efficacious mode of remedying defects. A set of Rules has accordingly been drawn up, which will come into effect during the present year, and it is hoped be found beneficial in introducing regularity and order in the disposal of revenue business.

88. The condition of the landed tenures does not admit at present of any attempt being made to introduce a Code of Revenue Laws, and the Rules, therefore, do not aim at more than defining the classes of cases to be entertained by each Court, the mode of their disposal, the right of appeal, and the costs incurred.

89. The object kept in view was a clear definition of the different branches of revenue business, between which no distinction was before observed, and the introduction of a uniform system of routine in correspondence, registry, arrangement of records and returns.

90. The principle laid down with regard to the disposal of regular revenue cases or suits has been the free admission to the Revenue Courts of all cases which could be legitimately decided on the revenue side, in preference to referring parties to the Civil Courts, where the cost and delay attendant on the prosecution of suits, coupled with the embarrassment frequently met with in the execution of decrees, are opposed to that satisfactory and prompt decision in revenue matters which is so desirable in the interests both of Government and the ryots.

91. It is unquestionably a difficult matter to decide in many cases whether a suit should be regarded as triable by a Revenue or Civil Court, but where, as in a Province administered like Mysore, the same Officers discharge both functions, the distinction in procedure is practically of little importance, provided that due security is taken for the regular hearing of the case, and for a decision being passed on an investigation as full as would be made in a Civil Court.

92. The Circular in which the Rules are embodied is given in *extenso* in the Appendix. It has received the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Officers best qualified to give an opinion anticipate that in its practical working the Rules will be found simple and beneficial.

93. The question of the sayer or customs duty has also been examined, the system revised, and an improved tariff laid down, which came into operation on the 1st June of the present year.

Revision of sayer and abolition of duty on certain articles.

94. The sayer system, on the assumption of the country, was found to be most complicated, artificial, and injurious, and measures were therefore taken to simplify the tariff and improve the system of collection. The number of articles paying duty was reduced, the rates revised, and the Establishments re-modelled at different times, till by a final revision in 1860, the number of articles subjected to custom dues was reduced to 24 and the rates considerably lowered. During the present year the sayer arrangements have been again modified by the abolition of duties, which either press heavily on industry, are vexatious in character, or unremunerative in amount, and the distribution and re-organization of the Establishments is under consideration.

95. The principle on which the sayer system was based consisted in prescribing that the articles subject to duty paid that duty, whether consumed in the Province or exported, and the duty, therefore, might be regarded as an excise, a transit, or an export duty, according to the destination of the article on which it was levied.

96. *Prima facie*, the retention of any but frontier Custom Houses appeared objectionable, and the subject was examined with the view of

retaining frontier duties only, to the levying of which Mysore, as a foreign territory, has clearly the same right as the British Government to levy customs at its seaports on articles consumed in Mysore; but on examination it was found that a large revenue would be sacrificed with little corresponding advantage, as the duties were not considered oppressive, and were collected with facility, and attention was therefore given to the reduction of the number of duty-paying-articles and the revision of rates on those continuing to pay sayer.

97. The articles formerly paying duty were—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Earth Salt, | 13. Coarse and white Cumblies, |
| 2. Sesamum seed, 1st sort, | 14. Cotton, |
| 3. Do. do., 2nd sort, | 15. Hides, |
| 4. Castor-oil seed, | 16. Sheep and Goats, |
| 5. Tamarinds, | 17. Timber, |
| 6. Chillies, | 18. Cocoanuts, fresh, |
| 7. Ghee, | 19. Betel leaves, |
| 8. Cocoanuts, dry, | 20. Iron, |
| 9. Gunjah, | 21. Soopary, |
| 10. Opium, | 22. Pepper, |
| 11. Silk, | 23. Cardamums, |
| 12. Piece goods, | 24. Tobacco, |

of which Soopary and Tobacco produced the largest amount. In fact nearly half the customs revenue depended upon the proper management of the tax on Soopary, an undoubted article of luxury.

98. Thirteen items have now been struck out of the list, and the duties on others revised, producing a tariff which is open to little objection, and in which few reductions can be advantageously made.

99. The articles on which sayer duties have been abolished are—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Iron, | 8. Cotton, |
| 2. Ghee, | 9. Gunjah, |
| 3. Cumblies, | 10. Castor-oil seeds, |
| 4. Tamarinds, | 11. Sesamum seed, 1st sort, |
| 5. Hides, | 12. Ditto, 2nd sort, |
| 6. Earth Salt, | 13. Chillies, |
| 7. Sheep and Goats, | |

and the Circular conveying instructions on the subject of the revision, with the proclamation issued on the occasion, is given in the Appendix.

100. The arrangements for the introduction of the Sudder Distillery and License system have been completed during the year.

101. Financially, the results have not been favorable, but some misapprehension regarding the application of the Rules existed, previous contractors had to be liberally dealt with, and various difficulties occurred, which combined render the year one of transition rather than of fair experiment.

102. This does not detract from the merits of the system abstractedly, the advantages of which are unquestionable, and go far to solve a problem which has for many years opposed great difficulties to the moralist and politician. The Government is relieved from the trouble and opprobrium attached to the direct working of this branch of

revenue, while sufficient control is reserved in the regulation of those sources from which the revenue is derived.

103. No change has been introduced in the system of levying the assessed taxes and Stamp duties, but the latter have been thoroughly scrutinized, and Rules and Schedules of rates drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner, which are under consideration. The object has been to assimilate the rules and rates as nearly as possible to the British Stamp Act, and the question still undecided is whether the differences are sufficient to render it advisable to introduce the Rules proposed, or the Stamp Act itself.

104. The Revenue and Statistical Returns compiled in the Divisional and District Offices have been revised and reduced in number. So much variety existed in the forms sent in from different Offices that it was difficult to determine from the title of the Return what information was afforded by it, and the work of compilation was tedious and inaccurate.

105. An abstract is given below of the accounts and returns abolished, superseded, or modified by new ones, and the classification and titles of the latter are given in the Appendix.

Number.	Description.	Number of accounts formerly received from four Divisions.	Number of accounts abolished.	Number of accounts retained and prepared in new forms.	Number of accounts modified in new forms.	Total.
1.	Revenue... ..	46	38	8	24	32
2.	Customs... ..	23	13	10	...	10
3.	Punchibob... ..	10	9	1	...	1
4.	Maramut... ..	13	13	...	1	1
5.	Public Works Department... ..	1	1	...	...	...
6.	Sandal... ..	21	20	1	...	1
7.	Timber... ..	6	6	...	1	1
8.	Forest... ..	...	..	...	1	1
	Total... ..	120	100	20	27	47

106. In the Divisional and District Offices, and the Commissioner's Office, large masses of useless records have been examined and destroyed, and the work is still continued.

107. Apart from the consolidation and improvement of the changes introduced during the last two years, or which will come into effect in the present, the most important measures are the revision of the village Talook vernacular accounts and land Registers, which is deferred pending the consideration of the forms introduced in the Bombay Presidency by the revenue survey, and the arrangement of the Talook vernacular records which is in progress.

SECTION III.—*Education.*

108. The direct promotion and control by Government of education in Mysore dates from 1857, previous to which the field had been almost exclusively occupied by the various Missionary Societies, by whom Schools were established in several of the large Stations and to whom State contributions as Grants-in-aid were assigned.

109. In that year sanction was accorded to a scheme of education proposed by Mr. Devereux, then Judicial Commissioner, who recommended that the sum of 1½ lakhs should be devoted to educational purposes—including the institutions then supported, those to be afterwards established, the Grants-in-aid, and the Officers of the Department.

110. The scheme adopted was in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Educational Dispatch of 1854, comprising an Establishment for direction and inspection on a fixed scale, and a system of Government Schools styled Divisional and Talook, framed with reference to the existing Civil Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the Province; the payment of fees was to be required from Scholars at Government Schools, and the inspection of Village Schools was to form an ultimate object, not, however, to be undertaken till the Government Schools were in operation.

111. Provision was to be made for ascertaining the efficiency of masters before appointment to Government Schools, and the Rules regarding Grants-in-aid were to be published.

112. Educational measures have accordingly been initiated on the basis of the scheme, of which the above is an outline, but extended as requirements were ascertained, and modified to suit the recent changes in the administrative system, which involved alterations in the Civil Divisions of the Province.

113. The Establishment of Officers as originally proposed included—

- Establishment of Officers.
- A Director of Public Instruction,
 - 2 Inspectors,
 - 4 Deputy Inspectors,
 - 20 Sub-Deputy Inspectors,

who were to be appointed gradually as the scheme itself was developed and came into actual operation, but the inspecting staff has been hitherto limited to one Deputy and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, and it is necessary that the agency should now be increased.

114. In 1857 only four Anglo-vernacular superior Schools, 80 Talook Vernacular Schools, and 2 Normal Schools were provided for. Since then the Government Schools and improvement of Native Schools. Government High School, with Departments for special instruction attached, supplying the place of a Central College, has been established, and it has also been determined that there shall be eight superior Anglo-vernacular Schools, one at the Head Quarters of each of the eight Districts into which the four late Divisions of Mysore have been sub-divided, and 12 inferior Anglo-vernacular Schools in the principal Talooks. These are intended to meet the rapidly spreading desire for a knowledge of English, together with the

gradual formation of Schools in the smaller towns, and an attempt to improve the existing indigenous Village Schools by the introduction of useful elementary books, and offering rewards on a small scale to those teachers whose Schools on inspection shall be found to have reached a certain standard.

115. The Grant-in-aid system has been greatly extended since

Mr. Devereux's scheme was first published.

Grants-in-aid.

There are now 17 Schools thus aided to the extent of Rs. 11,000 annually, or $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the entire sum sanctioned for education in Mysore; other applications for Grants-in-aid have been received, but as they were for Schools in Bangalore and Mysore, which already absorb by far the greatest portion of the above amount, it was thought right to defer the consideration of them until an opportunity had been afforded to the inhabitants of the territory generally to send in applications.

116. The deficiency of trained and competent masters, and the

limited number of suitable Vernacular books, have much retarded the practical application of the scheme, but although these difficulties still exist, they are now in fair way of being overcome.

Difficulties encountered in carrying out the scheme.

117. Twenty-three masters have been trained in the Normal School at Bangalore, a series of School books has been projected, and 14 (6 Canarese and 8 English) already printed. These have been produced at a much cheaper rate than any other School books yet published, with the exception perhaps of those issued by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and having been generally approved, have not been confined to Mysore—many having been sent to Madras, Belgaum, and the North-Western Provinces.

118. The total amount available for educational purposes in

Mysore, including the cost of the Bangalore High School with its Normal and Engineering Classes, is Rs. 1,45,000, the actual expenditure at present being

about two-thirds of this sum, in which is included the cost of erecting School Houses, as no buildings suitable for permanent occupation can be obtained for rent in any of the Talooks, and it has been therefore resolved to include 6 or 7 in the annual Public Works Budget, to be paid for out of the Education Grant. An excellent standard design* has been prepared by Major Sankey, and four Schools have been finished on the plan, six others being in course of erection.

119. Having thus briefly referred to the system on which Government education has been established in Mysore, the Government and Aided Schools, of which a complete view is given below, will be noted in detail.

* Vide Appendix.

A Tabular view of the Government and Aided Schools in Mysore.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Talooks.	Government Schools.	Number of pupils.	Grant-in-aid Schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.
NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	3	441	11	1,209	1,650
		Davanhulli ...	2	69	0	0	69
		Chennapatam ...	1	42	0	0	42
	Toomcoor ...	Magady ...	1	60	0	0	60
		Toomcoor ...	3	147	1	21	168
		Honnawully ...	1	36	0	0	36
		Chickanaickenhully ...	1	42	0	0	42
	Colar ...	Coongul ...	0	0	1	28	28
		Colar ...	1	44	0	0	44
		Chintamoneypett... ..	1	34	0	0	34
ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore ...	Chotabullapoor ...	0	0	0	0	0
		Mysore ...	0	0	3	488	488
		Hoonsoor ...	1	38	0	0	38
	Hassan ...	Nursipoor ...	1	52	0	0	52
		Hassan ...	2	110	0	0	110
		Bailoor ...	1	23	0	0	23
	Shimogah ...	Saklaspoor ...	1	25	0	0	25
		Shimogah...	2	104	0	0	104
		Saugor ...	1	27	0	0	27
		Anantapoor ...	1	20	0	0	20
NUGGE...	Cudoor ...	Chickmugloor ...	2	100	0	0	100
		Kalsa ...	0	0	1	30	30
	Chittledroog ...	1	39	0	0	39	
		Total...	27	1,453	17	1,776	3,229

120. Eleven new Schools have been established during the year, to all of which trained teachers have been sent from the Normal School in Bangalore. There are now 3,229 scholars in the Schools established by, or receiving aid from, the Mysore Government, being an increase of 862 over the number reported last year.

1.—NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.

1.—*Bangalore District.*

121. The increase in the number of scholars in the High School Bangalore, has been so great that two new rooms have been added to the building, and three additional teachers employed, and the last examination afforded satisfactory evidence of the steady progress of the various Classes. The Reports of the Examiners, which will be found in the Appendix, show that it was their opinion that the scholars had been well grounded in the several subjects studied during the year.

122. The Normal School contains 28 students; 23 have completed their training and been appointed to Schools in the Districts; two have left for other employment, and two dismissed for refusing to go to the Talooks to which they were appointed.

123. In the Engineering School the young men study the principles and practice of surveying, estimate making, and plan drawing, and the Chief Engineer who examined them lately considered that too much time had been devoted to drawing, and not enough to out-door work and estimate making; the attendance had been irregular and the discipline lax. Several changes are in contemplation to render the School more efficient and satisfactory, but it is difficult to find well qualified teachers for this Department.

124. The three Schools in the Bangalore District are those at the Head Quarters of Talooks, and with the exception of Davanhulli, which has been established for three years, are of comparatively recent origin. They are progressing fairly, that at Magady being at present the most promising.

125. The School at Toomcoor has been favorably noticed by the Deputy Inspector. It has on its Rolls the largest number of scholars next to the High School in Bangalore, viz., 147, and the Canarese preparatory branch School is also considered the most successful of any in existence at present. The remaining Schools in the District have been only recently established.

126. The Schools in this District are also of short standing and require no special notice.

II.—ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

127. Two Schools, viz., at Hoonsoor and Nursipoor, have been reported on by the Deputy Inspector, of which Nursipoor in all respects is superior. The School at the latter place was established about 12 months ago by Mysore.

the transfer of the masters from Chenroyapatam, and the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

128. There are three Schools in the Hassan District, that at Hassan itself has improved in a remarkable manner under the present Head-master, the numbers having increased from 15 to 109, with an average daily attendance of 92, showing that the people appreciate the advantages of efficient tuition and are ready to avail themselves of it.

129. The School at Bailoor has been almost deserted owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in the town and neighbourhood, and that at Saklaspoor is on a small scale, containing 25 boys.

III.—NUGUR DIVISION.

I.—Shimogah District.

130. The state of the Shimogah School is by no means satisfactory. The average attendance is only half the number on the Rolls, and with the exception of a few industrious lads, the progress of the pupils has not been good.

131. The Schools at Saugor and Anantapoor, both in the Malnad or hill country, were only established at the close of the year, and contain 47 scholars.

Cudoor District.

132. The inhabitants of this place have manifested a strong desire for education, and many of the children are sent from a distance of three miles. The consequence is that the attendance has been more regular and less interrupted in this School than in most others, and although it is only 13 months since the School was opened, and very few of the scholars had any previous knowledge of English, their progress throughout the Classes has been good.

133. The School contains 38 boys, most of them connected with Officials attached to the Deputy Superintendent's Office. The Deputy Inspector considers the progress to have been fair in the lower Classes, and good in the 1st and 2nd.

134. There are 17 Schools now receiving Grants-in-aid, the details of which are given in the Appendix. The School most favorably noticed is the Wesleyan Mission School at Mysore, which is very carefully conducted and contains 133 pupils, although competing with His Highness' Free School, where no fees are charged. The latter Institution does not fall under inspection by the Educational Department, but is believed to be much improved since the appointment of the present Head-master.

135. The above is a brief review of the year's proceedings, and of the present state of Government education in Mysore.

136. Educational measures have been more fully developed and made greater progress than in any previous year, and yet it must be allowed that education is still in its infancy, and that the results when measured with the actual wants of the Province are com-

paratively small. While this is fully admitted, it may be safely said that there is much ground for encouragement, and that a stimulus has been given to education which in due time will lead to its general diffusion. One of the best tests of the progress made is the gradual increase in the amount of fees collected, especially during the past year, during which the fees have increased from Rs. 3,443-11-5 to Rs. 4,569-8-7. The number of petitions for the establishment of Schools by Government is also on the increase, and the inhabitants of most of the larger towns evince a wish to obtain for their children an education superior to what is afforded by the indigenous Native Schools.

137. It is true that the desire of becoming qualified for Government service is at present the most active principle in inducing attendance, but all Schools contain a sprinkling of boys who must ultimately follow other employment, and the number of these will yearly increase as the people advance in wealth and intelligence. The same may be said regarding the nature of the education desired, and the extent to which it is generally imagined that Government should aid in education and its object in doing so. As at present the popular conception of a beneficial School is one in which English is taught gratuitously, with the chief object of training up useful Officials. During the past year it became apparent that the relative advantages of English and Vernacular education must be carefully balanced, when considering the course to be adopted in extending the Government scheme of education, and it was considered advisable that a limit should be placed on the number of English Schools to be established, in order that vernacular education might receive its due share of attention.

138. However apparent the desire to acquire English may be, it may be over-ridden, and as far as general education is concerned, it is certainly wiser to commence at the bottom, that is, to foster the language of the country and to have English for the superior Schools and the higher courses. An accurate knowledge of Canarese must be more useful in the majority of cases than a smattering of English, and if the books available in the former were as good as their English models, no sensible person would wish to see them superseded by the latter, for the literature of a country in its best shape should always be maintained, and the eradication of a language is not to be effected by the issue of Government orders.

139. On these principles the maximum of English Schools to be established at present has been fixed at 20, and it has been proposed that for the remaining 60 Talooks, Vernacular Schools only should be sanctioned.

140. They have been classified as,—1, District or superior English Schools educating up to University Entrance Standard; 2, Talook or inferior English Schools, educating up to the standard prescribed by Government for Schools of this class; and 3, Canarese Schools.

141. It may be said, therefore, that the Government system of English education commences with the Talook or Inferior English Schools, and terminates with the Government High School.

142. The education afforded by each class of institution may be best understood by reference to the Table given in the Appendix, which exhibits the Curriculum.

curriculum prescribed for each, as well as that of the Normal School. It is premature to comment on a course which has only been commenced, but it may be observed that by unanimous testimony the great impediment to sound education at present is found to be the withdrawal of youths before they have been any length of time at School. This is the case at all Schools, and the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the High School, the standard of which has been raised in all the upper Classes, may be taken as universally applicable. He writes that "the eagerness with which so many accept employment immediately on their promotion to the upper Classes is very much to be regretted, as although most of them continue their connection with the School, they are unable to remain the full time, and have many reasons for irregularity. Study naturally comes to be looked on as of secondary importance, and they are found to make but little progress, or even scarcely to keep up their former knowledge."

143. The importance of fostering Canarese education has been noticed, and it is hoped that the steps which
 Canarese Schools. are being taken will tend to a successful result.

144. The establishment of a few Canarese Schools by Government would produce but little effect, and in fact books rather than Schools are wanted in most places, with this advantage that by indirectly aiding in the supply of books, Government is not called on for pecuniary assistance, which it could not give, and education is diffused insensibly, instead of retarded as it would be, if the people could not make a step without Government support.

145. Measures have therefore been taken for increasing the resources of the Government Press, in order to multiply the production of sound Canarese educational works, which will be disseminated by sale at a low price, with the object of supplanting the objectionable or useless books now in circulation in the Native Schools throughout the Province, and depôts for the sale of Canarese books have been formed in every Talook under the care of the Amildars, and the success which has already attended the experiment has much exceeded the expectations at first formed.

146. A change has been made during the year in this Department, which was formerly constituted, as in the
 Book Department. Punjab, on a *quasi* commercial basis, its working capital being supplied by Government. But it is now conducted by an annual grant for the purpose, the sale proceeds being paid into the local Treasuries, and a monthly account of cash transactions and stock in hand submitted to the Auditor.

147. All the Vernacular and many of the English books have been printed at the Government Press, and are in all cases sold at a price to cover the cost of production. The sales in 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 3,157, being a considerable increase on previous years.

148. The following works have been published during the year :—

A brief Sketch of the History of India—Canarese.

A first History of England, Do.

Canarese and English Dictionary.

There are now in the Press the *Katha Manjari*,* the *Pancha Tantra*,* *First Canarese Reading Book** (2nd Edition;) *English and Canarese Dictionary*. A complete List of books published will be found in the Appendix.

149. In connection with the subject of Canarese literature, it may be mentioned that the recent publication of two works of great value is owing to the patronage of the Mysore Government. The first of these was a new Edition of the *Canarese and English Dictionary* of the Revd. W. Reeve, revised, corrected, and republished by the Wesleyan Mission under the editorship of the Revd. D. Sanderson, and by the aid of the Mysore Government, on behalf of which 500 copies were subscribed for by Sir M. Cubbon.

150. A corresponding Edition of the *English and Canarese Dictionary*, with similar aid from the Mysore Government, is now under preparation and under the able editorship of the same gentleman.

151. The other Volume referred to is the "*Katha Sangraha*" or *Canarese prose selections*, also edited by Mr. Sanderson, and the first of an intended series designed to furnish, in a convenient form, all the help of this kind needed by Europeans to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Canarese language.

152. His Highness the Rajah's School at Mysore has much improved during the past year, under the superintendence of Mr. Dunning, an experienced School Master, and the attendance has increased to an average of 250.

153. Previous to the introduction of any Government scheme, the Missionaries of the London and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies devoted much time and labour to the subject of education in Bangalore and Mysore. Their sphere of action was confined to a comparatively small area of the whole Province, but many of the Native Officers in the Mysore Commission obtained their education in Schools established by these Societies, and the present growing desire for a knowledge of English is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the efforts of Missionaries to establish facilities for its acquisition when nothing was done by Government to promote its attainment.

154. In Vernacular literature and in the foundation of female education also the Missionaries were the first pioneers. It was at their expense that Canarese type was made, cast, it is believed, under the direction of the Revd. J. Hands (who is still living), upwards of 50 years ago, for the publication of the New Testament, which he and his coadjutors had translated into Canarese. And the valuable services of the Societies, especially the Wesleyan, to the cause of education in Mysore, merit the fullest recognition and acknowledgment.

155. A Tabular Statement of the educational statistics of these Societies in Mysore, as well of the Roman Catholic Mission, by whom also Schools have been established and books printed, will therefore appropriately close the review of the state of education in Mysore during the past year.

* These have since been published.

Tabular Statement exhibiting the Educational Statistics of various Religious Societies in Mysore.

LONDON MISSION.			WESLEYAN MISSION.			ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
Particulars	No. of Scholars.	Total.	Particulars.	No. of Scholars.	Total.	Particulars.	Average attendance.	Total.
{ English.. { Bangalore Cantonment School ... " Pettah " ... " Alsoor " ... " Senior Students ...	150		English Boys' School ...	321	321	Male Orphanages ...	2	
	109					Female ...	2	
	58					Ecclesiastical Seminary ...	1	289
	9					English Male Schools ...	5	
		326	" Boys' Vernacular Schools ...	1,201		" Female " ...	2	62
Canarese { 2 Schools in Bangalore ... 1 School at Maloor ...	82 53					Vernacular Male Schools ...	12	355
Tamil ... 1 " at Bangalore ...	68		" Girls' " ...	161	1,362	" Female " ...	4	109
Girls' Boarding School... ...		203						464
" Day " ...	Not known.							
" Zenanas " ...								
Grand Total Scholars ...	.....	529			1,683			815

SECTION IV.—*Public Works.*

156. The Budget for the year amounted to 14½ lakhs, the approximate outlay as compared therewith being as follows :—

	Allotment in the Budget.	Expenditure during the year.	Compared with the Budget.	
			Less.	More.
Original works (including Reserve)	7,20,567	6,12,788	1,07,779	
Repairs	4,40,000	3,61,956	78,044	
Establishments	2,68,560	2,33,783	34,777	
Kalihaut Labor Corps...	20,000	26,009	.....	6,009
Total ...	14,49,127	12,34,536	2,20,600	6,009

Difference less 2,14,591

157. The less expenditure here shown is owing, in a great measure, to the circumstance of no instructions having been received for the progress of several large works entered in the Budget, among which may be named—the Public Offices and Civil Hospital at Bangalore; the Division Jail at Shimogah, and the Sakluspoor and Bailoor Bridges, as also to the transfer of Agricultural and other repairs to the Revenue Authorities.

158. The expenditure under the several Budget headings, exclusive of work done by the Revenue Authorities under the new Rules, was as follows:—

Class.	Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military	Army	48,447	567	49,014
	Revenue	34,371	292	34,663
	General... ..	38,140	5,790	43,930
Civil Administration ...	Ecclesiastical	579	...	579
	Educational	11,143	185	11,328
	Judicial... ..	1,11,654	254	1,11,908
Public Improvement ...	Municipal	12,837	388	13,225
	Agricultural	80,396	51,985	1,32,381
	Communications	2,75,221	2,30,494	5,05,715
Total by Public Works Officers		6,12,788	2,80,955	9,02,743
Petty works carried out by Civil Authorities ... ..		...	72,001	72,001
Grand Total ...		6,12,788	3,61,956	9,74,744

Cash Transactions.

159.	Balance of Cash in hand on the 30th April 1863	...	...	23,371
	Cash drawn from Government Treasuries during the year 1863-64	...	...	12,56,329
	Total <i>bond fide</i> Receipts from other sources	...	...	14,143
				<hr/> 12,93,843
	Deduct Balance of Cash in hand on the 30th April 1864	...	...	59,164
				<hr/>
	Total Net Cash transactions during the year 1863-64	...	...	12,34,679
	Expended by the Department	...	11,62,535	
	Expended by the Civil Authorities on Repairs, &c.	...	72,001	
				<hr/> 12,34,536
				<hr/>
	Outlay as per No. 1.	...	...	12,34,536
				<hr/>
	Difference being attributable to Stock, &c....	...	...	143
				<hr/>

PART I.—*Original Works.*

A.—MILITARY.

160. The only work under this head in the Province was the construction of a new Cantonment at Mysore, commenced late last year under emergency. Estimate Rs. 61,960.

The buildings consist of those ordinarily connected with a Native Infantry Corps, *viz.*, Hospital, Place of Arms, Magazine, &c., also lines for the Sepoys, and the site (2 miles north of the city) is well raised and promises to be salubrious. Notwithstanding the paucity of skilled labor, and lately an outbreak of cholera, the work has advanced under contract on the whole very rapidly. The walls of all the buildings have been finished some time; the Hospital nearly, and the Magazine and Apothecary's quarters thoroughly completed. The lines also were fairly commenced, the Sepoys furnishing all the requisite labor for this portion of the work, as also for filling in portions of a deep nullah which crossed the site. Spent Rs. 48,447.

II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

C.—REVENUE.

161. In the *Bangalore Division* the Travellers' Bungalow at Kingary was converted into a Talook Cutcherry, at a cost of Rs. 2,190. New Cutcheries were commenced at Goodibunda, Chintamony, and Nellamungalum, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 6,572 each, but in consequence of the adoption of a revised standard plan for the Province, a slight delay occurred in their progress. They are all on contract, and are promised for completion in August.

162. In *South Ashtagram* four Talook Cutcheries, namely, at Periapatam, Nunjungode, Yedtora, and Mullawelly, were commenced on contract and made fair progress. They will soon be out of hand.

163. The *Aloor Cutcherry was the only one in progress in *North Ashtagram*. Two of the corner rooms fell during the heavy rain of last July, but the damage has since been repaired, and the work was all but completed within the year. Expenditure Rs. 4,735.
 • Revised Estimate Rs. 8,401.

164. The Chickmugloor and Terrikerry Talook Cutcheries, in the *Nugur Division*, also sustained the most serious injuries during the early part of the monsoon, especially the first named work, in which three out of four of the corner rooms fell. †It is now to be converted into a Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherry and will be early completed. That at Terrikerry is still incomplete; very little, however, remains to be done to it.
 †Revised Estimate Rs. 12,750.

165. ‡ The Cutcherry at Shimogah, though delayed from various causes, made, when commenced, good progress under contract; spent Rs. 4,162; while so serious and continued have been the difficulties experienced regarding the Hurryhurpoor Talook Cutcherry that little more than the collection of material and filling in foundations has as yet been accomplished.
 ‡ Estimate Rs. 7,410.

166. In Chittledroog the Cutcheries at Koratagiri and Pougud were finished, while that at Mudgiri, commenced in October, was half finished. Tiptoor Talook Cutcherry also latterly made good progress, and will very soon be out of hand.

D.—GENERAL.

167. Only a small amount of work was executed under this head, including, in the *Bangalore Division*, an Apothecary's quarters at Colar; some additions to the Division Cutcherry at Bangalore; conversion of rest-house at Colar into a District Cutcherry; and the erection of a wall to enclose Pettah Hospital and Jail at Bangalore.

168. In *North Ashtagram* three Overseers' Lodges—at Nursipoor, Chenroyapatam, and Atticoopah were completed, and one at Saklaspoor so far advanced that its completion is promised immediately. Three Road Overseers' Lodges were also put out of hand in the same Division, *viz.*, at Hassan, Arsekaira, and Nagamungalum.

169. Overseers' Lodges were likewise finished at Terrikerry, and Shimogah in *Nugur*, and two others, at Chenagherry and Saugor, nearly completed.

170. Four Lodges were built at Nittoor, Seerah, Bemmenkerry, and Chittledroog, and one at Davengherry was two-thirds finished, in the *Chittledroog Division*. The subordinate of this Department may now be said to be properly housed, a matter of considerable importance, viewed either in its administrative bearing, or with reference to the individual comfort of the men themselves, who are ordinarily much exposed, and lead very isolated lives.

F.—EDUCATIONAL.

171. In the *Bangalore Division* School houses were completed under contract at Colar, Chickballapoor, and Chintamony, at an average cost of Rs. 2,900 each.

172. A School house was also built at Nursipoor in *North Ashtagram*, and one commenced at Arculgood—progress unsatisfactory.

173. A similar building was also commenced at Chittledroog, but subsequently stopped, pending orders regarding the head quarters of the District.

G.—JUDICIAL.

174. The only large Judicial work in hand during the past official year was the * Central Jail at Bangalore, the actual expenditure during the year on which amounted to Rs. 1,03,280. Nearly all the Wards, Hospital, Storehouses, and other buildings, with the outer compound wall, were completed, and the Jail will probably be ready for the reception of the prisoners by the 1st August. The contractors for this work showed considerable energy and resource. Some portion of the work was executed by the Sepoys belonging to the Native Regiments in Garrison.

175. The proposed Jail at Shimogah was again postponed pending instructions from the Government of India on the revised plan.

III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

H.—MUNICIPAL.

176. The reservoir known as the Durmamboody Tank, which furnishes the main supply of water for the Bangalore Pettah (containing upwards of 36,000 inhabitants) was very much improved during the year; a road was formed all round it, the bed cleared, and its storage capacity increased. The work was executed soundly and expeditiously under contract. There was nothing of note under this head in the other Divisions.

K.—AGRICULTURAL.

177. In *Bangalore Division* the anicut across the Malloor River, to supply the Malloor and Puttle tanks, was completed. The outlay has been Rs. 5,270, and an increase in revenue is estimated at Rs. 3,000 per annum. The Malloor tank is of considerable size, and previous to the construction of the new dam, had only received half the requisite supply of water.

178. The Muddoor anicut in *South Ashtagram* could not be completed, the work having, in the first instance, been thrown back by unprecedented floods passing down the Shimsha River in March 1863, and then from delays connected with the preparation of the requisite supplemental estimate and its sanction by Government. The circumstances connected with this important work were so fully detailed in last year's Report that here it will suffice to state that next season will certainly see it finished. Work to the extent of only about Rs. 18,000 remains to be executed.

179. The Anchayhullah aqueduct in the same Division, which had for various reasons been delayed in the previous year, was completed, as was also the work to the Cullally † tank and feeder.

180. The latter project consists in the restoration of a large tank, which with its feeder (13 miles in length) led off from the Goondul River had remained breached for many years, and been suffered to fall into de-

cay. It was one of several other tanks fed by this stream, which had been abandoned for various causes, but which the ruling present high prices of rice and increase of general prosperity made the ryots most anxious to have restored. The work was executed under contract.

181. In the *North Ashtagram Division* a small amount of work was executed to the Coodloor dam across the Yagachy River, and but unsatisfactory progress made with the placing of

• Estimate Rs. 5,900.

* stone-ware irrigation pipes in the right channel of the Kistnaraj dam, and extending the channel itself about 6 miles. The same unsatisfactory progress was made with similar work to the Mudgherry channel. Two new aqueducts for the channel below the Dodaga tank, Nagamungalum, were however all but finished, and would have been so completely, but for cholera breaking out on the work and dispersing the people. Another aqueduct and two tanks were also dealt with in this Division.

182. In *Nugur* the Hulsoor anicut was reported completed, and some work executed to the Brumasamoodra dam.

183. No new agricultural work worthy of note was in hand in the *Chittledroog Division*.

L.—COMMUNICATIONS.

184. Under this head Rs. 1,09,000 were expended in the *Bangalore Division* in the construction of roads and bridges: among other works may be mentioned—

185. The Dodaballapoor and Jungumcottah road *vid* Davenhully, 20 miles, though delayed by an outbreak of cholera, progressed steadily. The outlay was Rs. 11,060.

186. The line from Yellahunka to Dodaballapoor, 14 miles, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,195; that from Bangalore to Kankanhully, 33 miles, was, however, delayed from the prevalence of cholera and other drawbacks; its completion is promised immediately. This will be an extremely useful road in conveying timber and firewood, which is much wanted, to Bangalore; it will also be of considerable value in an administrative point of view. Expended during the year Rs. 12,236.

187. All the Railway feeders to the eastward were completed in a very satisfactory manner, with the exception of the short line from Marmootal Station to Boodicotta. This latter will be finished soon as a fair weather road, which is all that is wanted. The Railway, it is expected, will be thrown open to the public in August,* and here it is right to observe that probably in no other Province in India have the requirements of the Railway Company, in regard to feeders, been so promptly and comprehensively met.

188. On the new direct road from † Bangalore to Maugady, 28 miles, Rs. 18,813 were expended, but the work which was executed under contract was not as sound or expeditious as it should have been. Arrangements have been made for finishing the work, if possible, within the current year, with its extension to Coonghul, 14 miles in advance, and on the direct road to Munzerabad. In addition to other benefits promised by this road, a new supply of firewood for Bangalore will be opened up in the Maugady jungles.

† Estimate Rs. 67,394.

* Opened on the 1st August.

189. Some useful works were also executed in the immediate vicinity of Bangalore. The Toomcoor road was connected by a new line with the Railway Terminal Station, and the main road of approach to the latter from the Cantonment railed off. A new and convenient entrance to the fort, with levelling of the glacis on the Pettah side, was also executed at an outlay of Rs. 6,942. The old Pettah gateways on the fort side were, moreover, cleared away, and the whole locality much improved. A road was also formed all round the Durmamboody tank at the Pettah, and a connecting link with the Mysore road from this side nearly completed.

190. In the *South Ashtagram Division** the improvement of the Mysore Manantoddy road would have been completed, but for the necessity for submitting a revised Estimate for the construction of the drain bridges. The execution of this work has necessarily been attended with considerable difficulty owing to the sparseness of population and unhealthiness of the country through which it passes; as leading, however, to Waynaad its utility will be very great.

191. The† Muddoor—Seevasamoodrum road—26 miles, was also all but finished, though not fully bridged; it will be quite trafficable, excepting for very few days in the year, and in addition to its obvious utility in other respects, will render the celebrated falls of the Cauvery much more accessible to visitors than they have hitherto been.

192. The chief work in progress in *North Ashtagram* was the Bhoond Ghaut, which advanced very satisfactorily during the year under a temporary Sub-Engineer, Mr. Boesinger. Outlay Rs. 17,834. The promise given in the previous year has been made good, and carts not only can, but have already passed up the Ghaut. Excepting in three places, the whole of the earth-work, strata cutting, and removal of boulders and earth, was completed, leaving but 41,000 cubic feet of rock-blasting (over 8 miles) to be executed next season. At one of the points mentioned, from the fact of the road being carried close under an almost overhanging mass of rock and boulders, some 200 feet high, attempts to gain greater width of road would probably be dangerous; in this short piece it will therefore be only 16 or 17 feet wide. The Bhoot-kull (Devil-rock), also a formidable mass, will, with the third obstruction, remain for disposal till next working season. The Ghaut, it may be said, is for the most part 18 and 19 feet wide throughout, and with the exception of one point, which can be rectified, is superior, as regards gradient, to any other Ghaut on the Western Coast. The Madras portion is also well advanced, and it is understood only requires two bridges, to complete the communication with Mangalore. If the requisite exertion be made, the whole line should be completely open for wheeled conveyances in another year, and there can be little doubt that the results will fully justify the expectations entertained regarding this highly important work, and that the foundations will be laid for the permanent prosperity of this hitherto unopened portion of the Province. The work during the past year was for the most part executed by the Kalihaut or Mysore Labor Corps. There was a great deal of sickness among the work people, and very many difficulties had to be overcome. Mr. Boesinger therefore deserves much credit for the successful manner in which he conducted the works.

193. Only a small amount of work was executed on the fair weather road, from * Bailoor to Moodgherry (20 miles in length, and a feeder to the Bhoond Ghaut.) Cholera broke out among the Kalihauts lately engaged on the work. Twelve miles of road were executed in the year, and the 2 or 3 miles yet remaining to be done will be finished at an early date.

194. Rs. 682 were expended in laying the foundations, in the abutments and piers, of the new † Kem-pakull Bridge, at foot of the Munzerabad Ghaut; the work, however, had to be stopped pending sanction of the revised Estimate by Government. The unavoidable delays which have occurred in connection with this important work are very vexatious.

195. One arch was turned of the Moslay bridge on the Hassan—Nursipoor road, and the work would probably have been finished but for the illness of the contractor; and the 2 arch bridge over the Ber-injhulla, on the Chickmugloor—Bhoond Ghaut road, was almost completed. Cholera also here broke out and delayed the work.

196. The work comprised in the construction of bridges and drains on the ‡ French Rocks—Myasundra road, (portion of that leading direct from Mysore to Bellary, was completed with the exception of 2 drains; also, after considerable delay, similar work on the Mysore—Shimogah road, § between Chenroyapatam and Arsekaira, has been put out of hand.

197. In the construction of the 3 arched bridge near Bomanhully (in Nagamungalum) on the Bangalore—Mangalore road, Mr. Lippert, the Overseer, showed considerable energy. The work was quickly and thoroughly well executed.

198. Second Class Travellers' Bungalows were very nearly completed at Nagamungalum and Gundeshy, and would have been so thoroughly were it not for outbreaks of cholera, which stopped both works in April.

199. The Moosafirkhana at Kotiga, the head of the Bhoond Ghaut, and rest-house at Saklaspoor, which should have been finished during the year, were very much delayed from sickness among the work people and difficulties regarding labor.

200. In the *Nugur Division*, the Benkipoor—Doomee road was very nearly completed, at an outlay during the year of Rs. 5,455. A further sum of Rs. 4,676 was expended in the construction of 2 bridges and 5 drains on the same line. Operations in this locality are beset with difficulties in regard to labor, but when the thorough line to Chittledroog shall have been completed and bridged, (which can hardly be looked for under two or three years,) it will prove a most valuable link both for commercial and administrative purposes. Between Benkipoor and Chennagherry, the road passes through the head quarters of the man-eating-tiger, whose depredations have long been the terror of the surrounding country.

201. The new road from Anantapoor to Teerthully was also nearly completed, but much less work was done on the line from Cuddoor to Chickmugloor than was anticipated. Spent on the latter Rs. 4,940. Little also was done on the Coodrygoondy and Googawully bridges, on the Terrikerray—Augoomby road; work moreover only to

the extent of Rs. 3,119 was executed, to bridges and cross drainage, of the Shimogah—Talgoopah road. It is needless to remark that the slow progress in this portion of the Province is attributable to apparently unconquerable difficulties connected with the supply of labor and the unhealthiness of many of the localities.

202. The Travellers' Bungalows at Saugor and Anantapoor were almost completed, and work to some extent executed on those at Sacra-byle and Talgoopah.

203. In *Chittledroog* 20 miles of the road from Mudgherry to Dodaballapoor were opened out, making 43 miles in all of this communication finished. Again, the remaining 11 miles of road (out of a total length of 22 miles) between Mudgherry and Powgurh were completed during the year.

204. A new Travellers' Bungalow was nearly completed at Iya-mungalum, on the Bangalore Hurryhur road.

PART II.—Repairs.

205. The repairs executed by this Department during the past year were to a great extent confined to roads, connected with the maintenance of which the following Table gives the requisite information :—

Division.	MILES OF ROAD MAINTAINED.					Total outlay during the Year.
	1st Class or Imperial roads.	2nd Class or Provincial roads.	3rd Class or District roads.	4th Class or Cusbah roads.	Total.	
Bangalore ...	115	170	127	0	412	52,941
South Ashtagram...	31	110	40	0	281	37,939
North Ashtagram...	0	224	89½	98	411½	30,215
Nugur ...	7½	50	260	0	317½	30,571
Chittledroog ...	197	0	193	55	445	59,179
Total ...	450½	554	709½	153	1,867	2,10,845

206. The average cost of maintenance was therefore Rs. 113 per mile, and ranged from Rs. 50, the lowest on 4th Class roads, to Rs. 200, the highest allowance, on Imperial lines.

207. An effort was made to maintain the whole by contract, but it must be freely admitted with distinct success in only a few cases, and with evident disadvantage in a great number. This ill success is, however, in a great measure, attributable to controllable causes and to the unusual drought, which lasted without intermission for upwards of six months. It is fully anticipated that the changes lately made in reference to the contracts, with, it is to be hoped, a more favorable season before us, will lead to more satisfactory results in the current year.

208. The rest of the outlay under "Repairs, Communications" is due to the expenditure on Travellers' Bungalows, Moosafirkhanas, &c.

209. In the course of the year, the change which had been for some time under contemplation, with reference to the execution of repairs to tanks and channels, by the Revenue Authorities, was carried out, and on the 1st September formally inaugurated. Prior to that date a considerable sum had been expended by this Department under "Repairs Agricultural," with smaller outlays under the other headings; but since then very nearly the whole expenditure under Revenue, General, Judicial, as well as Agricultural, has been in the hands of the Revenue Authorities, with the following results, in order of the present Civil Divisions and Districts :—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF WORKS ACTUALLY DEALT WITH.								Expenditure during the year.
	District.	Revenue.	General.	Judicial.	Municipal.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Total.	
									Rs.
NUNDIDROOG ..	Bangalore... ..	31	5	28	...	50	..	114	9,006
	Colar	16	4	1	1	20	1	43	3,119
	Toomcoor	7	5	3	...	66	2	83	5,683
ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore	4	31	2	...	111	...	148	33,704
	Hassan	7	26	5	...	128	...	166	11,491
NEGER	Cudoor	32	26	14	...	26	17	115	253
	Shimogah... ..	7	9	3	...	1	4	24	309
	Chittledroog	1	1	...	...	23	...	25	2,359
	Total Rs. ...	105	107	56	1	425	24	718	65,985

210. With a change on system so radical difficulties have necessarily had to be encountered, and delays, especially with Returns of appropriations and monthly expenditure, experienced; there can be little doubt, however, of the very great relief afforded to this Department, and the considerable advantages which will ultimately be secured to the community in general by its adoption. With the agricultural repairs, the change in system is one of vital importance, as under that which it replaced, the ryots were becoming more and more impressed with the notion that the Circar was answerable for all, even the most petty, repairs, and more and more disinclined to make the slightest expenditure or exertion for themselves. Even those bound by the tenure of their holdings, or otherwise under ancient usage, to keep channels clear, bunds in repair, &c., were gradually losing, if indeed they had not already entirely lost, all sense of their obligations in these respects. There can be little doubt, indeed, that a feeling of entire helplessness and

dependence was fast gaining ground, which must have led to the most deplorable results, to say nothing of the yearly increasing burthen thrown on this Department. If the new system does nothing else, it will, in a very great measure, rectify this great evil. As to actual results in other respects it would be premature to speak. The expenditure, as already observed, fell short by a considerable sum of the amount provided in the Budget.

PART III.—*Establishment.*

211. The outlay on Establishment amounted to Rs. 2,33,783, *viz.*—

Salaries	...	Rs.	1,96,839
Travelling Allowances		"	25,307
Contingencies	...	"	11,637
Total ...			2,33,783

The Budget assignment under this head was Rs. 2,68,560, and the charge forms a percentage of 18·9 on the total outlay of the year, which must be considered moderate.

212. There can be no doubt that the strength of the Establishment in this Province is wholly inadequate to the work it has to perform.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

213. During the year under review the following changes occurred among the upper subordinates:—1 temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Class, 1 Supervisor, and 1 Assistant Supervisor, resigned, and 1 Assistant Overseer was dismissed, while 2 of the latter Class joined the Department from the Civil Engineering College at Madras.

214. Among the lower subordinates 6 new men were entertained, of whom 1 resigned, and 2 were appointed Surveyors and Draughtsmen under the Revenue Authorities.

215. In the accounts branch of the Central Office an increase on the former scale (which was found insufficient) was sanctioned by Government, and considerable improvements were effected, in the working of this portion of the Department, by Mr. Hopkins, Assistant to the Inspector General of Accounts, on the occasion of his visit in March. The whole routine was much simplified, and arrears so rapidly cleared off that but very few remained at the end of the year.

216. In the course of the year the Kalihaut, or Mysore Labor Corps, was slightly increased, and at its close numbered 9 Jemadars, 9 Mootsuddies, 54 Duffadars, 854 Peadahs. On the whole the work done by the Corps, especially on the Bhoond Ghaut, was more satisfactory than during the previous year, and though it is still confessedly an open question, as to the retention of this body of laborers on the present footing, their general utility may still be acknowledged. In a thinly peopled country like Mysore, the services of enrolled laborers of this description, though presenting many objectionable features, cannot readily be dispensed with.

217. In Nugur a commencement was made in the formation of a Labor Corps exclusively for the execution of works in that Division, where the greatest difficulties have hitherto presented themselves in securing

rapid progress. Four companies of 100 strong each were raised, three in Mysore, and only one in Nugur itself. An attempt to raise a second company of indigenous laborers signally failed, notwithstanding every effort and considerable inducements in the shape of good pay and permanent employment. So much money has been turned by the ryots here from the cultivation of cotton, or sale of grain in the neighbouring cotton growing districts, that they have become even more independent than formerly. The Executive Officer reports that the labor rates rose no less than 50 per cent. within the year. It would be premature to pronounce the Corps a success, but so far it has given very good promise.

218. As elsewhere there was a marked rise in the labor rate throughout the Province, and it is by no means clear that even for a time the limit has yet been reached. Sickness was moreover extremely prevalent, especially towards the close of the season, when in 5 Talooks of North Ashtagram all the works were stopped in consequence of cholera. This fatal disease also interfered to a very great extent with the progress of work in other parts of the Province, as already specially noticed.

219. In Nugur, though it cannot be said that the year was more unhealthy than usual, only 1 subordinate wholly escaped the injurious effects of the climate.

220. The efforts made in the two previous years, with reference to the concentration of work, were continued with success during that under review, as will be at once seen from the following Tabular Statement.

Month.	Total number of works in hand in the Province during the month.	Average outlay on each work. Rs.
April 1862.	338	182
April 1863.	352	300
April 1864.	251	351

221. From this it will be observed that the progress of work improved 50 per cent. in 1862-63 over 1861-62 and nearly cent. per cent. in the past year. This is no doubt greatly attributable to the steady advance which has been made in getting work executed under contract, a system which may now be considered to have attained so definite a footing as to warrant the conclusion that in a year or two every single work in the Province may, if necessary, be carried out by this agency.

222. No less than 418 works (exclusive of work done under the Revenue Authorities) with an outlay of Rs. 6,92,623 were thus executed during the past year, leaving only Rs. 2,10,120 worth for departmental agency.

223. In the Mulnaad portions of North Ashtagram, and generally throughout Nugur, contracts necessarily take with difficulty, but everywhere else men readily come forward, and competition is beginning to

produce its natural results. A very high class of contractors have lately tendered their services, and there appears no reason to apprehend that the most difficult engineering operations may not shortly be carried out safely under this agency.

224. There are peculiar difficulties connected with the prosecution of public works in Nugur, the results of which were prominently brought to notice in the course of the Commissioner's tour through that part of the Province, and are referred to in paras. 531, 532.

LOCAL FUNDS.

225. At the close of the year 1862-63 general Rules were prepared for the guidance of Officers in regard to the administration of the Local or District Funds. The sources of income are the Plough Tax, (an ancient village cess resembling the Road Fund formerly credited to the general revenues, but within the last few years set aside for local purposes,) the Ferry Funds, fines for cattle trespass, and proceeds of the sale of stray cattle.

226. The original object of the Fund was to construct 4th Class village roads, or, in other words, to provide communication between village and village, but this obviously assumes the existence of roads of a superior Class intermediate between the village roads and provincial lines, and as roads of the latter Class are still deficient, it has been found that the proper distinction between 3rd and 4th Class roads cannot be satisfactorily maintained until communication has been secured between Talook Head Quarters and the District Sudder Station, and until the important Cusbas have been connected.

227. As a general principle it has therefore been laid down that when these links are wanting, the portions of road required should be regarded for the present as 4th Class roads, and as such undertaken, in the first instance, by the Civil Officers, leaving it to be afterwards decided by the Public Works Department, in communication with the Superintendent, to raise the Class of such communication from the 4th to the 3rd as may appear expedient. In giving effect to these principles care will at the same time be taken to select the best lines of traffic, by connecting those Cusbas which fall naturally within recognised trading routes as speedily as possible, and also to develop the lines continuously without intermediate breaks.

228. The Deputy Superintendents have been directed to submit, on the 1st February of each year, through the Superintendents, for the Commissioner's information, a Statement of the Funds available for expenditure in the ensuing year beginning 1st May, preliminary to the framing of a Budget to the limit which may be decided on.

229. The Budgets are prepared in a similar form to that in use in the Public Works Department, and the accounts of expenditure kept in the same manner as in the case of Irrigation-work-repairs carried out by the Civil Officers.

230. A detailed Estimate of every new road is required, and in order to prevent loss in preliminary traces after a line has been examined by the Talook

Estimates.

MUNICIPAL.

234. The Municipal Committees in Bangalore and Mysore, the formation of which was mentioned in the Report of last year, have discharged their functions satisfactorily, and the system has been extended to some of the Head Quarter Stations, if not with uniformly successful results, at least with a fair prospect of effecting considerable improvements in the sanitary condition of the larger towns, where the benefits to be derived have been practically illustrated.

235. In Bangalore there are many natives who have learnt to appreciate the advantages of good roads, well kept drains, and pure water, and little opposition is encountered when projects of general utility are brought forward, but in Mysore the Committee have much difficulty in carrying through their plans, from the obstructions raised by influential parties, unwilling to make any sacrifice of their own convenience for the public good. In the minor towns the people are perfectly indifferent on the subject of conservancy, every measure being pressed on them solely by the influence of the European Officers interested in the subject.

236. The Bangalore and Mysore Committees submitted well prepared Budgets and Reports, and are deserving of much credit for the numerous municipal improvements carried out during the year.

237. The detail of operations is as follows :—

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Receipts of the Municipality of the Bangalore Cantonment.

No.	Item.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Allotment for 1863-64 from the Mysore Government ...	28,590	0	0			
2	Rates and Taxes ...	1,000	0	0			
3	Fees and Fines ...	1,910	0	0			
4	Rents ...	1,300	0	0			
5	Sales ...	1,800	0	0			
6	Miscellaneous ...	400	0	0			
	Total Rs. ...				35,000	0	0

Distribution of the year's outlay.

Class.	Heading.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment & contingencies.	Total.
1	Town Buildings ...	...	330 10 1	3,292 11 7	3,623 5 8
2	Markets ...	6,954 14 0	..	360 0 0	7,314 14 0
3	Paving and streets ...	6,888 2 7	2,182 2 5	...	9,070 5 0
4	Lighting ...	75 0 0	...	761 2 10	836 2 10
5	Water supply ...	91 7 2	...	...	91 7 2
6	Sewage ...	...	..	14,063 13 4	14,063 13 4
	Total Rs. ...	14,009 7 9	2,512 12 6	18,477 11 9	35,000 0 0

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Class 2.—Markets.

238. The new market was open on the 12th November and cost Rs. 8,420, including the purchase of a turret clock for Rs. 1,020. The clock tower was completed within 56 days, but an unfortunate accident occurred on the night of the 5th August, when, after a very heavy fall of rain, the upper room gave way, happily causing no injury or loss of life.

239. The site of the market is a very good one. It is nearly square and contains an area of 11,600 square yards. Private shops (the sites of which sold for Rs. 6,300) of uniform patterns are constructed round their sides, and the front has a low wall with neat porches on either side of the gateway, in the centre affording accommodation for 4 shroffs in each. The buildings in the 4 corners, 24 feet square each, have upper stories, and the market Serjeant occupies one which overlooks the whole market.

240. The clock tower, 50 feet high, stands in the middle, and from it two blocks of stalls extend 90 feet with a breadth of 24 feet, the facade being a neatly designed arcade.

241. The vegetable, fish, and poultry markets numbering 102 stalls, immediately in front of the new market, on the opposite side of the road, cost Rs. 3,220, and on their completion so many applications were made for additional stalls that upwards of 300 have been commenced and will be shortly completed.

Class 3.—Paving and Streets.

242. Under this head Rs. 9,070-5-0 had been expended in forming, bridging and metalling various roads and streets, principally leading to the Railway Station. The heading includes also naming and numbering the streets, and a small sum on account of surveying the Cantonment, but the latter work has now been made over to the Public Works Department.

Class 4 and 5.

243. Call for no particular remark.

REPAIRS.

244. Under this head the outlay on the repairs of roads will always be the most important; they have been kept in a fair state of

repaid during the year, but their maintenance will in future become a heavy item of expenditure, and will have to be specially met.

ESTABLISHMENT.

245. A sum of Rs. 14,063-13-4 has been expended in conservancy. The outlay, though large, has been diminished as much as possible, the average monthly payments of the previous year having been reduced from 1,600 to 1,200, with an anticipated further reduction by the adoption of the contract system.

BANGALORE PETTAH.

246. The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality of the town of Bangalore are given below :—

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
I.—CASH.	Rs.	A. P.	ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Balance at credit of Fund	1,329	4 4	1. Town Buildings ...	899	14 2
2. Allotment from customs of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. duty on Tobacco ..	10,289	7 0	2. Markets	1,071	3 0
II.—REVENUE.			3. Paving and streets ..	2,007	3 0
1. Fees and Fines ...	137	0 0	4. Lighting	849	1 11
2. Rents of markets ...	94	0 0	5. Water supply	700	10 6
3. Sale of land	7,965	9 2	6. Sewage	9,033	14 4
4. Miscellaneous	535	5 0	7. Capturing Monkies ...	390	0 0
			REPAIRS.		
			1. Paving and streets ...	2,301	0 0
			Establishment	2,180	1 4
Total.....	20,350	9 6	Total.....	19,433	0 3

247. The scheme for enlarging the town by extending it to the west has been proceeded with, and most of the expenditure on original works has been incurred with this object. The hedge, wall and ditch, which afforded protection to the town against the Mahratta horsemen, have been cleared, filled and levelled, and building sites thus reclaimed have fetched upwards of Rs. 7,000. A broad road designed to be the central street of the new town involving considerable bridging and blasting of rock has been laid out, and an underground channel to conduct water from the large Dhumaboode tank, by which the town is supplied, to a fountain with its reservoir in the new Pettah, has been commenced.

248. Drains of an improved pattern, with closely fitting granite slabs at the bottom and sides, have been constructed, and the roads and streets generally have been repaired and improved by a body of permanently hired laborers, whose services have been found very useful.

249. The Conservancy Establishment has been carefully supervised, and conclusive testimony can be borne by those who remember the condition of the Pettah a few years ago to the marked improvement now visible in the cleanliness of the town generally.

250. Much, however, still remains to be done, and the construction of a main sewer, as a basis for an improved system of drainage, is a work the necessity of which has been brought to the notice of Government, as beyond the power of the Municipal Committee to effect with the limited fund at their disposal.

MYSORE.

251. The receipts of the Municipal Fund were Rs. 28,713-1-3 and disbursements Rs. 28,487-3-3, the details of expenditure being as below :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

I. Paving and streets	...	...	12,892	11	8			
II. Markets	...	...	4,370	11	0			
III. Town Buildings	...	...	200	0	0			
IV. Lighting Establishment	1,030	9	10			
V. Sewage	3,054	14	4			
						21,548	14	10

REPAIRS.

Sundry Repairs	1,207	1	7			
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ESTABLISHMENT.

Executive Branch	5,731	2	10	6,938	4	5
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Total	...		28,487	2	3			
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252. The largest item of expenditure is under the head "Paving and Streets," under which is included the various measures that have been adopted for the improvement of roads and communications, consisting of metalling, gravelling, tamping, opening side channels, &c.

253. The Superintendent of the Division reports that the money has been well and judiciously distributed over the various roads and streets, and that the improvement is most appreciable by all who have witnessed the year's operations, and experienced the former state of the communications in and about Mysore.

254. A site for a market has been purchased and cleared at a cost of Rs. 4,370-11-0, and provision made in the Budget of 1864-65 for completing the building.

255. Two slaughter houses have been erected, and the town is now partially lighted, lamps having been erected in the principal thoroughfares and most crowded Bazars.

256. A permanent Conservancy Establishment has been kept up, and some progress been made in laying down brick and chunam drains, granite not being procurable at Mysore. In addition to the sum entered as expended under this head, it is calculated that the inhabitants have contributed upwards of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of drains in front of their respective houses.

257. The whole system of drainage in Mysore requires scientific investigation, and there are peculiar difficulties connected with the supply of water, which in dry seasons has been found quite inadequate for the population.

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER STATIONS.

258. Reports have been received from Toomcoor, Shimogah, Chittledroog, and Chickmugloor; that from Toomcoor being the most satisfactory.

259. A good deal of care and attention had, however, been paid to the improvement of this town by convict labor in previous years, and the same difficulties were not met with as at other places, where comparatively little had been done.

260. At Shimogah, where the inhabitants have contributed themselves for municipal objects, the situation of the town and the manner in which it is laid out present serious obstacles to efficient drainage; and at some of the other Stations sufficient funds cannot be raised from local sources.

261. At Chittledroog the inhabitants professed themselves anxious for improvements, and, on the whole, it may be said that as much has been done as could be expected. It has been made quite apparent, however, that success is at present entirely dependent on the influence of the European Officer.

SECTION V.—*Post Office.*

262. No changes of any importance have been introduced in the Anché or Mysore Provincial Post during the year.

263. The mail cart which conveyed the mails between Bangalore and Mysore being found expensive and unsatisfactory was abolished in July and runners re-employed. By this change a monthly saving of Rs. 842-8-0 has been effected, and the mails are carried with greater certainty especially during the rains.

264. There has been an increase in the average cost per mile for the conveyance of the mails, owing to a general augmentation of the pay of the runners, which has been raised from Rs. 3 to 4 per mensem. The increase was rendered absolutely necessary by the general rise in the wages of labor, and the impossibility of retaining the services of the runners at the former low rate.

265. The Imperial Post Offices at Seringapatam, Hoonsoor, and Toomcoor were abolished in October, and the service undertaken by the Anché Department. Some complaints were made at first of defective arrangements, but these have been remedied, and the Offices at these places, as well as at Shimogah, where Her Majesty's Post Office was incorporated with the Anché last year, are now working satisfactorily.

266. The Imperial Postal Line between Mysore and Ootacamund having been discontinued, consequent on the conveyance of the mail by Rail *viâ* Coimbatore, the line has been temporarily re-opened since February at the expense of the Mysore Government.

267. The Returns of the Department are given in the Appendix under the following heads :—

- | | | |
|--------|---|---------------|
| I. | Comparative Statement (1862-63 & 1863-64) of Anché Offices and receiving houses. | |
| II. | Distance for which mails are conveyed. | |
| III. | Average cost per mile for conveyance of mails. | |
| IV. | Number of paid and unpaid letters, &c., which passed through the Anché 1862-63 & 1863-64. | |
| V. | Number of letters. | |
| VI. | Do. of Newspapers. | } Chargeable. |
| VII. | Do. Parcels. | |
| VIII. | Do. Official letters. | |
| IX. | Do. do. Parcels. | |
| X. | Do. Letters and Parcels of His Highness' Departments. | |
| XI. | Do. Franked private Letters and Parcels. | |
| XII. | Do. Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territories. | |
| XIII. | Do. Unclaimed and refused letters. | |
| XIV. | Do. Establishment. | |
| XV. | Do. Number of Complaints. | |
| XVI. | Do. Postage Collections. | |
| XVII. | Do. Increase and Decrease under each head. | |
| XVIII. | Do. Disbursements. | |

SECTION VI.—*Political.*

268. In the month of February, the final orders of the Home Government declining to accede to the Maharajah's claim to re-assume the administration of the Province were communicated to His Highness.

SECTION VII.—*Military.*

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

269. The constitution of the Mysore Horse or Silladars and the Infantry or Bar was fully described in the Report of 1862-63, and no changes worthy of notice have since been introduced.

270. The increase in the rate of pay sanctioned by Government has been considered a great boon, and given much satisfaction, especially as the prices of grain, &c., have continued unprecedently high, and pressed with great severity on all Officials drawing small salaries. It has also enabled Major Ramsay to introduce improvements in the dress and accoutrements of the Silladars, and it is anticipated that all the Regiments will by the close of the year be better equipped than they have ever been before.

271. Lines are now being laid out for the Regiment stationed at Bangalore, which are expected to be ready early next year, when probably arrangements will be made for building lines for each Regiment at its Head Quarters, and sheds for the men at out-stations.

272. Each Regiment has been carefully inspected by the Military Assistant at its Head Quarters during the year.

Bar. 273. The dress and accoutrements of the Bar have also been improved, the unserviceable arms being replaced by others supplied by the Madras Government.

Lines. 274. Lines will be erected at Colar, Chittledroog, Hassan, and Chickmugloor as soon as the rains permit.

Distribution of the force. 275. The usual Returns of the Stations and distribution of the Silladars and Bar are given below:—

MYSORE SILLADAR HORSE.

1st Regiment Head Quarters at Shimogah.	5th Regiment Head Quarters at Colar.
2nd ditto ditto at Toomcoor.	6th ditto ditto at Bangalore.
3rd ditto ditto at Chittledroog	7th ditto ditto at Hassan.
4th ditto ditto at Mysore.	

INFANTRY.

1st Regiment Head Quarters at Toomcoor.	3rd Regiment Head Quarters at Bangalore.
2nd ditto ditto at Mysore.	4th ditto ditto at Shimogah.

Distribution.

Division.	District.	Distribution.	SILLADAR.		BAR.	
			Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.
NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore...	{ Head Quarters	8	353	19	496
		{ District ...	1	79	...	72
	Colar ...	{ Head Quarters	7	261	9	137
		{ District ...	1	90	...	87
	Toomcoor ...	{ Head Quarters	6	237	11	183
		{ District ...	1	36	...	65
ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore ...	{ Head Quarters	5	179	15	287
		{ District ...	3	158	...	137
	Hassan ...	{ Head Quarters	4	88	7	110
		{ District ...	1	91	...	74
	Shimogah ...	{ Head Quarters	6	236	22	398
		{ District ...	2	114	...	69
NUGUR ...	Cudoor ...	{ Head Quarters	2	93	1	43
		{ District ..	1	78	...	49
	Chittledroog	{ Head Quarters	4	177	8	177
		{ District ...	4	172	...	73
		Total ...	56	2,442	92	2,457

NEW CANTONMENT AT MYSORE.

276. The Government having, for political reasons, directed the abandonment of the French Rocks Station, a measure strongly urged also on military grounds by Sir Patrick Grant when Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, the Regiment of Native Infantry hitherto stationed there has been removed to Cantonments formed in the neighbourhood of Mysore.

277. The site for the new Cantonment was chosen with the concurrence of the Military and Medical Authorities, after a careful personal inspection of the country within a radius of 2 miles from Mysore, on a slightly elevated undulating plateau and lying to the west side of the road leading from Seringapatam, and exactly 2 miles from the fort of Mysore.

278. The soil is dry, with a sub-soil of red earth, and has been under cultivation for some years past. There is a sufficient fall towards the north-east to admit of perfect drainage, facilities for procuring water of excellent quality, and ample space for the accommodation of a Regiment of Native Infantry at its full strength, with Bazars and supplementary buildings.

279. The 6th Regiment M. N. I. stationed at the French Rocks moved into camp at the commencement of the cold weather, and have since occupied the new Cantonment, temporary accommodation having been provided pending the completion of the permanent buildings.

280. The old guns in Seringapatam having been destroyed, an arrangement was entered into with the Madras Government for detailing a Warrant Officer for the duty of bursting the unserviceable ordnance throughout the Province, the number of which was estimated at between five and six hundred. None of the guns are sufficiently serviceable to make it worth while to transport them to Bangalore, and many on the summits of the Droogs, though of large calibre and curious specimens, could never be used against the Government, as it would be impossible to remove them.

Her Majesty's Troops,

281. A Return of Her Majesty's Troops stationed in Mysore during the year is annexed.

Stations.	Corps.	General Officer.	Field Officer.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Dy. Insp. Gl. of Hospitals.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Dy. Asst. Adjt. General.	Dy. Asst. Gr. Mr. General.	Major of Brigade.	Fort Adjutant.	Aide-de-Camp.	Dy. J. Adv. General.	Paymasters.	Engineers.	Commissariat Officers.	Commissary and Deputy do. of Ordnance.	Conductors and sub. do.	Troop Quarter Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Comm. Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Fartiers.	Rank and File.	Regimental Horses.	Natives Attached.	Sick of all Ranks.
	Division	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	6	11	7	205	413	608	6
	Cantonment	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3rd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	H. M. 66th Regiment	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	A. By. 14th Brigade R. A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	A. By. 23rd " R. A.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	H. M. 1st Regiment Kings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	D. Guards	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	14th Regiment N. I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	22nd ditto	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	33rd ditto	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6th ditto ditto Detachment	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	25th ditto ditto	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16th ditto ditto	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Detachment 6th Regt. N. I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ditto 25th ditto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6th Regiment N. I.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Local Details	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	729	69	1	3	13	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	21	104	396	124	18	5170	1182	2006	227

BANGALORE

FRENCH ROCKS

MERCARA

HURRYHUR

MYSORE

HOONSOOR

NEW CANTONMENT

NEAR MYSORE.

SECTION VIII.—*Finance.*

282. The preliminary measures adopted at the commencement of the year 1863-64 for the introduction of the English system of Audit and Accounts in Mysore were noticed in the last Administration Report. During the year considerable progress has been made in giving practical effect to it, and having regard to the novelty of the forms and checks prescribed, the results attained within a short period have been pronounced by the Government of India as satisfactory.

283. Before recording the principal changes, it may not be out of place to sketch the general features of the former system. It was a purely native one, which had grown up under native rule, and was maintained as nearly as possible agreeably to native institutions. The entire accounts of the country were prepared in the vernacular and submitted by the disbursing Officers, the Amildars of Talooks, to the Superintendents of their respective Divisions.

284. To each Division a Sudder or Central Treasury was attached, with a native Account Department, for the purpose of exercising such checks and compiling such Returns as the system required. Each Amildar submitted to the Superintendent of the Division a Monthly Cash Account with various other Returns of receipts and expenditure in the vernacular forms, which were not easy of comprehension to any but native accountants, and remitted at the same time to the Superintendent's Treasury the whole of his revenue receipts for the month. No disbursements were allowed except under the express authority of the Superintendent, and so far was this rule insisted on that once a month, or oftener, the specie required for disbursements in the Talooks was sent back to them from the Superintendent's Treasury. This arrangement appears to have been judicious under the circumstances, and probably afforded a salutary means of control.

285. Each Superintendent of a Division had his own Audit and Account Departments, which sent Returns to the native Dufter attached to the Commissioner's Office, to be there compiled in the vernacular for the whole Province. Hence it is obvious that much was left to the discretion of individual disbursing Officers of all grades, and the final audit in the Commissioner's Dufter, which took place several months after the close of the year, when the expenditure had long previously been incurred, was only of a general nature. In point of fact, whilst the responsibility for the correctness of the financial details of each Division was nominally vested in the Superintendent, the real control lay with his native accountants, and it is much to the credit of these Officials that under such a system the accounts were prepared, on the whole, with tolerable accuracy and punctuality.

286. During the year 1862-63, when the entire administration of the Province was subjected to revision, the necessity for a reform in the Department of accounts being evident to the Government of India, the Commissioner was instructed to introduce the Indian Budget system of Audit and Accounts. The first Budget, which was an experimental one, was prepared for the year 1862-63, but the accounts of that year having been prepared in the native mode, the Budget system was not brought into operation till the commencement of the

Introduction of the new system of accounts.

year 1863-64. It was anticipated that the proposed innovation would be distasteful to the native Dufters, and to render the transition as easy as possible, it was necessary that the new system should be put forward in a simple and comprehensible form, and that measures should be taken to explain it to the native Officials concerned.

Forms of Talook accounts. 287. With these views the following forms in Canarese were printed, and supplied to all the Talook Amildars for observance from May 1863 :—

1.—A Daily Account or Waste Book, showing receipts and disbursements as they occurred.

2.—A Monthly Ledger, for classifying the daily transactions under the usual Budget heads.

3.—A Monthly Abstract of the Ledger.

288. The daily accounts were ordered to be prepared and despatched at the close of the day, or by the next day's post, with the vouchers to the District Treasury, the Ledger to be retained in the Amildar's Cutcherry, and the monthly abstract of the same to be submitted on the 3rd or 4th of each month to the District Treasury. The punctual submission of daily accounts was insisted on as being of primary importance, not merely as presenting the speediest means of information and check, but as precluding in a measure any tampering with the entries. Several thousands of the forms were printed, and a sufficient number furnished to admit of every Return being prepared in them. The Amildars were summoned to the District Offices, to receive instructions from the European Officers in the principles of the system, and the meaning of the Budget heads in particular.

289. How far these measures were effectual may be gathered from the fact that the daily accounts of all the Talooks appear, from recent reports, to be punctually rendered to the District Treasuries. Errors in minor classifications, as may have been expected, were at the outset, and indeed are still, not unfrequent, but this is a difficulty of comparatively small importance, as the Talook accounts are ledgered and compiled in English at the Treasury established at the Head Quarters of each District, under the superintendence of a Deputy or an Assistant Superintendent, aided by a special Establishment of accountants.

District accounts. 290. The District accounts are rendered in a printed English form supported with audited and other customary vouchers to the Accountant's Office at Bangalore. Considerable difficulty was felt at first in obtaining these accounts within the prescribed period, a difficulty mainly due to the novelty of the system, and the want of properly trained accountants, but from the experience gained by the Establishments, both in the Talooks and the District Offices, whose exertions have been stimulated by occasional inspections by the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, the Accountant, and by the Commissioner himself, a marked improvement is already apparent. That the Rules laid down, and the prescribed Treasury arrangements, are now understood generally by the Officials concerned is evidenced by the fact that the monthly Treasury accounts of all the Districts usually reach the Account Department by the 20th of the following month.

Improvements in Treasury details.

291. Among the more important measures for the conduct of Treasury business, the following may be noticed.

292. First, the formation of separate Departments for cash and accounts, at the eight District Treasuries, on the plan adopted in the British Provinces, detailed instructions regarding which have been laid down and circulated. The District Treasury Establishments have been formed on a suitable footing at a small increase of charge, which has, however, been met to a considerable extent by reductions in other Establishments. The cost is at an average of Rs. 600 for each of the 3 larger Districts, and Rs. 285 for each of the other 5.

293. Measures have been taken for securing the Specie, Currency Notes, Stamps, &c., so far as the existing condition of buildings will allow, and requiring double locks to be placed on all the Treasuries, one key being kept by the Treasury Officer, and the other by the Native Treasurer, in the principal Treasuries of each District. Similarly in the Talooks one key is kept by the Amildar and the other by the Head Shroff, the guard, consisting of Bar Sepoys or Local Infantry, being no longer entrusted with the key of the Treasury. The Native Treasurer of each Division is required to give a tangible security in Government Promissory Notes, or landed property, for the due discharge of his own duties, as well as those of the Treasuries of the minor Districts comprised in the same Division. It has been prescribed that all public monies shall not only be kept in the Treasury, but entered in its accounts. A contrary practice in respect to deposits and miscellaneous funds was almost universal, and admitted, it is apprehended, of many irregularities.

294. Rules relating to Specie remittances, with the mode of packing, weighing, and escorting treasure, have been definitely laid down. The system noticed in a preceding para. of requiring each Talook to send its entire collections about the 25th of every month to the Head Quarter's Treasury, and then remitting back such monies as might be required for local purposes, has been abolished, and now each Talook Amildar has to estimate his ways and means, retaining what funds are necessary and remitting his surplus only, on the 1st of the month, to the District Treasury. No useful check is sacrificed by this arrangement, as the District Treasury Officer is able to judge from the daily accounts of the Talooks what funds are in hand, and whether the Amildar has retained more than is necessary, or whether he needs additional funds.

295. Under a long established rule, which has already been adverted to, no disbursements of any kind were permitted in the Talook Treasuries except under express orders from the Superintendent of the Division. It has been deemed advisable to maintain this salutary check, substituting the District Treasury Officer for the Superintendent, except in the case of emergent deposit-repayment, and other necessary demands, which cannot be met out of a permanent advance for contingencies, which each Amildar is allowed. They are incurred on the personal responsibility of the Amildar. In the vast majority of cases, however, payments are made only on the District Treasury Officer's orders, conveyed in a simple form

of cheque in English and Canarese, which does away with the lengthy vernacular documents formerly in use. These cheques are issued on the authority of audited bills, or letters of credit, and similar orders, and form the vouchers to the daily accounts rendered by Talooks to the District Treasuries.

296. The usual forms of account for deposits and unadjusted disbursements are acted on, and the usual checks maintained for the due payment of the former and the settlement of the latter. Deposits and unadjusted disbursements. Great difficulty has been encountered in analyzing and arranging the accounts of both classes, which under the old system had fallen into disorder, but considerable progress has been made in recording the transactions in an intelligible manner, and clearing the accounts of such items as do not properly belong to them.

297. Rules have also been prescribed for the supply of funds to the Department Public Works and to Civil Officers for expenditure on minor works and Municipal and District improvements chargeable to local funds, by means of letters of credit, based on sanctioned Estimates and by cheques, in the forms in use in the British Provinces. Supply of funds to separate Departments.

298. The Indian Rules and forms for Bills of Exchange and Transfer Receipts have been enforced, and Bills of Exchange, &c. Supply Bills are largely used for the withdrawal of surplus funds to Head Quarters, generally at a small profit to the Government.

299. To pass on to the new system of audit which was brought into operation from 1st May. As already observed, the detailed audit of expenditure was, under the old system, vested nominally in the Superintendents of Divisions. The check of details according to specific Rules, if it formed a part of the system, was left to the judgment of the native accountants; and though any serious infraction of sanctioned limits may have been exceptional, it is apprehended that the control over expenditure was of a superficial character. Civil Paymaster's audit.

300. From May 1863, however, it was arranged that every charge should be audited before payment, excepting those of a contingent nature, for which standing advances within Budget limits were sanctioned, subject to a monthly check in the Audit Department. In a Province where communication with the remotest Talooks can be accomplished by the ordinary post within 3 or 4 days, and where every Amildar is a disbursing Officer, it was neither necessary nor expedient to perpetuate the cumbersome system of post audit, and it was determined therefore to make the pre-audit of expenditure, as far as practicable, an absolute rule. The timely preparation of Pay Abstracts being within the control of the presiding Officer in every Talook and District, the early issue of pay under prompt audit is ensured. Occasional complaints of delay are still preferred from the Talooks, but they are invariably made the subject of special enquiry, and the District Officers have been enjoined to insist upon the early submission of all Abstracts, and to give particular attention to the punctual discharge of all dues immediately on the receipt of audited bills.

301. The audit itself is conducted at Head Quarters, by reference in each case to the provisions of the Budget, in accordance with the scale

of such charges as have been revised by the local administration, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, or have been recognized as customary. In regard to Budget restriction, though occasional deviations in details do occur, partly owing to inaccuracies in the Estimates, and partly to unforeseen outlay, it is anticipated that the actual expenditure for the year will indicate no material divergence from the Budget programme.

302. It may not be out of place to add, before quitting the subject of audit, that Mysore is the only Indian Province where the experiment of a purely local Office of Audit and Account combined has as yet been attempted. The union of these Departments under a single Officer has been found in practice to facilitate business by obviating formal correspondence and all duplication of checks, the operations of one being kept in harmony with the requirements of the other.

303. Currency Notes were unknown in Mysore before the year 1862-63, during which a supply was received from Madras, and during the following year from Bombay. The measures taken in the first instance for giving circulation to them were noticed in paras. 193 and 194 of the last Administration Report, and appear to have been attended with satisfactory results. The demand for Notes at Bangalore and Mysore has been considerably in excess of the supply, and some difficulty is always felt in distributing them equally among the numerous applicants, chiefly merchants and traders, who employ them largely for purposes of remittance, and are even willing to pay a premium for the Notes. At Toomcoor, Colar, and Hassan, also, the demand is considerable, but it is not so generally in the northern Districts of Shimogah, Chittledroog, and Cudoor, though in some of the Talooks of the same Districts, wherever trade is active, the supply has proved insufficient.

304. In order to facilitate the circulation of Currency Notes, Treasury Officers of Districts have been instructed not only to receive them without restriction in payment of revenue, but to cash those of the values of Rs. 10, 20, 50, and 100 to the full extent of the surplus Specie available in the District and Talook Treasuries. This arrangement which has doubtless been very acceptable to the trading community has not only made the Notes more popular, without inconvenience at the public Treasuries, where they are used for the remittance of surplus revenue to Head Quarters, but tends to keep in circulation a large number of Notes which would otherwise be presented for payment at the Presidency Banks. Thus, at Shimogah and Cudoor, the demand for cashing Notes is represented to be sufficient to absorb the entire surplus Specie of the Treasuries, and the Notes so cashed being sent to Bangalore as a Treasury remittance are either issued or sold, and by this means are again employed for the purposes of trade instead of being sent back to the Banks.

305. A Table exhibiting the operations in Currency Notes at the public Treasuries, from the time of their introduction to the close of the year 1863-64, will be found in the Appendix.

306. In furtherance of the measures noticed in the last Administration Report, para. 195, for the withdrawal of native copper coins, and the more general circulation of those of Government mintage, a supply of 50,000 Rs. worth of such coins was obtained by the Mysore Government from the Madras

Mint, and supplies were sent to such Districts as appeared to need them to the amount of Rs. 63,000. The issue of the native coins from the Treasuries had been previously interdicted, though their circulation among the people had not been interfered with: at the same time there was reason to apprehend that in some Districts the copper coinage of whatever kind was insufficient for local requirements, and in order to meet this want, the Treasury Officers were instructed to sell the British coins to licensed vendors, at a discount of one pyse per Rupee on condition of their retailing them at par. Vendors have been appointed not only at District and Talook Head Quarters, but at all the more important marts and towns at a distance from them. In the northern Districts, the demand at the Treasuries which immediately followed this measure was considerable, and probably due to a real deficiency in the copper circulation; but to guard against any attempt among the vendors to purchase the coins for exportation, the Treasury Officers were cautioned on this head, and instructed to limit the sales to such small sums as might suffice to meet the ordinary wants of the community.

307. The whole of the native copper coinage which had accumulated at the District Treasuries has been remitted to the central Treasury at Bangalore, where about Rs. 40,000 worth have been mutilated and sold as old copper; there is still a considerable amount in hand, which it is proposed to dispose of similarly, as fresh supplies of British copper coins are received from Madras. The entire withdrawal of the native coin from circulation will probably be a work of some years, but it is satisfactory to note that no objection has been reported on the part of the native community to its supersession by the new coin, as the only description issued from the Government Treasuries. The facilities afforded by the measures above described for obtaining British copper coins have led to a definite limit being prescribed for the receipt and issue of such coins in relation to silver; they are now received and paid on account of Government, only for the fractions of a Rupee, but the native coins are admissible without restriction as to amount.

308. The adoption of new Stamp Regulations in 1862-63 called
 Stamps. for revised Returns of Stamp revenue, which are
 now rendered by the Talook Amildars to the
 District Treasuries, and thence in a consolidated form to the Account
 Department. The stock of old Mysore Stamp Papers and the Dies have
 been destroyed, and arrangements have been made for supplying the
 public with the new Stamps, both at Head Quarter Stations and other
 places, wherever they are likely to be in demand, through the agency of
 licensed vendors.

SECTION IX.—*Miscellaneous.*

I.—POPULATION.

309. A Census for the entire Province was not taken last year.
 Numbers. Attention will be given to securing reliable
 Returns in future, by introducing more method
 into the system of numbering the people, especially those of the agri-
 cultural classes, than has hitherto been insisted upon.

310. There has been a good deal of sickness throughout the country, and cholera prevailed again last year in certain localities. The town of Mysore which suffered in 1863 was revisited by the disease in April of the present year, but although it attacked with severity some of the large villages in the District of Bangalore, the town and cantonment escaped with comparative impunity.

Public health.

II.—EMIGRATION.

311. During the past official year, only 3 men, natives of Mysore, have, according to the report of the Consular Agent, embarked from Pondicherry for French Settlements. None embarked from Madras.

312. Recruiting for the British Colonies has not been carried on in this Province.

313. The Emigration Agents of the French Government have succeeded in inducing only 31 persons to leave the country. These were all from the cantonment and town of Bangalore, and are said to have been reckless and low characters, of whom probably the community is well rid. It is to be concluded that they had not reached Pondicherry at the date of the Consular Agent's report.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

314. In the Nundidroog Division there was a failure of tank-filling-rain, and consequently the November crop was deficient, which did not, however, materially affect the revenue for the year, as the May crop of the preceding year was an average one, and the sales of Government Buttai grain during the current year were favorable owing to the high price of paddy.

Season, crops, and rain-fall.
Nundidroog Division.

315. The north-east monsoon in November and December completely failed, and the cultivation of wet-lands was therefore limited.

316. The dry cultivation was extensive, and the ragí crops were generally good, though consequent on the failure of the latter rains, the prospect of an unusually heavy crop was not realized.

317. The grain crop was below the average, and the later pulse crops almost entirely perished.

318. The average fall of rain throughout the Talooks is supposed to have been about 30 inches, but the supply of water received by the tanks was very unequal.

319. The rain-fall at Bangalore and Toomcoor, where it was accurately gauged, was as below :—

					Inches.	Cents.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	30	36
Toomcoor	...	...	...	...	17	45

320. In Ashtagram the season is reported to have been, on the whole, very similar to that of the preceding year.

Ashtagram.

321. The whole wet crop throughout the Division was that of a good average year, but the dry crops, except in the Talooks bordering on the Mulnaad, were, as a rule, unfavorable, and failed from want of rain,

or rather from unseasonable weather, partial showers and sunshine destroying the plants. The cocoanut, sooparee, tobacco, and oil-seed crops were better than those of the year preceding, and may be called good average crops. Sugar-cane was planted to a less extent, from apprehension that the supply of water would be insufficient to carry it through the long period of cultivation.

322. The rainfall in the early part of the year was irregular, for there was a deficiency in the Mysore District, while in Hassan it was so heavy as to cause damage by the breaching of tanks and nullahs.

323. The fall in May and in June is known to have been unprecedentedly heavy in the Mulnaad and along the ghauts, and but partial and deficient in the open Talooks.

324. In the beginning of July, the Cauvery, rising in Coorg, where the fall is stated to have been greater than had been known for 30 years, rose above the roadway of the bridge at Seringapatam.

325. After the heavy rains that ensued in the Mulnaad in the commencement of the season, by which the channels and tanks dependant on them were benefitted for the following months until near the close of the season, there was a general deficiency of rain throughout the Division.

326. The rainfall as registered at Mysore was inches 22.10.

327. In Nugur the season generally was unfavorable, the rains being scanty and for the most part unseasonable. The latter rains almost entirely failed. No rain fell anywhere throughout the Division, from November 1863 till the latter end of April 1864. Almost all the tanks in the country were consequently dried up, and the people and cattle suffered much.

328. The cotton crop was a comparative failure. The coffee crop an average one, and grain generally below the average.

329. The average fall of rain during 7 months was 8 inches 63 cents per month, on the supposed average of the whole Division.

330. The area of land under cultivation as compared with last year is

Description.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Dry	23,60,808	23,89,958
Wet	3,90,641	4,07,956
Garden	96,528	95,687

with an average assessment per acre by the accounts, of

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry	1	3 9
Wet	6	8 11
Garden	10	1 3

331. Every effort is still being made to reduce, as far as possible, the previous system of Buttai by conversion of payments in kind into money rent. This

Buttai and Cundayem.

necessitates measurements and assessments by the Revenue Officers of a somewhat arbitrary character, but the Revenue Survey will in time correct such defects, and it would be impolitic to forego the manifest advantages gained in the meantime in the case of Talooks to which the survey will probably not extend for some years. The Buttai system has been found especially objectionable in the case of gardens, and so long as it existed little improvement was found to take place in the condition of the cultivation, or the revenue derived by Government. In fact in many cases the gardens were either allowed to decay, or afforded a profit only to the Government Officials. The conversion of Buttai into assessed gardens, combined with a revision of the rates of assessment when too high, was steadily prosecuted in the late Chittledroog Division with great success, proving that whatever defects from imperfect measurements and assessments may be detected by an accurate and scientific survey, the adoption of a liberal policy in reducing rates has resulted in great gain both to Government and the ryot. In the Toom-coor District the taxes on gardens were of different kinds, some were held on Buttai tenure, others exclusively on the number of trees, which, in the case of cocoanut, were counted every 5, and of betel-nut every year. In others, again, there was both land and tree tax, and in a few instances a water tax, that is, waste land was paid for to secure all the water of a tank, exclusively for the gardens. The increase of land revenue by the conversion and revision of assessment has been very great, being a rise from Rs. 67,739 to 1,43,843 since the year 1834, without taking into account the large sum realized in addition by the custom duty on the sooparee nut.

332. Similar instances might be multiplied, but the disadvantages of the Buttai system are now so generally admitted that few advocates for its continuance are to be found.

333. Moderate cash payments are the only form in which Government revenue can be collected, without affording opportunities for fraud and oppression; and division of the crop will, it is hoped, soon be confined to transactions between holders of land and their under-tenants, with whom no doubt it will continue to be convenient and popular.

334. Less advantage has been taken of the concessions made during last year regarding the repairs of Ruined tanks and wells. ruined tanks and wells than was anticipated, which is partly owing to the Rules not having been generally understood, but still more to apprehensions that a revision of the assessment by the Revenue Survey would neutralize the remission granted, and hence there is an unwillingness to lay out capital on permanent improvements connected with irrigation.

335. The confirmation of Puttahs for 5 years has given undoubted satisfaction, and the benefits arising from this measure were fully demonstrated during this year's jumma bundy, and admitted both by the ryots and Officials.

336. The general character of coffee cultivation in Mysore was described in the Report of 1862-63 in some detail. There has been no diminution of interest in the fields opened for the enterprise of Europeans and Natives, but

it has become more difficult to obtain land for planting, and doubtless this will become more apparent daily.

337. There is every reason to believe that this will be followed by increased care and attention to the mode of cultivation best adapted to the improvement of the land and the enhancement of the quality of its produce; but cultivation will probably be limited to the western portions of the Province. Attempts have been made to cultivate coffee in some of the open Talooks on assessed lands, on account of the large return and high market value of the crop, but the plants are not found to flourish, and gradually dry up and fail after a few years, while the crop deteriorates. The land, moreover, suffers from want of sufficient attention, and the renovation of the soil becomes a matter of difficulty when the crop is abandoned.

338. Munzerabad, at the time when Colonel Wellesley commanded at Seringapatam, was first heard of as a jungle country, where our troops suffered a reverse. Now it is a flourishing tract, and the main location of European enterprise in Mysore. English capital and energy have converted it into one of the richest parts of the Province, and the keen competition for forest land suited for coffee has enriched the Potails and largely benefitted the Talook. The scenery, though not of that wild character which distinguishes the Nugur Mulnaad, is very picturesque, and the climate congenial to Europeans, while the natives of the country have a pleasing frankness of manner. They readily admit the advantages they have derived from European guidance, but like most natives, having learnt the value of their jungles as coffee lands, they are anxious to monopolize these to themselves to the exclusion of the foreigner.

339. The Munzerabad Talook is tolerably well accommodated by the ghaut of the same name, which penetrates the mountains dividing Mysore from Canara, but it lies at a distance from portions of the District, and the old passes are still frequented to some extent. The scarcity of carriage, the want of sufficient tonnage, and the uncertainty of the commercial relations with Mangalore, are now inducing the European planters to export their produce to Madras instead of to the former place, and if the rates demanded by the Railway are not too high, it is probable that the greater part of the coffee produced in Munzerabad will take this line in preference to the route to the western coast, attended, as it is, by the disadvantages enumerated. The native planters already export largely to the eastward.

340. After traversing the greater part of the Munzerabad Talook, the Commissioner came to the conclusion that there is little unoccupied land for coffee now left. The older European planters have naturally secured the better jungles, not in the undisputed possession of natives, while the latter exact large prices for their lands, and as attention has now been directed to forests, which clothe the crests of the ghauts, it has become necessary for Government to step in and arrest the destruction of jungles, which are the depository of the rainfall left by the clouds of the monsoon in its progress eastward.

341. The coffee lands of the Talook are held on a terminable Puttah, but though it is impossible to give a fee simple tenure, owing to Mysore being foreign territory administered in trust, there is nothing

in the nature of the case to prevent its being freely transferred from one holder to another by sale, or otherwise.

342. Ready facilities have been extended to the European planters, as regards their money requirements, so as to enable them to receive cash at the Talook Treasuries for their monthly disbursements.

343. In the coffee Districts Assistants have been specially detailed to bring up the heavy arrears of business connected with applications for coffee jungles, registry of grants, issue of Puttahs, and settlement of disputed claims, which had accumulated during a series of years, when attention could not possibly be given to the details of the subject, and rapid progress in disposing of them is now being made.

344. The rules and practice for disposing of Government jungles, for the demarcation of boundaries, and other similar questions, have been under careful consideration, and in the course of the present year, a uniform system will be introduced into all coffee Districts.

345. The question of the conversion of the Halut or Excise into an acreage has been referred to under the head of Survey.

346. The area of land under cotton is estimated at 44,183 acres, viz.,

	Indigenous...	...	...	43,433 acres,
Cotton.	Foreign	...	...	750 „

the latter being entirely in the Nugur Division.

347. The duty on cotton exported from the Province was abandoned in October 1863, and large quantities of cotton were exported from the chief cotton growing Talooks of the Nugur Division, to meet the great demand for the article.

348. Towards the close of the year the price of cotton rapidly fell, and several merchants who had speculated largely are said to have suffered considerable loss. Since then, however, it has recovered. The cultivation of foreign cotton has spread considerably, and the ryots not only realized large prices for cotton after it was gathered, but sales were sometimes effected before it was picked, and sometimes even before the plant had flowered. In one instance a trader is known to have purchased a ryot's crop in prospective for Rs. 1,000. The crop was a failure and the speculator got but 10 maunds of cotton for his Rs. 1,000. In fact a spirit of gambling has taken possession of the cotton dealers of which the ryots are reaping the benefit.

349. The services of the Supervisor of Cotton Cultivation were dispensed with in December, and his Establishment for making and distributing gins broken up, as the results were unsatisfactory. The Superintendent of the Nugur Division, however, proposed the establishment of a factory at Shimogah under his own superintendence on a smaller scale, and with that object placed himself in communication with Dr. Forbes, the Superintendent of the factory at Dharwar. Subsequently, the Madras Cotton Cleaning Company expressed themselves anxious to set up a factory at Hurryhur, and requested assistance from Government, but as no definite proposals have since been made by their agent, it is presumed that the project has been abandoned.

350. The price of all agricultural produce continues high. A Table of the average prices during the year of the principle grains, &c., is given in the Appendix.

Prices.

The exports of grain to the neighbouring Districts of the Madras Presidency were unusually large, the prices there being sufficiently high to draw grain from the remotest Talooks of Mysore.

351. It is satisfactory to know that the condition of the agricultural population is most encouraging, notwithstanding the great discrepancies in assessment which present themselves to notice. Coercive process for the recovery of land revenue is almost unknown, and from an examination by the Commissioner of the accounts of collections of various villages in different Talooks, clear proof was shown that the ryots had, in many instances, not only liquidated in full the demands of the Government up to date, but also had paid up an instalment in advance, and carried away grain on their own carts to the northern frontier of the Province, in order to meet the demand in Bellary and Dharwar, where prices were exorbitantly high.

352. From all parts of the territory accounts have been received showing the eagerness with which the whole land is taken up for cultivation, and the reluctance with which it is relinquished, a state of things which presents a remarkable contrast to that which prevailed some years ago.

353. The judicious expenditure on communications for many years has doubtless contributed much to this result, though in some parts of the country there are still great difficulties in removing the produce. The condition of the ryots of the Mulnad does not appear to be so flourishing as that of the agricultural population in the rest of the Province, the great complaint being the want of roads in the remoter Talooks, which in the rainy season are cut off from all approach. The petty merchants of the once thriving town of Nugur complained much of the difficulty experienced by them in exporting produce, the famous old pass of Hyderghaut having fallen into disuse since the construction of the new ghaut roads, and being now nearly impracticable. The Nugur valley is quite unapproachable by carts, and trade is rapidly abandoning the place.

354. An inspection of the old natural passes shows that it would be a useless expense to attempt to improve them, owing to their precipitous character, and the extremely steep gradients which are not unfrequently 1 in 5 and sometimes 1 in 2. It would even be more economical probably to construct altogether new ghaut roads, and it is therefore preferable to trace out fresh lines of communication to connect the existing roads over the ghauts.

355. The unequal pressure of the land tax on betel-nut-gardens is also a subject of complaint, but it is hoped that this will shortly be remedied.

356. The emancipation, many years ago, of the agrestic laborers, who were regarded as household property, has produced some dissatisfaction, as labor being now very scarce, the proprietors of the soil, who had formerly no difficulty in tilling their hereditary lands, are obliged to leave a considerable portion uncultivated, owing to the poorer ryots working in coffee plantations, or other occupations, which offer higher wages than could be gained by field labor.

357. But, admitting that in the Mulnad the farmers have some ostensible ground for dissatisfaction, the land tax is, on the whole, not

heavy, and in the southern portion of the District is exceedingly light, while, owing to the profitable nature of coffee cultivation, numerous Potails have become men of substance and influence.

358. During the year severe losses have occurred in different Districts from the murrain which has been so prevalent for some years in the south of India, but happily the disease has not been so destructive in Mysore as in some of the neighbouring Districts of Madras. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the subject has been carefully investigated in Kurnool by Mr. Thacker, a Veterinary Surgeon specially deputed for that purpose by the Madras Government, and from an excellent report by him on the causes and treatment of the disease, it has been proved that the malady can be successfully met by remedies within the reach of the poorest ryot. Mysore has long been famous for a superior breed of cattle, the source from which the draught bullocks for the Madras Artillery were for many years supplied, but it is much to be feared that the sale and dispersion some years ago of the herds kept up on the part of Government from the days of Hyder and Tippoo will ultimately have a prejudicial effect, as the indigenous cattle in many parts of the Province are very inferior, and there is now little chance of their improvement.

359. The price of good carriage bullocks has risen enormously from a variety of reasons, and a pair which a few years ago might have been bought for Rs. 100 or 150 now fetch three times that amount. On the borders of Dharwar, where the ryots have realized large sums from cotton, the most extravagant prices have been paid, Rs. 500 and even 1,000 having been given for particular animals.

360. For many years an experimental sheep farm was maintained by Government in the Ashtagram Division, with the special object of improving the wool of the Mysore sheep. Merino rams were annually imported from the best flocks in England and Australia, and considerable improvement was manifest in the wool of the sheep produced by this cross, but from the first the greatest difficulty was experienced in rearing the lambs and keeping up the number of flocks, and after a long trial, it was conclusively proved that as a Government experiment, the results were not worth the cost incurred. The Establishment was therefore broken up during the past year, the sheep belonging to the experimental farm divided into lots, and sold at different places in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions, and the lands allotted for their pasturage given out to cultivation.

361. The number sold was 4,074, realizing Rs. 6,431-14-7, the most favorable sale being in the town of Bangalore.

362. The total sum realized by the sale of the stock, wool, &c., was Rs. 8,374-3-7.

363. Model Farms and Agricultural Exhibitions have not yet been tried in Mysore. The latter seems to have been only partially successful in the Madras Presidency, but as it is understood that the Madras Government contemplate experiments at Oossoor a few miles from Bangalore, with agricultural implements obtained from England,

an opportunity will be afforded of observing the success which attends them, and extending operations to Mysore, should the results be encouraging.

364. The general prospects of agriculture in Mysore are certainly favorable. The great rise in the price of grain and other agricultural produce is gradually conferring a value even on lands capable of producing only the coarser crops, which were before worthless, and as a necessary consequence, proprietary right will be established on a firmer basis. The measures best calculated to advance the interests of the ryots by liberal and equal assessments, affording security of possession and facility of communication, with attention to the prosecution of irrigation works in which the Government and people are both interested, are now fully recognized and are in progress, and should the seasons be healthy and favorable, there seems to be every reason to be sanguine that each succeeding year will afford a record of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes in Mysore.

General prospects.

IV.—FORESTS.

365. Government having sanctioned a Forest Conservancy Establishment for Mysore and Coorg, the Conservator of Forests, Major Hunter, who had previously served as Assistant Conservator in Ashtagram, entered on his duties on the 11th January 1864.

366. The principal sandalwood jungles and timber forests being contained in Ashtagram, Coorg, and Nugur, the 1st Assistant Conservator has been placed in charge of the Ashtagram and Coorg range and the 2nd Assistant in charge of Nugur. No Assistant has been appointed to Nundidroog, as at present the Overseers are supervised by the Deputy Superintendents of Districts in that Division.

367. The Office Establishments of the Conservator and Assistants, the working Forest Establishments of each District, the wood depôts, and sandal Establishments, were revised and organized, and the forests classified for working with as little delay as possible.

368. The forests are divided into 2 Classes, the 1st Class worked by the Forest Department itself, and the 2nd on the voucher and license system.

To the 1st Class belong—

The Hegdevuncotta
 „ Periapatam
 „ Goondulpett
 „ Coorg
 „ Shimogah and Nugur
 „ Cudoor
 „ Chittledroog

Forests.

To the 2nd Class belong—

The Bangalore
 „ Colar
 „ Toomcoor, and
 „ Hassan

District Forests.

369. The Conservator of Forests on joining his appointment made himself acquainted with all correspondence referring to the previous conservancy of the forests, and by traversing Ashtagram, Coorg, and Nundidroog, ascertained the system adopted in each Division of the conservancy and the working of sandalwood ranges and teak forests, and for levying taxes on bamboos, timber, forest produce, as well as the right exercised by wood merchants in cutting timber, and the privileges conceded to ryots requiring wood for building and agricultural purposes.

370. As was to be expected, it was found that the system in each Division varied, and depended entirely on the views adopted by the several Superintendents, who had been prevented by their heavy duties, and the want of an efficient Forest Establishment, from introducing any systematic method of conservancy, but several modifications and improvements were at once brought into practice, especially in the Ashtagram Division, with which the Conservator was most familiar.

371. The collection of sandalwood for sale was formerly made by paid Officials, who received a contract price in addition for the wood collected, and as they were under little, or no supervision, it was evident that much waste, if not peculation, took place, as was proved by the fact that the sandalwood roots collected were not in proportion to the trunks. The Amildars of Talooks will now have the roots and wood collected entirely on contract, and conveyed to the sandal dépôt, the contract accounts being examined and settled monthly by the Assistant Conservator.

372. The mature sandal trees will be marked by the Forest Department, and these alone will be cut and conveyed to the dépôts by the contractors. The Forest Department will also be responsible, during the cutting season, that young sandal trees are carefully preserved, and freed from creepers and brushwood; and for sowing seeds of the sandalwood tree, which germinate quickly, if sown ripe within a fortnight after removal from the tree.

373. The sandalwood ranges are so widely scattered over the Province that it would be impossible to collect or watch the wood efficiently without the aid of the Revenue Authorities, and their services will therefore still be available for this duty, rewards being also held out to the frontier Police to intercept sandalwood smuggled out of the Mysore Territory.

374. Formerly the wood was classified and offered for sale at upset prices, but the classification and prices which were fixed some years ago were found to be quite unsuited to the present state of the market, and the system itself appeared so radically objectionable that it has been abrogated, and free auction sales introduced, liberty being, however, given to the Officer presiding at the sale to stop further sales of any particular class, should the first three lots not average such a price as may be considered a fair value. The rules regarding the auction sales are given in the Appendix.

375. The above is an outline of the system introduced into the Ashtagram Division, which will be made applicable to Nundidroog as far as possible, but no change will be made in the working and conservancy

of the Nugur Division, which differs considerably from the others, till the Conservator has had an opportunity of examining the details after the rains.

376. For the same reason no changes have been introduced in the working of the Nugur timber forests. The improvements commenced in Ashtagram consist principally in the introduction of a contract system by the Assistant Conservator for the purpose of carting timber; the discontinuance of advances to the Overseers, and their employment on their legitimate duties of marking mature timber, classifying trees, supervising the contractors, and ascertaining the resources of each Hoblee and Talook according to Tabular forms, instead of being engaged, as before, in the practical details of working and carting timber.

377. New rules and accounts have been prescribed, as also steel stamps for marking grown timber, and Registers of all logs felled and trimmed. These Registers are checked by the Assistant Conservator, who settles monthly the contractor's accounts for carting timber from the forests to the Mysore wood-yard.

378. It may be mentioned, however, that the Department will probably have many difficulties to contend with at first, as regards carriage, and the establishment of the contract system will be a work of some time, as the ryots at present prefer direct payments to contract per cubic foot, according to distance.

379. A few resting huts are being erected in the forests where it is impossible to convey tents, and measures taken for the early preparation of Forest Surveys and Plans.

380. The forests contain many valuable gums, dyes, resins, and other produce which are rented annually, but the full value and resources of the forests in this respect will not be known until they have been carefully investigated and collections of specimens made.

381. The practice of allowing the bark of the white "Babool" tree, used as an ingredient in the distillation of arrack, to be taken free, has been discontinued, and in future a seigniorage of Rs. 10 per cart load will be demanded.

382. The same amount has been fixed on a similar quantity of the tanning bark of the small shrub called "Thungadee," which is in great demand.

383. Ryots will be allowed common jungle wood and bamboos for building and agricultural purposes, and also unreserved timber (which is very valuable,) free, under a system of permits issued by the Assistant Conservator in communication with the Amildars, a check which is absolutely necessary to guard against the abuse of the privilege.

384. Wood merchants and bamboo sellers were formerly under little control, and passed themselves off as ryots, causing great waste and loss in removing square logs of timber from the forests on payment of a trifling seigniorage of 1 Re. per cart load. This evil

will now be remedied by the issue of licenses and the measurement of the timber before removal, a passport being then granted by the Forest Department. The rates so levied necessarily vary, as they will be fixed with reference to local demand, market value, and facility of conveyance to the place of sale.

385. No changes have been yet made in the old system of conservancy, as regards the rights of charcoal burners and collectors of firewood, but some of the Superintendents have noticed the great havoc made in certain jungles by extensive cutting of wood for charcoal to supply the iron furnaces, and the subject will be carefully considered.

386. Passports have been introduced to prevent forest conservancy disputes between the Mysore and Madras border Districts. Instructions for the guidance of the Forest Officers and their Establishments are under compilation, and the Establishments have been directed to apprehend all persons illegally felling or smuggling timber, or burning forests for "kumeri" cultivation.

387. Renting out forests and jungles on lease has been discontinued. The lease-holders were quite unchecked and caused great damage, as the privileges allowed to the ryots were much abused by them, and wood merchants were allowed to remove valuable timber on payment of a small fee to the lease-holder and to Government.

388. Great scarcity of timber was thus occasioned, especially in the vicinity of large towns, which it will take some years to correct, but it is to be hoped that conservancy, (however unpopular, as it raises the price of firewood even higher than its temporary level,) will, in conjunction with planting, afford a remedy, and increase the supply of firewood and charcoal for the inhabitants of the large towns and especially Bangalore.

389. The Forest Department has been organized for so short a time that little can be said of the results during the few months the Department has been at work, but there can be no doubt of the necessity that existed for rescuing the forests and jungles from destruction, and for providing more systematic management of the extensive sandalwood tract. The demand for teak and other timber for building is annually increasing; and the dearth and rapidly increasing price of firewood occasions hardship and discontent among the inhabitants of the towns, who are apt to attribute the rise to monopolies or Government taxes, instead of to a diminution of the supply by the disappearance of the firewood jungles.

390. One of the principal duties of the Forest Assistants is carefully to inspect all land applied for for coffee cultivation. The demand is very great, especially in forest and cardamum lands, and the services of the Assistant Conservators are placed at the disposal of the Superintendents to report on all applications of 10 acres and upwards, with a view to reserve land containing valuable teak, ebony, or sandalwood, and all land the clearance of which would prejudicially affect the climate and rainfall. The valuable forests in Nugur formed an interesting subject of enquiry to the Commissioner when in that part of the country, with reference to this point, and there is no doubt that if carefully husbanded and conserved, an abundant supply of timber can be kept up in that District.

391. It is probably a fortunate circumstance that the jungles which skirt the crests of the western hills are so inaccessible, and so much exposed to the influence of the monsoon, that their value as coffee plantations is less than their value as forests. There will consequently be little chance of any diminution of the rainfall and the drying up of the springs generally found in such localities, while as a further precaution, the restrictions on "kumeri" cultivation will be more carefully maintained, when inaccessible mountainous tracts are frequently visited by the Officers of the Forest Department.

392. The assistance of the Department will also doubtless be found useful in promoting the extension of planting avenues and topes, and preserving from decay those that already exist.

393. The financial results of the timber sales, &c., have been already noticed under the head of Revenue.

V.—MINING.

394. About 1,109 tons of iron, value Rs. 1,18,834, were manufactured in Mysore in 1863-64, nearly the whole of which was retained for home consumption.

VI.—SURVEY.

395. The necessity which exists for a revenue survey in Mysore, for the purpose of defining the respective rights of the Government and the ryots, and for fixing an equitable and moderate assessment on the soil, have been repeatedly adverted to, and in July 1862 the more glaring defects apparent in the existing revenue system were stated in some detail to Government.

396. A brief enquiry had elicited proof of the existence of so much discrepancy and fraud that the Superintendents were called on to report upon the classification of soils in their respective Districts, and on the prevailing rates of assessment, and the results thus elucidated showed clearly that in Mysore a state of things prevailed worse than the description given in the Minutes of the Madras Government, published in the Madras Selections No. 53 of 1858, which led to the introduction of a general revenue survey in that Presidency.

397. In one Talook of the late Bangalore Division there were reported to be 596 rates of assessment on dry land per "Koodoo," which is 3,200 square yards or about $\frac{3}{4}$ ds of an acre, these rates being fixed on a progressive scale ranging from 1 viss = 1 anna 9 pie to 3 pagodas 2 fanams = 10 Rs. 1 anna per Koodoo, or from $3\frac{1}{4}$ d to £1-6-10 per acre, distributed over 26 classes of land. For wet and garden land the results, though less striking, were also remarkable, in one case the number of rates being 81 and in the other 451 on the Koodoo of 500 square yards.

398. In Chittledroog the assessments were nearly as complicated. The Koodoo is generally of the same extent as in other parts of the province, viz., 3,200 square yards on dry lands, and upon it the rates were 465 in number, with a minimum of 1 As. P. and a maximum of Rs. 9-4-11.

399. In parts of Ashtagram the assessment is theoretically based on Poorniah's survey, but in fact few traces are left of this, and its principles are unknown, the practical consequence being that people pay generally what their forefathers did, without much interference in time-honored abuses.

In Ashtagram.
400. In the Nugur Division, owing to the hilly nature of the country, and to its having been ruled for centuries by quasi independent chiefs, the character of the landed tenures presents a notable contrast to that which prevails in the rest of the province. The kandy is 10,000 square yards instead of 500 on wet land, the system of assessment is different, and the mode of measurement peculiar, but scarcely more uniformity is to be found in the rates of assessment, or in the classification of the soil, than in the other Divisions, as in one Hill Talook taken at random apparently, there were 147 rates on wet land, varying in rentals of from nearly Rs. 34 to a little more than one Rupee per kandy, *i. e.*, from about Rs. 16½ to 7⅓rds annas per acre. In the plain Talooks of the District, less discrepancy exists in the rate of assessment, but some of them are enormously high, and in numerous instances, the Returns show great deviations from the rates which formerly existed.

In Nugur.
401. In consequence of this capricious and intricate system of assessment, all real power had passed into the hands of the Shanbogues or hereditary Village Accountants, the recognized custodians of the records relating to the measurements and assessments of lands, and as no permanent boundary marks had ever been erected, it rested with them to regulate at will every ryot's payments. On the better classes of land, the rates in some cases are so preposterously high that it is certain that, unless a man so assessed hold considerably more land than is entered against him, he could not possibly pay the Government demand, while, on the other hand, much land capable of being profitably cultivated under a moderate assessment has been thrown up, because the lighter rates have been fraudulently shifted to superior lands held by public servants, and others who could afford to bribe the Shanbogues.

Power of Shanbogues.
402. In addition to the discrepancies in the rate of assessment, another fertile source of embarrassment existed in the prevalence of the Buttai system, and the unsatisfactory state of the enam holdings, regarding which it was notorious that from the absence of any adequate check on unauthorized occupancy, extensive frauds had been practised.

403. The Government fully recognized, as the only effectual remedy for the evils pointed out, the advisability of introducing a Revenue Survey accompanied *pari passu* by an equitable and low assessment, such as has given so beneficial an impetus to some of the Districts of Madras and Bombay, and it was subsequently decided to adopt the Bombay Revenue Survey system, which has been proved incontestably by figures, and by the well known satisfaction of the ryots, to be successful in the Districts of that Presidency bordering on Mysore.

Survey determined upon.
404. Ultimately, the Government of Bombay having placed at the disposal of the Commissioner the services of Major Anderson of the Bombay Survey Department, as Superintendent
Major Anderson's services secured.

of the Mysore Survey, in addition to his duties in the southern Provinces of the Bombay Presidency, operations were commenced in the Hurrihur Talook on the borders of the Southern Mahratta Country, a locality selected specially on account of the familiarity of the people with the survey carried out in Dharwar, and their anxiety to participate in the evident benefits resulting from its introduction.

405. The survey year is considered to close at the end of the monsoon recess, which is ordinarily the Survey year. 1st November, and a complete report on the work of the year ending on that date is always sent in two or three months after the close of the year, when the papers are made up. The present notice refers to what has been done in the Department during the year 1863-64, that is, from the date of receipt of sanction on the 28th September 1863 up to the 1st May 1864.

406. Immediately on receipt of sanction, a Measuring Establishment under Lieutenant J. P. Grant was transferred from Bombay to Mysore, the number of measurers being much greater than ordinary, in order to prepare for the formation of the charge of another Assistant in the course of the season, and on the 1st March the Establishment was divided, and a second party formed under Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson.

407. Up to the 1st May, 9,743 survey fields containing 1,79,135 acres had been measured.

408. The Hurrihur Talook had been completely measured, and the adjacent Talooks of Davengherry commenced, the measurement of which will be about half done before work is closed for the monsoon.

409. It is not usual to commence classification till considerable progress has been made in the measurement, as the classers cannot take up a village till all the measurement work is completely finished, the map drawn, and the boundary marks completed. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, measurement and classification of a village do not take place in the same field season, as ground measured one season is classed next, but it was advisable that settlement work in Mysore should be commenced as soon as possible, and as Major Anderson considered that sufficient progress in measurement had been attained in February, one of the Classing Establishment of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey under Mr. R. H. Light, Assistant Superintendent, was, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, transferred temporarily to Mysore. Operations were commenced at the end of February, and up to the 1st of May, 4,988 revenue survey fields containing 91,653 acres had been classed.

410. Before closing work for the monsoon, the classification of the whole of the Hurrihur Talook will have been completed, and also that of a portion, probably about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Davengherry Talook, and the classified area, comprising from 130 to 150 villages, will be ready for the settlement next February or March.

411. The progress of the work has been less in proportion to the strength of Establishment employed, than would, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, in consequence of the large proportion of young hands, but this is a fault which time will remedy.

412. Steps have been taken during the season to increase the working Establishment as rapidly as possible. Establishments on the increase. On the 1st May the number was 58 measurers and probationers, and each successive month sees an addition to the strength.

413. The Superintendent reports that the Survey Department has met with the fullest co-operation from all the District Officers and the people of the Talooks in which the Survey has been at work, and, although not yet in possession of sufficient data to form a positive opinion or estimate regarding the revenue result, states it as his impression that the revenue will benefit considerably from the introduction of the settlement.

414. The progress southwards of the Revenue Survey lately commenced at Hurrihur rendered it a matter of importance to determine whether the operations of the Department might not with advantage be extended to the Hill Talooks of the Nugur Division, where the inequality of the existing rates on Sooparee Gardens, and the great diversity of practice as to weights and measurements, present a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude. It was thought that at the same time coffee plantations might be surveyed and measured with a view to the substitution of an acreage for the excise now levied on that article. The result of the enquiries instituted on the subject is not such as to encourage the entertainment of this measure. The expense of surveying a hill country like Nugur would doubtless be double that of a similar operation in the open Talooks, while from the fact that the greater part of the land is held in farms by substantial proprietors, the interference of Government does not appear called for unless the former should themselves apply for a Survey. It has been concluded, therefore, that the re-adjustment of the unequal rates of assessment on Sooparee now prevailing should be effected by the Revenue Officers, and the question is now under the consideration of the Superintendents of Divisions.

415. As regards the excise on coffee, which is at the rate of 4 annas per maund, or one Rupee a cwt., there can be no question that this mode of payment is more acceptable to the native proprietors than an acreage system would be. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole produce in this article is contributed by native holders, and as the tax is only levied on what is exported, it is difficult to trace on whom it falls, an obvious recommendation in this mode of taxation. Further, the cultivation of coffee in the jungles where it is grown being optional, no loss comparatively is entailed on the proprietor if his crop fails, for his outlay is exceedingly small, and the land so cultivated forms but a portion of his farm, whereas if he paid an acreage on the land, that land not being suitable for other crops, the failure of his coffee would fall heavily upon him and would perhaps lead to his abandoning the cultivation altogether. Large quantities of coffee are grown too on the slopes of the Baba Booden range, which being mostly Jagheer land would probably be considered not amenable to land rent.

416. In Munzerabad, where the greater number of the European Planters are located, the proportion of valuable jungles under coffee cultivation held by them is much larger than is the case in Nugur, but I am of opinion, nevertheless, that it would be impracticable to establish a double system for the two Districts, that is to say, an excise in one, and a land tax in the other, and the only relaxation which could be held out to the European Planter in this case would be to lower the rate of excise. There is no reason to think, however, that the excise at present presses heavily on the majority, as the most eager competition is exhibited in securing jungles fitted for coffee cultivation.

417. A survey was commenced on the 1st December last of the rich Kavul or grazing lands which became available for cultivation when the Mysore Amrut Mahal, or Cattle Breeding Establishment was broken up. One Surveying Establishment only has been at work in the Toomcoor District, and had, up to the 31st May last, completed the measurement of 9,093 kandies, equal to 18,785 acres of valuable land. It is estimated that in the Toomcoor District alone, there are 1,20,120 acres of this description of land.

VII.—HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

418. The medical duties of the Head Quarters of the Commission and of the Nundidroog Division were conducted by Dr. Kirkpatrick till 10th August 1863, when, having obtained 6 months' leave on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, he was succeeded by Dr. Oswald of the Nugur Division, whose duties were performed by Assistant Surgeon Whitten of the Madras Horse Artillery, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Shimogah. Dr. Kirkpatrick returned and resumed his charge on the 24th March 1864.

419. The general supervision of the Medical Establishment previously exercised by the Surgeon to the Commission devolved, by order of Government, upon the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Mysore Circle in September 1863; and on the 23rd of the same month, in accordance with the reorganized scheme of the Commissioner, Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of the 33rd Regiment M. N. I., was placed in medical charge of the Cantonment Civil Hospital and Jail and the Police.

420. The attendance of in and out patients at the Pettah Hospital varied very slightly from that in 1862-63. The average number of admissions monthly was 68½, the average number daily in Hospital 59; the average daily attendance of out patients 81. The average stay in Hospital of those discharged was 24 days. The proportion of deaths to treated 1 in 14, which is somewhat higher than in previous years, but a larger proportion than usual of bad cases has been admitted. The operations, exclusive of treatment of fractures, amounted to 49 upon in patients and 142 upon out patients. Of the in patients admitted during the year, 606 were males and 221 females; and of the females 102 were admitted for some form of venereal disease; 145 or ¼ of the males admitted were suffering under similar complaints.

421. Of the 62 deaths in Hospital, 3 only were caused by cholera out of the 6 admissions. The expenditure of the Hospital has been as follows :—

Year.	Diets.	Country Medicines.	Other Con-tingencies.	Pay.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863-64 ..	2,456 15 5	429 8 0	944 2 0	3,962 4 6	7,792 13 11
1862-63 ...	2,088 5 6	366 13 10	53 14 1	3,566 8 6	6,553 9 11
Increase...	368 9 11	62 10 2	412 3 11	395 12 0	1,239 4 0

The increase expenditure has been chiefly caused by the additional pay allowed to the Hospital Establishments, and by the higher prices now current for every article of consumption.

422. The numbers and the nature of the cases treated in the Lunatic Asylum have been much the same as in previous years, and the mortality has been a little lower. Of the 59 admitted 18 have been cured, 13 relieved, 6 died, and 22 remain. The cured and relieved have been made over to the care of such of their relatives as have been willing to give security for taking due care of them.

423. The expenditure for the Asylum has been as follows, and has been larger than in the preceding year, for the same reasons that caused the increased expense in the Hospital.

Year.	Diets.	Other Con-tingencies.	Pay of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863-64	2,405 11 3	226 5 11	1,011 0 7	3,643 1 9
1862-63	2,236 3 9	155 8 8	948 0 0	3,339 12 5
Increase ...	169 7 6	70 13 3	63 0 7	303 5 4

424. There has been no change during the year in the management of this asylum, and no alteration seems necessary, except perhaps in size, for the present building has not nearly sufficient accommodation for the number of lepers to be seen in the station. Few applications for admission,

however, have had to be refused, for generally the lepers do not like the seclusion enforced in the asylum. The deaths have been 8, or only about 9 per cent. of the average number resident in the asylum.

425. A dresser having been appointed to this Jail on the 1st of July, the Pundit who formerly had charge was relieved, and the treatment of the sick has been carried on by the Medical Officer of the Division. During the 10 months following, 474 cases of sickness were treated, out of an average strength of 360 prisoners, of whom 348 were convicts. The proportion of sick is not very high, yet it is higher than in former years, and the mortality too, 5.83 per cent. in 10 months, is higher than the previous rate in this Jail. This has probably been owing to over-crowding, as the average number have been about $\frac{1}{3}$ more than formerly. As the new Central Jail is to be opened immediately there is no occasion for taking measures for diminishing the crowding and improving the ventilation, but otherwise it would have been necessary. The prisoners have been inspected by the Medical Officer once a week, and are, reported to have generally presented the appearances of good health and of having sufficient nourishment.

426. The accommodation in the Hospital, which has been recently repaired, has been equal to the demands upon it, and at present does not require to be increased; but the Lunatic Asylum might be advantageously enlarged, for the District Officers are now giving more frequent orders for the admission of troublesome insane persons.

427. The total number of sick treated during the past year shows an increase over former years.

428. The Hospital is resorted to by all classes of natives, as well as by East Indians and Europeans to a small extent.

429. The death rate has been high in proportion to the number treated, owing, it is reported, to a great many patients being brought in moribund.

430. The operations have been chiefly of a minor character and have all been successful, no death has resulted after an operation.

431. In this Jail the rate of sickness has been in rather high proportion, but the mortality has been small. The diseases chiefly prevalent have been fevers of simple intermittent type, ulcers, and rheumatism, and, with the exception of the ulcers occasionally caused on the legs by the rubbing of the fetters, the conditions in which the prisoners are placed do not seem, according to medical opinion, to exercise an unfavorable influence on their health.

432. No epidemic occurred throughout the year. Cholera appeared to the extent of four cases in the month of November. Segregation of the sick was immediately adopted, and an increased quantity of salt served out to all, apparently with good effect.

433. The male prisoners are kept in two wards, each capable of containing 35 men. The females in one ward divided into 3 separate rooms. The Europeans and East Indians have small rooms, and the Civil prisoners are in detached buildings.

434. Except in the Toomcoor Jail, the sick were all treated as out patients, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mortality in this Jail was caused by cholera. Besides the sick, 352 persons were vaccinated by the apothecaries attached to the Toomcoor and Colar Districts.

435. The Civil Hospital at Shimogah consists of two buildings, Shimogah Civil Hospital. one of which, the Sudra Hospital, is used by patients of all castes, with the exception of Bramins, and the other by Bramins only.

436. The buildings are in a good state of repair and are kept very clean. The drainage about the Hospital is good, and an abundant supply of water is obtained.

437. The average cost of each diet for the past year has been in the Sudra Hospital $17\frac{1}{4}$ pie, and in the Bramin Hospital $18\frac{3}{4}$ pie, being a trifle higher than the prices of the previous year, which were 16 pie and $17\frac{1}{2}$ pie respectively. The diets were found sufficient and suitable; and there were no complaints on this score.

438. Only a few cases of small-pox are noted, but cholera prevailed largely all over the Division from March to August, of which 1,836 seizures and 1,396 deaths are reported. There were 27 cases of the disease admitted into Hospital, out of which 11 proved fatal.

439. The sanitary state of the Jail has been as satisfactory as the Jail. very unsuitable nature of the building will admit of. An early opportunity will be taken of reporting in detail on this subject. A decided improvement in the health of the prisoners is reported to be manifest since the introduction, on the 1st May 1863, of the new scale of diet recommended by Dr. Kirkpatrick.

440. A new Jail Hospital has been built by the labor of the prisoners on an elevated piece of ground in front of the Jail, which gives ample accommodation for 21 patients, allowing 600 cubic feet per man.

441. In June 1863 a regularly trained 2nd Dresser was appointed to this Hospital, and since that time the Returns have been satisfactorily kept.

442. The average daily number of sick in the Jail has been about $12\frac{1}{2}$, exactly half the admissions being from fever of an intermittent form, dysentery, and diarrhoea, which have been the prevailing diseases.

443. Cholera prevailed during the months of May, June, and July, whilst it raged severely in the town. There were 22 admissions, of which 13 were fatal, but 2 of these were in a hopeless state of collapse on admission.

444. The state of the public health throughout the Ashtagram Division for the past year is reported to have been good, with the exception of an epidemic outbreak of cholera in the town and neighbourhood of Mysore, from which 700 deaths are said to have resulted; but the number of seizures are not stated. During the month of April last the disease appeared in the Mysore Jail, in which there were 4 deaths.

445. The health of the prisoners, as compared with the previous years, has been very satisfactory, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals reports that when he visited the Jail on the 29th March last he found the cells extremely clean, and the building inside and out in excellent sanitary condition.

VACCINATION.

446. Return of vaccination by the staff of vaccinators.

Station.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			ABOVE ONE YEAR OF AGE.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	
Mysore Territories	22,878	22,325	553	72,773	68,854	3,919	95,651	91,179	4,472	

447. Returns of vaccination by Medical Subordinates attached to the Mysore Commission.

Stations.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	REMARKS.
Nugur Division ... Shimogah	134	133	1	The result not shown. Ditto.
Ashtagram Division { Hassan ..	34	31	3	
{ Mysore...	322	.....	.....
Nundidroog Division ... Colar ...	61	.....	.....
Total ...	551	164	4	

448. The proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases, 4·6 per cent., has remained much the same as heretofore, and this low rate is supposed to result from the operation being generally performed from arm to arm. There have been more operations performed in the Nundidroog than in either of the other Divisions, and in the Mysore District than in any of the other Districts. There is reason to believe that the lymph in use is generally good.

VIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

449. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised in Mysore by the Bishop of Madras, and the number of clergymen belonging to that Diocese stationed in the territory is

- 3 On the Madras Establishment of Government Chaplains.
- 1 Receiving grants from Government for supplying the place of a Chaplain.
- 1 Do. in aid of local efforts, and of grants by the Colonial and Continental Society.

450. In 1848 the Holy See made Mysore a Vicariate Apostolic separate from those of Pondicherry and Madras and appointed a Bishop. According to the latest information there are now employed in Bangalore, which is the centre of the Mission, and in the different Districts, 19 European Priests and 3 Natives.

451. The Wesleyan Mission has at present 18 ordained Missionaries, 2 Native Assistant Missionaries, and 4 Catechists, and the London Missionary Society, 3 Missionaries and 6 Catechists.

452. As all information connected with the established Church is contained in the Administration Reports of the Madras Presidency, it will be sufficient to notice briefly the Missionary Societies and their congregations of Native Christians, any facts concerning whom cannot fail to be interesting, at a time when attention is being directed to legislative questions, specially connected with this increasing body of the Native population.

453. The oldest Mission in Mysore is the Catholic, which dates from the middle of the 17th century. It consists of two divisions, the Western or Canarese, and the Teloo goo in the East and North-Eastern parts of the Territory. Little is known of the origin of the first of these, except that the priests by whom it was founded came from Coimbatore, (where a Mission had been established by a Jesuit,) through the wild tracts of jungle on the borders of the Cauvery, and established congregations, the descendants of whom are still to be found in a few of the villages in that neighbourhood.

454. On one spot is pointed out a ruined Chapel in a small square marked out by four large stones, on which are inscriptions dated 1704 authenticating the gift of the land to "The Suniasees of Rome."

455. Before the time of Hyder a Church was built in Seringapatam for a Canarese congregation, another at Kankanully in the present Bangalore District, the site of which is known, though there are now no Christians in the village; and others further West, among which may be mentioned Hegdevancotta on the banks of the Cubbani, where the priest who built the Chapel was, according to tradition, beaten to death by the Natives.

456. The Eastern or Teloo goo division of Mission was established in 1702 by two french Jesuits, named Boucher and Manduit from Vellore, who built Chapels at Bangalore, Davanhully, Chota Ballapore, and other places.

457. It is said that the Missions were making great progress till they received severe checks by the suppression of the Jesuits, which stopped the supply of Missionaries, and by the fanatical persecution of Tippoo, who was determined, if possible, to extirpate Christianity from his dominions. By his orders almost all the Churches and Chapels were razed to the ground with two remarkable exceptions, one, a small Chapel in the Hassan Talook which was preserved by a Mahomedan Officer, and the other, that in the Fort of Seringapatam, which was protected by the Native Christian Troops under their Commander Soorappa (Xavier). Tippoo not wishing to risk a collision with his own Troops gave way, and the Chapel was preserved.

458. On the fall of Seringapatam the celebrated Abbé Dubois, then in the South, was invited to Seringapatam by the Catholic congregation there, and laboured with unremitting perseverance in Mysore for 22 years. The manuscript of his well known work on the Natives of India was purchased by the British Government, and he is supposed to have introduced vaccination into the Province.

459. Independently of Bangalore itself, which comprises 3 parishes, there are six Districts containing 48 Stations included in the Vicariate Apostolic of Mysore, of which Coorg is considered one.

460. The number of Christians included in these congregations is given at about 18,000, composed, apparently, of a great variety of castes and professions, and including the Teloogoo, Tamil, as well as Canarese population. Thus at the Military Stations, the Tamil sepoys, camp followers, &c., furnish members, while at Out-stations, the trading classes, weavers, basket-makers, silk-worm rearers, village servants, shepherds, and husbandmen are enumerated among the number of the congregation.

461. A summary of the statistics of the Mission is given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that some attention has been paid to education also by the Mission.

462. The scattered character and poverty of the Catholic congregation and the limited resources of the Mission have, however, considerably curtailed their ecclesiastical operations.

463. The Bishop states that since the days of Dubois, less progress has been made than could be expected, and that in fact the difficulties appear to multiply daily, as the distrust and prejudices of the Natives have increased, and they are now more averse to Christianity than formerly.

464. The reasons assigned, whether correctly or not, are the prejudicial influence of the example of many Europeans, the variety of differing sects and denominations of Christians, and the small number of Priests, of whom till 1848 there were only 2 for the whole of Mysore, 1 stationed at Bangalore, and the other at Seringapatam.

465. The next Mission in point of date is that of the London Missionary Society, which was commenced in 1820. It is principally employed in Bangalore, and from the commencement of the Mission 523 Natives have been baptized, of whom above 40 Native preachers have been trained, and placed at various Stations. The statistical summary of the Mission for the year 1863 is given in the Appendix.

466. The Missionaries of this Society have devoted much time and labor to the cause of education, and the Mission numbers some excellent linguists, who have done much for the vernacular literature of Mysore. The 1st Canarese Dictionary was the work of Mr. Reeves in former years, and Messrs. Rice, Sewell, and Campbell have all assisted in the preparation of books for educational purposes.

467. The *Arunodya, an Illustrated Anglo Canarese Monthly Magazine, edited by Mr. Rice, was commenced two years ago under the auspices of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and

has been regularly published ever since. It circulates throughout the Canarese country, and numbers among its subscribers many influential Natives, whom Christian publications of other kinds rarely reach.

468. From information received from Mr. Hodson, the respected Wesleyan Mission. head of the Mission in Mysore, it appears that this Society commenced its work in Bangalore in 1822, but for some years the Missionaries laboured among the Tamil people who reside on the Cantonment side of the Station and in that neighbourhood. The Mission among the Canarese people was begun in Bangalore in 1835, and since that time has been extended into different parts of the country. In 1836 a lengthened tour through the Mysore and Coorg countries was undertaken by 2 of the Missionaries of this Society, and some places were fixed upon to be occupied as Stations as soon as practicable. Goobbe, a small town about 55 miles North-West of Bangalore, was made the residence of a Missionary in 1837, and in connection with the town a considerable number of populous villages was brought under Christian instruction.

469. In the beginning of 1839 the city of Mysore was occupied, and in the following year Coonghul, which had been frequently visited by the Missionaries residing at Goobbe, was added to the list of Stations. Toomcoor, which is about 12 miles on the Bangalore side of Goobbe, had often been visited by the Missionaries residing at Goobbe, and schools had been established there for many years, but in 1857 this town became the residence of a Missionary. In 1863 Shimogah was added to the list of resident Stations.

470. These seven Stations (or Circuits) are still maintained, and the Society hopes soon to be able to enter upon "Hassan," an important town on the Western side of the Mysore Territory. Other places will follow as soon as agents and means are forthcoming.

471. There are at present 18 ordained Missionaries, 2 Native Agents. Assistant Missionaries, 4 Catechists, and 35 Schoolmasters employed in this Mission.

472. Many of the Missionaries are employed almost daily in preaching in the open air, as well as on certain days in Chapels and School-rooms. Modes of working. One of these Chapels, a commodious and substantial building, is in one of the principal streets of the Bangalore Pettah. Others of the Missionaries are occupied chiefly in schools. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, as well as in some other Stations, religious services in English are conducted regularly.

473. There are two hundred and twenty-eight Natives who are recognized as accredited members of the Church, and around these are gathered many others who are nominally Christians. Native Christians.

474. The education given in the English schools is of a superior kind, and many of the Natives, now filling important positions under the Mysore Government, have been educated in one or other of these schools. Of the girl schools, 2 are boarding schools, in which the pupils are provided with food and clothing, as well as instruction.

475. The Society has had a Printing Establishment in Bangalore since 1840. At present 5 presses and more than 60 persons are kept at work. About eighty millions of pages, chiefly in Canarese, have been sent forth from this Establishment. Among important publications, beside the Holy Scriptures in Canarese, a Canarese and English Dictionary of 1,040 pages 8vo, a Canarese Grammar of 108 pages 8vo, and an octavo volume of 560 pages of selections in Canarese for the use of students, may be mentioned. An English and Canarese Dictionary is in course of preparation, and will be passed through the press with as little delay possible.

476. As regards the progress and prospects of the Mission, it does not appear from their Reports that greater difficulties are met with now than have always existed; small progress is acknowledged and lamented, but the special impediments, as contrasted with such general obstacles as the prejudice of centuries, the influence of caste, and the power of the Braminical priesthood, are stated in a small periodical called the Harvest Field, published by the Wesleyan Mission, to be the difficulty in collecting an audience, the choice of a subject suited to their capacity, and the character of the people.

IX. RAILWAYS.

477. The Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway has been completed, and was opened to the public on the 1st August 1864.

478. Upwards of 200 miles of road have been constructed and are under construction, for the purpose of connecting the surrounding country with the Stations between Bangalore and the Madras frontier, a distance of 53 miles.

The principal feeders are—

1. Bagapilly to Mareemuthloo (Railway Station), viâ Chintaminy, Srinivaspore and Colar.
2. Moolwagul to Mareemuthloo, viâ Baitmungalum.
3. Sumpingherry on the frontier of Salem District to Maloor (Railway Station).
4. Ooscottah to Kargody (Railway Station).
5. Mudgiri in the Toomcoor District to Dodda Ballapore, and thence to Bangalore, viâ Yellahunka.

479. Several new approaches to the terminus at Bangalore have been opened for the convenience of traffic and of the community generally.

480. A survey of a line of Railway between Bangalore and Toomcoor has been made, the total length being 43 miles 27 chains. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway reports that only 2 bridges of any magnitude will be required, that the worst gradient is 1 in 80, and that works for a 1st Class railroad, including Stations, permanent way, and rolling-stock, might be made for Rs. 70,000 a mile. The section was continued to a point at Toomcoor, from which the line could be extended onwards.

X. HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

481. Some years ago (in 1839) an Agri-Horticultural Society was established at Bangalore under the auspices of the Commissioner, who made over the Lal Bagh (formerly selected by Hyder for a garden) and afforded other assistance in the way of convict labour, &c. In all other respects the Society was supported by private contributions, but the constantly fluctuating number of subscribers, the frequent departure of valued supporters, and other similar causes, led to the dissolution of the Society in 1842, and the garden was then restored to the Commissioner.

482. In August 1856 Doctor Cleghorn visited Bangalore with the object of conferring regarding the establishment of a Horticultural Garden, and the project having been warmly entered into by the Commissioner, the Lal Bagh was selected as being, on the whole, the most eligible spot for the purpose.

483. It comprises an area of rather more than 40 acres, well situated, and sloping gently towards the North; the soil is good, and water in ordinary seasons abundant, and although somewhat distant from the Cantonment, is better adapted in all other respects than any other available site.

484. The garden is entirely a Government establishment designed for the improvement of indigenous products, the introduction of exotics, the supply of these to the hills and plains when acclimatized, and the exhibition to the people of an improved system of cultivation in practical and successful operation.

485. For such purposes European skill and ability, both theoretical and practical, are essentially necessary, and in the early part of 1856, Sir W. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the late Dr. Boyle of the E. I. House, were solicited to assist in procuring the services of a skilled Superintendent for the gardens.

486. After some delay, Mr. New who had been in charge of certain portions of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and who possessed high testimonials from the Committee of Management of the Belfast Garden, was selected by Sir W. Hooker, and reached Bangalore on the 10th April 1858.

487. Under Mr. New's skilful superintendence, each succeeding year has witnessed improvements in this valuable institution, which is now, from the taste with which it has been laid out, and the collection of indigenous and foreign plants it contains, one of the greatest attractions in Bangalore; but as the term of Mr. New's engagement expired during the present year, and at his own wish was not renewed, application was again made to Sir W. Hooker to nominate a successor.

488. At the recommendation of Sir W. Hooker, the services of Mr. A. Black, for some years keeper of the Kew Herbarium, were secured, and the gardens have been under his charge since January, although, as Mr. Black observes in his Report, the greater part of the improvements carried out during the year have been mainly owing to Mr. New's exertions.

489. A new walk has been formed running parallel with the boundary wall on the eastern side of the garden, and also two other walks lined with cypress plants connecting this with the carriage drive.

Operations.

490. An avenue of the "silk oak" of Australia, "*grevillia robusta*," a graceful and fast growing tree, worthy of being introduced where shade and beautiful foliage are objects, has been planted by the walk which leads from the lawn joining the main road near the entrance gate, and a number of the Chinese Tallow trees (*stillingia sebifera*) have been planted out, and are in a thriving condition.

491. One of the two specimens of *Rhamnus* (*R. Utilis*) yielding the green dye of China has produced seeds, and a portion of these with specimens of the plants have been forwarded to the Revenue Board of Madras for the purpose of testing their properties.

492. The experiment of growing wheat was tried, but has proved a failure. The seeds were sown in June, but up till February of the next season, although they had made good grass, no flower stems were produced, and they were therefore pulled up.

493. The experiment will be repeated with samples of oats and wheat received from the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, but it is feared that the climate is too warm for successful results.

494. In the Fruit Department considerable progress has been made in propagating the best kinds of apples, plums. &c. Strawberries of good sorts have been raised from English seeds, and the filbert, raised from seeds supplied by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, (who has also presented a collection of Australian seeds, and cuttings of Australian vines,) is thriving.

Fruit Department.

495. Doctor Cleghorn has furnished seeds from which healthy plants have been raised of the Chinese varnish tree (*Elacuoica Vernicea*), and Doctor Kirkpatrick of the Mysore Commission, collections of seeds from the Cape Town and Natal Gardens, as well as a collection of seeds and bulbs gathered by himself in Southern Africa and the Mauritius. Doctor Kirkpatrick also brought with him a case of plants containing pears, strawberries, quince, Spanish chesnut, and other valuable plants; but the case having been unfortunately dipped in the surf while landing at Madras, most of the roots were found to be dead on arrival at Bangalore.

496. Captain Beddome, Acting Conservator of Forests, Madras, continues to contribute seeds of rare and interesting plants, and a collection of 150 kinds of flower seeds has been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew.

497. A case of plants has been furnished to Sir W. Denison for transmission to Australia, in return for seeds, &c., and the soldiers' gardens and band promenade in the Cantonment have been supplied with plants gratis.

498. The sale of produce is satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 1,954-15-7, being an increase on that of last year of Rs. 184-15-7, and the amount deducted from the total expenditure shows that the garden has cost

Sale of produce.

Expense to Government. Government Rs. 4,433-8-5, an amount quite insignificant compared with the benefit and pleasure derived by the public.

499. In 1862-63 the number of carriages which entered the garden was ... 9,837
 Popularity with Europeans ... 9,837
 and Natives. Equestrians ... 3,997

This year shows—

Carriages ... 12,128
 Equestrians ... 6,003

The increase of Native visitors is also large.

500. The garden is much resorted to by Natives, especially on holidays, and their conduct generally is good, comparatively few instances being known of their injuring the plants in any way.

501. Every facility has been given for the establishment of soldiers' gardens at Bangalore by free grants of land in suitable spots, and the experiment appears to have succeeded well with the European Troops. The system has since been extended to the Native Regiments, and flourishing gardens are springing up in the neighbourhood of their lines.

502. The building known as the "Deria Dawlut" memorable as one of the palaces of Tippoo, and afterwards as the residence of the Duke of Wellington, was restored under the orders of Lord Dalhousie. The restoration of the garden would also seem to have been part of the original design contemplated, but circumstances have prevented this being carried out in a suitable manner till the past year, as the future maintenance of the garden is dependant on the funds raised by the management of the land attached.

503. A plan has been furnished by Mr. New for restoring the garden in harmony with the style of the building, and Mr. Black has lent his aid in suggesting improvements.

504. The area of the ground has been calculated at 48 acres, and the annual receipts from the produce estimated at Rs. 640, from which, with the balance in hand, it is hoped that the plan may be carried out.

505. Attached to the Residency at Mysore is a large, well watered and productive garden, but which has for some years been necessarily neglected in consequence of the reduction of the large Establishment originally employed to keep it in order. The garden is most conveniently situated midway between the town of Mysore and the new Cantonments, and measures have been taken to reclaim it, and establish a public garden and promenade for the communities of both places, to whom it will prove a great attraction.

ARBORICULTURE.

506. Almost the only works of public utility executed at the public expense under the several Native dynasties were places for entertaining travellers and avenues of trees. The former, too, were intended only for the privileged classes, and even avenues (except in the Mulnad) along the public roads owe their origin chiefly to Poornia.

These avenues are greatly decayed, and on some roads have almost disappeared. Where old avenues still exist they are not much used, as the roads have become water-courses, and have been superseded by the many excellent roads since constructed.

507. For a considerable number of years endeavours have been made to increase the number of trees in the open country of Mysore by holding out inducements to private individuals to plant avenues and topes, but the result has not been successful.

Former measures.

508. In 1846 revised Rules for the endowment of Chuttrums, Mussafirkhanas, &c., on the basis of those in force in the Madras Presidency, were drawn up, and notifications were issued intimating that land would be given on "Jodee" or light assessment to individuals who constructed buildings of the above description, or who dug wells, and planted groves or avenues, for the public benefit.

509. The number of trees planted under these conditions is quite insignificant, being in round numbers by the Returns only about 35,000 for the whole Province, while in some Districts scarcely a tree has been reared.

Want of success.

510. Theoretically there would seem to be no reason why more effect should not have been produced, as the remissions are about $\frac{3}{4}$ ds of the nominal assessment on the land granted, and are equivalent to about Rs. 20 per 100 trees per annum, but there can be no doubt that the object aimed at has not been carried out, and that if the roads are to be lined with avenues, some other course must be adopted.

511. The subject has been pressed on the attention of the Superintendents, who have been directed to make use of the services of the Revenue Officials, and to endeavour to induce the people themselves to plant trees within the limits of their villages. Opinions vary as to the best course to pursue, but several expedients are now on trial, and in some Talooks, especially in the Hassan District, enough has been done to show that if the Officers are really interested in the subject, planting may be carried on extensively without resorting to permanent alienations of land for the purpose.

Fresh endeavours.

512. Nurseries have been formed at some of the public Bungalows, the Jails, and the Head Quarters of Talooks, and probably in many places the ryots will be found willing to plant fruit bearing trees merely on condition of enjoying the produce, &c., and in others favorable contracts may be hereafter entered into with potails, villagers, and other residents along the lines of road.

XI. GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

513. The establishment of a Museum for the exhibition of natural and artificial products of Mysore is highly desirable, and the Superintendents have been requested both personally, and by the aid of the Deputy Superintendents, to contribute such articles of interest as may be procurable within their Divisions.

Museum proposed.

514. The collection of such specimens must necessarily be the work of time, but as it is to be hoped that private individuals will lend assistance in presenting articles of various descriptions, it does not appear necessary that any great expense should be incurred. It is probable that ample space will be available for exhibiting the collection on the construction of the new Public Offices, but no difficulty, it is expected, will be experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation even at the present time, and in order to assist in determining what specimens should be furnished, a list given in the Appendix, based upon the descriptive catalogue prepared by Dr. G. Watson with reference to the International Exhibition of 1862, and comprising articles exhibited in the Indian Department, has been printed and circulated to the Heads of Departments and others likely to contribute.

515. In addition to the list of natural and artificial products of the Province, attention has been directed to the many works of antiquity and ancient art, such as sculptures, coins, inscriptions, &c., which are to be found in many parts of the Province, and which possess a high interest in an historical, geographical, and social point of view, inscriptions, especially, being most numerous in the Nugur Division.

516. A collection of such coins as are procurable at Bangalore has already been made, and in the case of sculptures and inscriptions, when the original cannot be removed, copies will be made.

517. In order to avoid an accumulation of specimens of the same article from different sources, when there is no real distinction in form, quality, texture, or other feature, reports have been called for on the special products, natural and artificial, of the different Divisions, so that the extra cost of transit, &c., from distant places, of articles procurable at or near Bangalore may be averted.

XII. MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

518. The Establishment of the Press has been enlarged by the entertainment of additional Compositors, Pressmen, &c., at an additional cost of Rs. 198-8-0 per month.

519. The value of the work executed amounts to Rs. 17,275-3-10, being Rs. 3,333-1-10 more than last year, when the amount was Rs. 13,942-2-0. This estimate has been framed according to a scale of rates considerably less than those charged in Madras and Bangalore, as proved by a comparison with estimates obtained from private Presses for printing 10,000 copies of a Canarese educational work, the charges of which were—

Press.	Total Charge.			Price per Copy.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Vritantha Bodhini Press ..	1,400	0	0	0	2	3	Nearly.
Wesleyan Mission Press ...	770	0	0	0	1	3	Nearly.
Mysore Government Press	521	8	0	0	0	10	

520. The advantages of adopting this low scale are two-fold. In the first place the value of the work done is not over-rated, and Government deceived with regard to the economical advantages of the Press; and secondly, the educational books are on this account sold at a remarkably low price.

521. As observed in the educational section, it is probable that no educational publications are issued so cheaply as those of the Mysore Government Press, with the exception of the series published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; these works are probably stereotyped and printed at Steam Presses, the paper, ink, millboards, binding cloth, &c., supplied by contract, and every conceivable method resorted to with a view of issuing a cheap publication.

522. A still further decrease in the price of school books will, it is hoped, be effected by the adoption of a printing machine, and the process of stereotyping, so successfully practised in England, as a means of saving the wear and tear of type and reducing the price of printing.

523. Another very desirable acquisition to the Press will be the possession of moulds and matrices for casting English type which are expected from England, as Canarese type has been cast with admirable success for the last 3 years.

524. There is no authentic record of the casting of the first Canarese type, but a Canarese Grammar by Dr. Carey printed at Serampore in 1817 is extant. About the same time a translation of the Scriptures was printed at Bellary in a type somewhat superior to that used at Serampore, but still extremely defective.

525. The first type used in Bangalore was cast in Madras at the American Mission Press. This in appearance was a considerable improvement on any previously used, but was, however, extremely inconvenient to the Compositor, as it necessitated his walking backwards and forwards several yards before a line could be composed, which, of course, occasioned great delay and enhanced the price of printing accordingly.

526. The mechanical difficulties were overcome by the united efforts of Mr. Garrett, the present Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Reverend T. Hodson of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, and Mr. Watt, the type founder, and the way in which this was effected, with the advantages of the new system, are clearly described in a letter to the Editor of the Madras Christian Instructor dated August 1848, which is printed in the Appendix, and is well worth the perusal of those interested in such subjects.

527. It will be seen that Mr. Garrett also effected various improvements in Canarese printing by the introduction of spaces between the words, punctuation, &c., and it has been now suggested that a still further improvement may be made by the introduction of capitals, which will doubtless be as useful in Canarese as they have been in English.

528. In illustration of this suggestion, an extract has been added in the Appendix from Wickliffe's translation of the Scriptures as printed in

Bagster's Hexapla without capitals, with the authorised version in which they are used, and an extract from the Canarese Dialogues showing how much more intelligible Canarese would appear were capitals generally introduced.

529. They at once catch the eye, and the drift of a passage would be seen as readily as in English.

530. A selection of specimens of Canarese type in use is also added, as likely to prove interesting.

TOUR THROUGH THE MULNAAD.

531. Besides occasional short trips during the course of the year, I made an extended tour through what is called the Mulnaad or hill country of the Nugur Division, principally with a view to inspecting the various ghat roads, and the manner of conducting business in the more remote Talooks, subsequently traversing Munzerabad and returning to Bangalore by the Eastward route through the Talooks of Arkulgode, Nursipore, Nagamunglum, Hoolioordroog, and Magree. The fertile and luxuriant tract of country comprising the Nugur Mulnaad has been a sealed book to all but the few Officials who have been located in the District, but it is now proposed, with the permission of the Supreme Government, to publish an interesting Report on this region compiled many years ago by Mr. Stokes of the Madras Civil Service. For the present it may suffice to observe that for many centuries the Bednore country was ruled by independent dynasties, among which, at one time, the race of Jain Rajahs was predominant; but on the wane and fall of the religion professed by these Chiefs, the whole tract was occupied by orthodox Hindoos, the head of the Smartha sect, the famous Sringari Gooroo, being located in a picturesque site on the banks of the Toonga River. The few Jains who are now seen are found in secluded spots, and their "bustees" or temples are supported by them with considerable difficulty. In the year 1763 Hyder Ali stormed Nugur, the capital of the Bednore Rajahs, and from the plunder which he there amassed, laid the foundation of his future fortunes. The old Hindoo family was driven out, and the head of the house placed in confinement, their "Sumustan" ever afterwards forming a nominal appendage of the Mysore State, though in reality retained in Hyder's own grasp till he assumed his ultimate position of a sovereign ruler. The Mulnaad, besides its attractive natural features, and the rich luxuriance of its valleys and forests, is not devoid of ancient remains testifying its former importance, no part of Mysore exhibiting so varied a collection of grants inscribed on stone and copper, made by long forgotten princes for devout and charitable purposes. This interesting tract is, however, traversed with considerable difficulty, owing to the rapid streams and formidable mountains which obstruct one's progress, the former, where not bridged, being an insurmountable obstacle in the monsoon.

532. In the most inaccessible portions of the hills are produced the finer kinds of betel-nut, which forms the main export of the District, that most valued being the produce of the Kulus Máganee, a fertile commune lying at the foot of a lofty peak in the most remote part of the Mulnaad. Rice is grown in great quantities in all the valleys, while on the slopes of the Baba Booden mountains and other hills clothed with jungle, coffee plantations are numerous, the income realized by an excise on this article having, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 67,000. For a

long series of years, in fact ever since the Mysore country has been under the administration of British Officers, endeavours have been made to facilitate the communication between the Nugur country and Canara, from which salt is imported to a great extent, the Mulnaad in return sending its surplus rice to the coast. It must be confessed, however, that much yet remains to be done, and that the District requires many more roads before it can be said to be adequately opened up to commerce and to outside enterprise. The peculiar features of the country, the dangerous nature of the prevailing fever, the scarcity of labour, and the extreme difficulty of procuring supplies, have interposed serious obstacles to the Public Works Department, the European subordinates in which have, as a rule, failed to make as much progress as was desirable, in consequence of which it has been suggested to Government, that in future all projects not involving scientific superintendence should be carried out by the Civil agency, which alone can hope to procure a sufficient supply of labor, and to exercise an efficient control over it when obtained. The existing communications are, 1, the main road from Shimogah to the North-West towards Honawar, passing by the celebrated Gairsoppa Falls; 2, the Coolloor Ghat, due West of Shimogah, which from its unfinished state is of comparatively little value; 3, the Agoombee Ghat, which, though not a first class road in point of construction, is the principal outlet from the Mulnaad; and 4, the Boond Ghat, a communication recently formed skirting the Southern side of the hill country. Roads to connect these ghats with one another, and to open up some of the more isolated Talooks now dependent on the rough and precipitous passes formed by nature, are greatly needed, while much remains to be effected in bridging the numerous rapid hill torrents by which the country is intersected. It is thought desirable to draw attention prominently to a region, which, though the richest portion of the territory, has long been and still is deficient in means of ready communication with the rest of the Province and the surrounding Districts of Her Majesty's Territory.

533. After a toilsome march through the wildest parts of the Mulnaad bordering on the Canara Zillah, and after visiting the sources of the Toonga and Bhudra Rivers, I left the District at the head of the Kodakul or Boond Ghat and proceeded to the thriving town of Chikmoogloor, the head quarters of the Cudoor District, and the great depôt for the trade in coffee. From this I marched Eastward, visiting several Talooks of the Hassan District and then entered Munzerabad, the coffee producing portion of the Ashtagram Division. The famous Jain temple of Halebede, which is profusely covered with sculpture of rare workmanship, was inspected, and measures taken to arrest the progress of decay, which would shortly convert the deserted shrine into a complete ruin. Since the time when the last of the Jain Rajahs, Vishna Vardhana, abandoned the faith of his fathers and became a convert to the predominant Hindoo belief, the Halebede temple has been neglected and allowed to be desecrated, though the ancient rites are still kept up in some adjoining smaller shrines of great antiquity. The head quarters of the Jain sect are at Sravunbelgool in the Hassan District, at which place, on the summit of a lofty rock, a colossal statue feet high, hewn out of the apex of the mountain, towers over the plain, and presents an imposing appearance from a distance of many miles round. It stands in the centre of a temple, inside which are ranged 72 Jain images, and is a wonderful work of art.

534. In traversing Munzerabad, every opportunity was taken of conferring freely with the planters, European and Native, on the wants of the District which have been alluded to in previous portions of this Report, and the Munzerabad and Sumpajee Ghats were inspected. The country between Munzerabad and Bangalore is comparatively uninteresting, but occasion was taken to examine the site of the Sreeram-davur Anicut, an irrigation work of importance and promise. Bangalore was reached by the new road to Magree, which penetrates a hitherto inaccessible part of the Province, lying round the celebrated Rock Fortress of Savandroog.

CONCLUSION.

535. In my Report of the administration of Mysore for 1862-63, I stated it to be my conviction that the successful results of British administration in Mysore were the effects of the vitality infused into every Department by the European Officers, and to the suppression, by their vigilant supervision and control, of the abuses frequently attendant on a Native system of administration.

536. Further experience, and a closer acquaintance with the defects inherent even in the improved system introduced by Lord William Bentinck, in which the elements of a Native Government were still preserved, have confirmed me in the opinion, that any attempt to conduct the affairs of the Province exclusively by Native agency, would be to surrender the people to oppression, and that the advantages gained by consolidating and systematizing the working of the administration far outweigh the theoretical benefits of adhering closely to a Native standard of Government.

537. Although the present year has comparatively been marked by few changes, stability and uniformity have been given to those introduced last year, and I can state from personal observation that in this respect the change is marked and the improvement encouraging.

538. During the progress of a tour in the Mulnaad, I visited and minutely inspected all the Talook Cutcherries of that part of the country, 12 in number.

539. This inspection consisted in an examination of all the files of cases, Judicial and Revenue, a scrutiny into the various accounts, the system of keeping records, the state of the Lock-ups, in fact all details of current business. The Amildars of the Nugur Division are, and generally always have been, superior to the Talook Officers of the rest of the territory, and I was, on the whole, satisfied with the state of the Talook Cutcherries. In one or two instances the Amildars were inefficient, but the greater number showed considerable aptitude for business and a ready intelligence of the Budget system of keeping accounts, the novelty of which may not unjustly be regarded as presenting some difficulty. On leaving the Mulnaad, I found that in the Talooks of Arkulgode, Nursipore, Nagamunglum, Hoolioordroog, and Magree, which being difficult of access, and at a distance from main lines of road have been comparatively little visited, the state of the Cutcherries in some places was decidedly bad and the Amildars of inferior stamp, an evidence of the indispensability of close supervision by superior authority in order to secure efficiency.

540. The more remote the Talook, the greater the irresponsibility of the Native head, and the consequent risk of mismanagement and corruption. In three of the Talooks mentioned the accounts were in bad order, the files heavy, and the Amildars worn out and incapable. In one of them an attempt was made to prevent people from presenting petitions, by declaring there was no stamp paper in store, and the investigation afterwards led to the removal from Office of the Amildar, a brother of the Rajah's Dewan.

541. It was clearly shown that the only effective remedy for the malpractices which have long prevailed in some Talooks is the constant and close supervision of the European Deputy Superintendent, and this mainly depends upon his District being of moderate area.

542. The Talook Officers in Mysore, as a rule, are certainly inferior to their compeers in other parts of India. Their education is imperfect, they have not been trained to orderly habits, and their irresponsibility has been too great. To this it may be added that the rules issued for their guidance in Judicial matters left them perhaps too much latitude, while in Revenue Procedure everything was in uncertainty. An endeavour has been made to rectify the more glaring defects by introducing the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, by framing a set of rules for the guidance of Amildars in Civil suits, and by laying down certain instructions in Revenue procedure of an easy character. Talook accounts based on the Budget system have been prescribed and have been found readily intelligible, while a short but comprehensive hand book of rules for executing minor works and repairs has been drawn up.

543. As the majority of these measures were new, some difficulty has naturally been experienced in working them. There is always a great risk in India of administrations inaugurating rules and regulations in advance of the capacity and intelligence of those for whom they are intended, and it must be confessed that in Mysore education is at present in so backward a state that the class of Native Officials is decidedly not of a high order, with a few remarkable exceptions. Education is, however, advancing rapidly, and the efforts made to circulate elementary books by sending them to the Talooks for sale in the Cutcherries on favorable terms has been most successful, and produced a result only second to the construction of new schools, which, of course, cannot be set afloat in all parts of the Province simultaneously.

544. The foundation of a good system has been laid, and if unceasing vigilance and close supervision are exercised by the District Officers, who are the real main-springs of our system of Government, there is little fear that Mysore will eventually lag behind other Provinces.

545. It is considered becoming, however, to speak with some reserve on this point, as some time must elapse before measures recently introduced can work properly, and many years must elapse before a superior race of Native Officials springs up to take the place of those now exercising authority. Meanwhile we must be contented with the material prosperity which undoubtedly exists.

546. In adverting to the share in the administration taken by the leading Officials among the Native community, it is a great pleasure to me to be able to affirm that their co-operation has been of

material assistance, and that the manner in which they have performed their duties has far surpassed my expectations. I was well aware before of the ability of many of them, but the readiness and zeal shown by them have been very remarkable, while there is no doubt that as a body they bear a very high character for integrity and impartiality. In consequence of the many cases of sickness among the European Officers, a large share of responsibility has been borne by the Native Assistants, and they have worked at their posts in an untiring manner, without change or respite, which presents a most commendable example to all their subordinates. In fact some of this class are quite as fitted to take charge of a District as the European Assistants, and therefore in the existing dearth of European Officers, I felt no hesitation in recommending one of the ablest of these Assistants to the charge of the Colar District as Acting Deputy Superintendent. In point of experience and ability he has few equals in this Province, and the honorable distinction bestowed on this individual should be a sign of good augury to the whole body.

547. The District Offices are now for the most part in good order. They have all been personally inspected by me, and the Officers showed full acquaintance with the new system of Departmental registry and Office details. The Superintendents, freed from the details with which they were formerly embarrassed, are now enabled to concentrate their attention on general questions, and to assume their legitimate position as administrative Officers, the beneficial effects of which are discernible in the more speedy manner in which business is despatched, and information furnished to the Commissioner's Office.

548. It is a satisfactory circumstance that the miscellaneous petitions addressed to the Commissioner direct from the Divisions, which may be regarded as special appeals from the decisions of Officers of every grade, have diminished from 8,120 in 1862-63 to 4,250 in the present year, but probably a more candid summary of the contrasts between the past and present Revenue system of Mysore could not be given than that recorded by Colonel Dobbs in his Administration Report for the Nundidroog Division, as certainly no better authority could be found than that of an Officer who has for 30 years zealously and successfully laboured in Mysore.

549. "The former Revenue system was emphatically Native in all its details, the power and influence of the Division servants being entirely dependent on the personal character of the Superintendent. If he had experience, energy, and independence of character, his subordinates could not materially oppress the people or fill their own pockets at the expense of Government, but with an inexperienced, and still more an indolent superior, a Head Sheristadar and Head Moonshee had an undue irresponsible power, which was not desirable. There have been a few Native Officers who were not disposed to abuse their power, but these were exceptions; and I never had one under me who did not thwart me in every attempt to improve the condition or lessen the burdens of the ryots. Not only was there a want of systematic reform and improvement, but a Superintendent, who saw his way clear to carry out a general measure, was compelled to do everything piecemeal and was liable to be thrown back if Native influence was

Extract from Report by
Colonel Dobbs.

"brought to bear against his measures. There was very much, however,
 "to interest and stimulate a man of ordinary energy and enthusiasm in
 "being to a very great extent thrown on his own resources, untrammelled
 "by rules, regulations and forms, and who could hand over so much of
 "the routine work to his Native subordinates with the perfect confidence
 "that under his supervision they would do the work better than himself.
 "A systematic procedure has now been introduced, and although the
 "Native element in the higher Departments has vastly increased, the
 "principle on which they exercise authority has entirely changed. Instead
 "of an irresponsible Head Sheristadar, whose acts were those of the
 "Superintendent, a Native Assistant now acts on his own responsibility;
 "his pay is liberal, his position honorable, and his prospects encourag-
 "ing. The expectations I formed of the beneficial effects in Native
 "agency under an altered system have been fully realized, not a rumour
 "of corrupt practices on the part of any Native Assistant has reached
 "me, and, on the whole, they have done their duty well. There has been
 "also a great decrease in the number of complaints against Talook and
 "Hobly servants for corruption, and there can be no doubt that they
 "have by a liberal scale of salaries been placed beyond many temptations,
 "which they could not with an altogether inadequate remuneration resist.
 "The distribution of labor divided amongst a number of independent
 "responsible agents, each of whom is systematically and rigidly super-
 "vised and checked, has brought home justice to every man's door in
 "a way that was not known before; and many offences which under the
 "former system could not have been brought to light are now enquired
 "into and disposed of. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that
 "frivolous complaints and disputes have greatly multiplied, and the present
 "staff, though greatly increased in numbers, can hardly perform the work
 "which a system of rules and regulations and increased facilities for appeals
 "and special appeals in Revenue and Police matters has created. There
 "is one obvious result of the change—the growing independence of the
 "great body of the people, a result which is by no means agreeable to the
 "former governing classes, but which may eventually effect most impor-
 "tant changes in the relative position of the different classes, I wish I
 "could add, in their moral improvement, but of this I am not sanguine;
 "still the liberation of masses from class and caste slavery is in itself a
 "desirable object."

550. It only remains to notice the services
 Officers of the Commission. of the Officers of the Commission during the
 year.

551. Many important reforms in the judicial branch of the ad-
 ministration have been introduced by Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Com-
 missioner, who is entitled to the thanks of Government for the efficient
 control exercised by him over the department under his charge. The
 most valuable of these innovations has been a hand book of rules for
 Amildars in the decision of Civil suits, a compilation which having been
 translated into Canarese and printed, is readily procurable, and now
 forms the sole guide in this branch of judicial procedure. The great
 requirement in introducing revised rules is a good translation readily
 intelligible to the Native mind, the want of this provision having been
 the cause that many excellent orders and instructions have been mis-
 understood or wilfully misinterpreted. It seems unfair to pass Acts
 and issue Regulations of which Vernacular translations are not easily

accessible, while at the same time they are pronounced to be standing Law, binding upon the people.

552. The working of the Small Cause Court has been decidedly efficient and popular, a result which is entirely owing to the excellent judgment of the presiding Officers, Mr. L. Ricketts and Mr. Numboor Krishnaia.

553. The Divisional authority has been exercised by the following Officers for the periods shown :—

NUNDIDROOG DIVN.	Lieut. Colonel Dobbs, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.
ASHTAGRAM DIVN.	{ Major Pearce, " 1st May " 11th Jan "
	{ Major McHutchin. " 12th Jan. 1864 " 23rd Mar. "
	{ Captain C. Elliot. c. B. " 24th Mar. " 30th Apl. "
NUGUR DIVISION.	{ Captain C. Elliot. c. B. " 1st May 1863 " 13th Mar. "
	{ Lt. Colonel T. Clerk. " 14th Mar. 1864 " 30th Apl. "

554. All the Superintendents have lent ready aid in carrying out the details of administration in their several Divisions, and I need scarcely observe that the supervision and control exercised by these Officers are of essential importance in introducing changes and improvements in the Districts. Major Pearce was compelled by sickness to proceed to England, his place being taken by Captain Elliot, c. B., an Officer of much experience, while the care of the Nugur Division was entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Clerk, lately returned from sick leave, who is intimately acquainted with the Province and its history for the past 20 years. Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs remained for the whole year in charge of the Nundidroog Division, performing the duties entirely to the satisfaction of myself and the people, with whom he is deservedly popular.

555. There has been so much sickness among the Deputy Superintendents, and consequently there have been so many changes in some Districts, that I shall refrain from drawing any comparison between the several Officers, and shall observe only that they have all worked with assiduity, and shown great interest in their charges. The Reports from each District to the Divisional Superintendents were dated as follow :—

NUNDIDROOG DIVN.	{ Bangalore, dated 18th June 1864 submitted by Capt. J. A. Campbell.
	{ Colar, " 27th May " " " A. J. Bruce.
	{ Toomcoor, " 9th June " " " Lieut. C. Pearce.
ASHTAGRAM DIVN.	{ Mysore, " 15th " " " " Major T. M. McHutchin.
	{ Hassan, " 1st " " " " Capt. H. Thomson.
	{ Shimogah, " 6th June " " " Major J. J. Hamilton.
NUGUR DIVISION.	{ Cudoor, " 31st May " " " Capt. H. Acton.
	{ Chittledroog, " 24th June " " " Lieut. E. Armstrong.

556. The early submission of a yearly Report is not in itself a sure index of the efficiency of a District Officer, but it is of the first importance that this information should be speedily furnished to higher authority.

557. The Assistants, European and Natives, have done their work well and cheerfully. Passing in Canarese has been made compulsory in the case of all Junior Assistants.

558. The post of Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment was filled with credit by Lieutenant C. Pearce for the greater part of the year, and for the remainder by Lieutenant R. Cole, an energetic Officer. The appointment is of a harassing nature, and as the superintendent is ex-officio President of the Municipal Board, the duties are altogether very onerous.

559. Among the highest Native Officials, Mr. Vijiarungum Na Head Serishtadar, Mr. Arnachellum Moodeliar, Anché and F. Bukshee, and Mr. Sethoo Row, Khazana Bukshee, are entitled to praise for their efficient superintendence of their several Departments.

560. I have to thank Major Sankey, the Officiating Engineer, for the zealous exertions made by him during the course of year, and to record my acknowledgments of the services of the following Heads of Departments:—

Dr. Mackenzie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

„ Kirkpatrick, Surgeon of the Mysore Commission.

„ Oswald, Acting ditto ditto.

Major W. Anderson, Superintendent of Survey.

Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction.

Major Ramsay, Military Assistant.

Mr. Hudson, Deputy Auditor and Accountant.

Major Hunter, Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Philip Garrett, Superintendent of the Government Press.

561. Finally, I desire to acknowledge the efficient assistance rendered to me by Captain A. C. Hay, Secretary to the Commission, whose services merit special notice from me, and entitle him to the thanks of the Government.

BANGALORE, }
8th August 1864. }

(Signed) L. BOWRING
Commissioner

1	2	
		71
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		20
		73
		20
		13
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		58
		33
		04
		13
		51
		17
		87
		33
		38
		63
		37
		01
		292
		0363
		7
		7
		7

NATURE OF SUITS.

Number.

- 1 Inheritance under Hindoo Law
- 2 Do. Mahomedan Law
- 3 Do. under any other Law
- 4 Claims in right of adoption
- 5 Do. do. of Dower
- 6 Suits for partition
- 7 Religious Suits connected with Shrines, Caste, &c.
- 8 Claims to customary fees
- 9 Suits founded on right of pre-emption
- 10 Do. between Mortgager and Mortgagee
- 11 Do. between Master and Servants
- 12 Do. between Landlord and tenant of houses
- 13 Do. for trespasses direct, *e.g.*, wrongful innovation, pers.
- 14 Do. do. indirect, *e.g.*, libel, nuisance, &c.
- 15 Do. do. connected with Marriage and betrothl
- 16 Do. for breach of contract
- 17 Do. between partners
- 18 Parole debt
- Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agricultur
- Do. of bankers or traders against each other
- 19 Debt on account
- Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agricultur
- Do. of bankers or traders against each other
- 20 Debt on bond stamped
- Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agricultur
- Do. of bankers or traders against each other
- 21 Debt on bond unstamped
- Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agricultur
- Do. of bankers or traders against each other
- 22 Other suits

Total

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ; }
BANGALORE,
The 8th August, 1864. }

APPENDI

CIV

ORIGI

Classification of Original Suits instituted in

7						8						NUNDIDRO		NUGER D	
Court of Small Causes.						Total									
not exceeding 100 Rs.	Ditto 100 and not exceeding 300 Rs.	Ditto 300 and not exceeding 500 Rs.	Ditto 500 and not exceeding 1,000 Rs.	Above 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Not exceeding 20 Rs.	Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 100 Rs.	Ditto 100 and not ex- ceeding 300 Rs.	Ditto 300 and not ex- ceeding 500 Rs.	Ditto 500 and not ex- ceeding 1,000 Rs.	Above 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Above 1,000 Rs.	Total.	Not exceeding 1,000 Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	2	...	3	2	1	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	10	2	...	...	802	472	322	10	2	...	...	80	...	2	...
18	12	4	...	...	44	20	36	25	4	...	...	8	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
6	2	1	...	...	27	39	19	5	3	2	2	7	...	14	...
12	5	2	...	...	33	18	17	6	3	4	2	50	...	2	...
...
19	4	...	...	...	33	76	66	14	2	2	2	162	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
30	1	...	...	...	33	49	71	29	28	14	16	207	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	104	261	47	6	6	11	435	...	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	5	...	1	...	41	...	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	186	19	1	1	3	289	...	115	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	24	...	119	...
119	77	12	...	...	1,414	1,245	251	116	17	1	3	1,633	...	68	...
24	111	21	...	...	2,388	2,140	1,314	299	71	31	47	3,902	...	544	...

	Total.	Not exceeding 20 Rs.
1	1	...
...
...
1	1	...
13	1	...
...
1	...	...
2	...	...
1	...	...
6	...	...
1	...	...
...
3	...	...
14	...	...
2	...	...
...
14	5	...
18	7	...
...
5	2	...
67	8	...
...
33	4	...
60	2	...
...
115	25	...
2	...	...
119	...	...
1	...	...
68	...	...
5	544	50

NUGUR Dr

1	2	3	13
Number.	Division.	District.	VALU
			pr of 1
			On tr
			Rs.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Su 23,410
2			Assistant 6,384
3			Ditto ditto 40,494
4			Amildars 50,713
			26,003
5		Hassun.	Deputy Su 3,297
6			Assistant 3,300
7			Amildars 19,084
			25,681
			51,685
8	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Deputy Su 39,769
9			Assistant 2,699
10			Ditto ditto 800
11			Ditto ditto 57,289
12			Amildars 00,558
			24,471
13		Bangalore	25,030
14		Colar.	Deputy Su 754
15			Assistant 5,492
16			Ditto ditto 438
17			Amildars 23,935
			30,620
18	NUGGER.	Toomkoor.	Deputy Su 2,573
19			Assistant 5,120
20			Ditto ditto 913
21			Amildars 16,800
			25,408
			81,058
22		Shemoga.	Deputy Su 9,333
23			Assistant 17,804
24			Amildars 51,313
			78,451
25		Cuddoor.	Deputy Su 5,517
26			Assistant 8,087
27			Amildars 42,233
			55,838
28	Chittledroog.		Deputy Su 963
29			Assistant 15,037
30			Amildars 16,001
			50,292
			83,0368
			... .. 7
			..... 9

uring the year 1863.

		14	15	16	17	18	Mysore Prov
E OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.							13
DECREED							Not exceed- ing 1 months.
Plaintiffs.		In favor of the Defendants.		Total Decreed.		Total value of Suits disposed of.	Value of remainin the end last year.
ial.	Total.						
As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Decreed. Otherwise dis- posed of.
14 0	62,868 9 0	42,275 9 6		1,15,644 3 6	1,65,224 7 5	68,925	1 1 2 4
13 0	6,933 14 0	5,965 0 0		13,698 14 0	13,698 14 0	29,604	1 ... 1 ..
8 7	42,208 12 11	2,149 7 3		46,190 10 2	46,190 10 2	10,759	1 ... 1 ..
3 5	66,311 1 2	26,967 5 1		1,00,831 11 4	1,26,812 10 0	36,460	43 12 55 2
7 0	1,78,322 5 1	77,357 5 10		2,76,365 7 0	3,51,926 9 7	1,45,750	46 13 59 2
0 0	3,297 0 0	.....		3,297 0 0	4,797 0 0	1,254	...
2 4	3,300 2 4	1,960 0 0		5,434 10 4	5,937 6 4	3,199	...
8 11	20,582 13 3	3,050 2 2		30,205 9 5	36,829 6 5	5,115	...
11 3	27,179 15 7	5,010 2 2		38,937 3 9	47,563 12 9	9,569	31 5 36 1
2 3	2,05,502 4 8	82,367 8 0		3,15,302 10 9	3,99,490 6 4	1,55,319	81 5 36 1
...	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	77 18 95
11 1	51,662 8 1	16,143 1 7		74,849 4 0	97,197 5 3	1,22,868	...
7 5	2,699 7 5	475 15 2		3,676 8 7	3,918 8 7	.....	...
0 0	800 0 0	9 0 0		1,184 0 0	1,184 0 0	.....	2 1 3
5 10	61,108 3 3	6,418 4 9		71,920 6 5	1,02,818 4 5	82,914	...
8 4	1,16,270 2 9	23,046 5 6		1,51,630 3 0	2,05,118 2 3	2,05,782	54 16 70
12 1	24,471 12 1	4,732 9 13		43,375 7 5 1/2	58,069 2 8	2,135	56 17 73
4 5	1,40,741 14 10	27,778 14 7 1/2		1,95,005 10 5 1/2	2,63,178 4 11	2,07,917	...
0 0	754 0 0	.....		1,171 3 0	4,168 11 0	3,574	56 17 73
8 10	5,492 8 10	621 13 1		7,033 8 7	14,779 15 4	1,037	...
8 4	594 8 4	752 12 10		1,347 5 2	3,263 12 0	783	...
5 4	28,403 8 6	2,863 9 1		36,171 1 0	56,508 11 6	11,412	...
6 6	35,244 9 8	4,238 3 0		45,723 1 9	78,721 1 10	16,808	26 13 35
12 6	5,146 12 6	.....		5,146 12 6	26,933 9 1	1,329	26 13 35
15 2	8,906 5 2	226 0 0		9,132 5 2	9,132 5 2	.....	...
5 0	2,361 0 5	296 0 0		2,657 0 5	3,140 4 5	4,629	...
0 6	20,778 10 11	3,055 6 10		28,567 12 2	33,145 8 3	4,161	122 ...
1 2	37,192 13 0	3,577 6 10		45,503 14 3	72,351 10 11	10,120	26 9 1
12 1	2,13,179 5 6	35,594 8 5 1/2		2,86,232 10 5 1/2	4,14,251 1 8	2,34,846	48 9 1
15 6	10,683 15 6	.....		17,511 10 4	18,830 4 4	20,373	54 91 31
9 1	22,979 3 1	4,796 6 5		34,965 11 11	36,789 13 2	11,061	...
7 4	61,083 13 7	8,449 12 9		80,221 13 9	84,399 10 1	13,303	7 ...
15 11	94,747 0 2	13,246 3 2		1,32,699 4 0	1,40,019 11 7	44,738	0 12 118 3
4 0	15,897 11 7	.....		19,808 13 0	20,902 11 1	18,131	7 10 145 7
14 1	10,577 14 1	1,660 12 0		18,474 2 5	21,723 1 11	9,025	12 ...
8 9	51,276 2 3	10,306 14 4		69,141 13 1	71,535 6 11	13,791	5 ...
10 10	77,751 11 11	11,967 10 4		1,07,424 12 7	1,14,161 3 11	40,948	9 22 20 5
...	.....	.....		.....	3,946 8 0	4,208	12 27 50
12 0	1,050 0 0	610 0 0		1,660 0 0	1,660 0 0	995	...
11 2	19,005 5 10	1,651 7 10		21,970 6 10	25,346 1 7	4,398	12 ...
7 2	20,055 5 10	2,261 7 10		23,630 6 10	30,952 9 7	9,602	9 12 3
1 11	1,92,554 1 11	27,475 5 4		2,63,754 7 5	2,85,133 9 1	95,289	3 12 3
0 3	6,11,235 12 1	1,45,437 5 9 1/2		8,65,289 12 7 1/2	10,98,875 1 1	4,85,454	12 19 198
...	.....	.....		.....	19,22,431 14 11 1/2	4,63,712	14 20 306
...	.....	.....		.....	8,23,556 13 10 1/2	21,741	14 ...
...

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Mysore Province.

	13			14			15			16			17			18		
	Not exceed- ing 9 months.			Not exceed- ing 10 months.			Not exceed- ing 11 months.			Not exceed- ing 12 months.			Above 12 months.			Total.		
	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.
	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	27	9	36
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	19	...	19
	43	12	55	20	6	26	21	6	27	12	6	18	29	12	41	1,044	314	1,358
	46	13	59	22	6	28	22	7	29	13	6	19	43	12	55	1,102	323	1,425
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
	31	5	36	10	...	10	5	5	10	7	3	10	8	1	9	533	96	629
	31	5	36	10	...	10	6	5	11	7	3	10	8	1	9	542	98	640
	77	18	95	32	6	38	28	12	40	20	9	29	51	13	64	1,644	421	2,065

	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	87	27	114
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	54	16	70	43	6	49	28	4	32	20	2	22	60	12	72	1,475	431	1,906
	56	17	73	45	6	51	28	4	32	21	2	23	66	13	79	1,579	460	2,039
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	543	2,473
	56	17	73	45	6	51	28	4	32	21	2	23	66	13	79	3,509	1,003	4,512
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
	26	13	39	53	11	64	23	9	32	11	5	16	21	8	29	921	365	1,286
	26	13	39	53	11	64	23	9	32	11	5	16	21	8	29	947	375	1,322
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	15	...	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
	6	9	10	6	...	6	6	1	7	2	1	3	15	...	15	399	55	454
	9	1	10	6	...	6	6	1	7	2	1	3	19	...	19	427	60	487
	91	31	122	104	17	121	57	14	71	34	8	42	106	21	127	4,883	1,438	6,321
	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	5	1	6
	27	2	29	7	2	9	12	5	17	2	1	3	10	1	11	261	25	286
	118	5	123	30	3	33	27	...	27	75	...	75	17	1	18	1,473	67	1,540
	145	7	152	38	5	43	39	5	44	78	1	79	30	2	32	1,739	93	1,832
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	8	51
	50	5	55	44	4	48	23	6	29	14	1	15	37	3	40	818	79	897
	50	5	55	44	4	48	23	6	29	14	1	15	37	3	40	871	88	959
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	12	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	254	41	295
	12	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	259	42	301
	198	13	211	82	9	91	62	11	73	92	3	95	70	8	78	2,869	223	3,092
	366	62	428	218	32	250	147	37	184	146	20	166	227	42	269	9,296	2,082	11,478
	...	...	196	...	...	147	...	...	98	...	...	63	...	...	57	...	...	18,667
	...	...	232	...	...	103	...	...	86	...	...	103	...	...	212	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,189

APPENDIX A.—TABLE NO. 5.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

Detail of Original Suits pending on the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto 2 months.	Ditto 3 months.	Ditto 4 months.	Ditto 5 months.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto 7 months.	Ditto 8 months.	Ditto 9 months.	Ditto 10 months.	Ditto 11 months.	Ditto 12 months.	More than 12 months.	Total.	Date of oldest Case pending.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	11	17	29-12-62
2			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23-11-62
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	1-5-63
4			Amildars	110	43	27	17	20	12	10	6	4	...	4	3	39	295	1-10-60
			Total...	123	46	31	18	20	12	13	7	5	...	4	3	53	335	1-10-60
5	Hassan.	Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	25-5-62
6			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1-9-62
7			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	22	7	8	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	59	2-2-63
8			Amildars	23	8	8	8	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	12	63	2-2-63
			Total...	146	54	39	26	21	12	13	10	5	...	4	3	65	398	1-10-60
9	Bangalore.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	12	8	3	5	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	38	23-7-63
11			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			Ditto ditto on Probation	4	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10-9-63
			Amildars	99	63	57	33	20	12	2	6	5	3	5	7	33	345	7-8-62
			Total...	115	72	66	46	24	14	4	6	7	3	5	7	33	402	7-8-62
13	Grand Total...	Grand Total...	Bangalore Court of Small Causes	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
			Grand Total...	174	72	66	46	24	14	4	6	7	3	5	7	33	461	...

[illegible]

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
 BANGALORE,

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

The 8th August 1864.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

ORIGINAL

Statement of Costs of Original Suits disposed of in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	PLAINTIFF'S COSTS.			
				Stamp fee on Plaint.	Other Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	1,600 0 0	47 0 0	237 15 8	1,884 15 8
2			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	140 0 0	2 0 0	30 13 0	172 13 0
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	560 0 0	11 8 0	11 6 0	582 14 0
4			Amildars	1,381 0 0	709 0 0	1,755 15 0	3,845 15 0
			Total ...	3,681 0 0	769 8 0	2,036 1 8	6,486 9 8
5	ASTAGRAM.	Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	15 8 0	0 0 0	71 8 0	87 0 0
7			Amildars	342 8 0	13 8 0	592 2 2	948 2 2
			Total ...	358 0 0	13 8 0	663 10 2	1,035 2 2
			Grand Total ...	4,039 0 0	783 0 0	2,699 11 10	7,521 11 10
8	BANGALORE.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	1,055 0 0	54 12 0	121 5 5	1,231 1 5
10			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	6 9 0	94 0 0	5 8 0	106 1 0
11			Ditto ditto on Probation	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12	BANGALORE.	Bangalore.	Amildars	1,636 9 1	437 13 1	668 15 5	2,743 5 7
			Total ...	2,698 2 1	586 9 1	795 12 10	4,080 8 0
13			Bangalore Court of Small Causes...	3,660 8 11	0 0 0	617 8 0	4,278 0 11
			Grand Total ...	6,358 11 0	586 9 1	1,413 4 10	8,358 8 11
14	NUNDIDROOG.	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ...	68 0 0	4 8 0	0 0 0	72 8 0
15			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	128 0 0	12 4 0	23 14 8	164 2 8
16			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	66 4 0	9 4 0	73 1 2	148 9 2
17			Amildars	575 8 0	209 9 0	316 12 6	1,101 13 6
			Total ...	837 12 0	235 9 0	413 12 4	1,487 1 4
18	TOOMKOR.	Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	120 0 0	8 4 0	49 13 7	178 1 7
19			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	0 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 5 0
20			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	106 0 0	7 8 0	30 8 6	144 0 6
21			Amildars	433 8 0	391 9 5	285 8 9	1,110 10 2
			Total ...	659 8 0	409 5 5	368 3 10	1,437 1 3
			Grand Total ...	7,855 15 0	1,231 7 6	2,195 5 0	11,282 11 6
22	SHEMORA.	Shemora.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	4 12 0	38 15 5	43 11 5
23			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	519 8 0	175 12 0	395 2 9	1,090 6 9
24			Amildars	820 0 0	445 4 0	966 3 8	2,231 7 8
			Total ...	1,339 8 0	625 12 0	1,400 5 10	3,365 9 10
25	CULOOR.	Culoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	360 0 0	3 4 0	65 5 9	428 9 9
26			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	312 0 0	23 4 0	124 8 5	459 12 5
27			Amildars	660 8 0	105 0 0	243 2 3	1,008 10 3
			Total ...	1,332 8 0	131 8 0	433 0 5	1,897 0 5
28	CHITLEDROOG.	Chitlledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	32 0 0	3 12 0	21 10 6	57 6 6
30			Amildars	506 0 0	143 4 0	291 1 5	940 5 3
			Total ...	538 0 0	147 0 0	312 11 9	997 11 9
			Grand Total ...	3,210 0 0	904 4 0	2,146 2 0	6,260 6 0
			General Total ...	15,104 15 0	2,918 11 6	7,041 2 10	25,064 13 4

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE 6.

JUSTICE.

SUITS.

different Courts of the Mysore Province during the year 1863.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DEFENDANT'S COSTS.			TOTAL COSTS.			
Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.	Stamp fee on Plaint.	Other Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.
7 0 0	37 12 0	44 12 0	1,600 0 0	54 0 0	275 11 8	1,929 11 8
0 8 0	11 13 0	12 5 0	140 0 0	2 8 0	41 10 0	184 2 0
8 8 0	6 7 6	14 15 6	560 0 0	20 0 0	17 13 6	597 13 6
312 8 0	230 13 8	543 5 8	1,381 0 0	1,021 8 0	1,987 12 8	4,390 4 8
328 8 0	286 14 2	615 6 2	3,681 0 0	1,098 0 0	2,322 15 10	7,101 15 10
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	12 0 0	71 8 0	99 0 0
48 2 0	28 14 0	77 0 0	342 8 0	61 10 0	621 0 2	1,025 2 2
60 2 0	28 14 0	89 0 0	358 0 0	73 10 0	692 8 2	1,124 2 2
388 10 0	315 12 2	704 6 2	4,039 0 0	1,171 10 0	3,015 8 0	8,226 2 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 4 0	45 6 8	59 10 8	1,055 0 0	69 0 0	166 12 1	1,290 12 1
112 0 3	5 4 0	117 4 3	6 9 0	206 0 3	10 12 0	223 5 3
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
322 7 1	419 13 4	742 4 5	1,636 9 1	760 4 2	1,088 12 9	3,485 10 0
448 11 4	470 8 0	919 3 4	2,698 2 1	1,035 4 5	1,266 4 10	4,999 11 4
0 0 0	111 2 0	111 2 0	3,660 8 11	0 0 0	728 10 0	4,389 2 11
448 11 4	581 10 0	1,030 5 4	6,358 11 0	1,035 4 5	1,994 14 10	9,388 14 3
3 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	68 0 0	7 8 6	39 0 0	114 8 0
11 8 0	23 0 10	34 8 10	128 0 0	23 12 0	46 15 6	198 11 6
6 8 0	15 15 8	22 7 8	66 4 0	15 12 0	89 0 10	171 0 10
126 10 0	21 8 0	148 2 0	575 8 0	336 3 0	338 4 6	1,249 15 6
147 10 0	99 8 6	247 2 6	837 12 0	383 3 0	513 4 10	1,734 3 10
1 4 0	8 8 4	9 12 4	120 0 0	9 8 0	58 5 11	187 13 11
2 0 0	2 4 0	4 4 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	8 9 0
5 4 0	20 10 5	25 14 5	106 0 0	12 12 0	51 2 11	169 14 11
69 4 0	21 13 1	91 1 1	433 8 0	460 13 0	307 5 10	1,201 11 3
77 12 0	53 3 10	130 15 10	659 8 0	487 1 5	421 7 8	1,568 1 1
674 1 4	734 6 4	1,408 7 8	7,855 15 0	1,905 8 10	2,929 11 4	12,691 3 2
4 0 0	14 0 2	18 0 2	0 0 0	8 12 0	52 15 7	61 11 7
67 4 0	78 11 8	145 15 8	519 8 0	243 0 0	473 14 5	1,236 6 5
138 0 0	115 0 8	253 0 8	820 0 0	583 4 0	1,081 4 4	2,484 8 4
209 4 0	207 12 6	417 0 6	1,339 8 0	835 0 0	1,608 2 4	3,782 10 4
1 8 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	360 0 0	4 12 0	65 5 9	430 1 9
12 4 0	18 8 0	30 12 0	312 0 0	35 8 0	143 0 5	490 8 5
74 12 0	18 3 8	92 15 8	660 8 0	179 12 0	261 5 11	1,101 9 11
88 8 0	36 11 8	125 3 8	1,332 8 0	220 0 0	469 12 1	2,022 4 1
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 8 0	0 0 0	6 8 0	32 0 0	10 4 0	21 10 6	63 14 6
74 4 0	33 6 0	107 10 0	506 0 0	217 8 0	324 7 3	1,047 15 3
80 12 0	33 6 0	114 2 0	538 0 0	227 12 0	346 1 9	1,111 13 9
378 8 0	277 14 2	656 6 2	3,210 0 0	1,282 12 0	2,424 0 2	6,916 12 2
1,441 3 4	1,328 0 8	2,769 4 0	15,104 15 0	4,359 14 10	8,369 3 6	27,834 1 4

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPEAL SUITS.

Statement of Appeal Suits filed and disposed of in the different Courts of Mysore during the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Number of appeals pending at the close of last year.	Number appealed during the year.	Total	Transferred.	Balance for disposal.	Rejected, struck off for default and withdrawn.	Razeenamah.	DISPOSED OF						Remaining at the end of the year.
											DECREED.						
											In favor of Appls.			In favor of Respondent.		Total disposed of	
											By confession.	On trial.	Total.	In favor of Respondent.	Total.		
1			Judicial Commissioner	20	81	101	...	101	72	...	...	7	7	17	24	96	5
2			Superintendent	...	47	47	...	47	7	...	...	9	9	13	22	29	18
3			Deputy Superintendent	2	21	23	...	23	1	...	...	4	4	1	5	6	17
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	5	92	97	...	97	20	...	...	21	21	31	53	73	24
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower	10	52	62	...	43	16	3	...	13	14	10	27	43	...
6			Total	17	165	182	19	163	37	4	1	38	39	42	85	122	41
7			Deputy Superintendent	...	22	22	5	17	3	1	...	4	4	3	8	11	6
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	...	60	60	...	60	13	...	...	18	18	28	46	59	1
			Total	...	82	82	5	77	16	1	...	22	22	31	54	70	7
8			Grand Total	17	294	311	24	287	60	5	1	69	70	86	161	221	66
			Superintendent	...	45	45	...	45	...	...	...	8	8	7	15	15	30
9			Deputy Superintendent	17	111	128	77	51	4	1	...	19	19	...	20	24	27
10			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	11	210	221	10	211	19	2	...	65	66	79	147	166	45
			Total	28	321	349	87	262	23	3	1	84	85	79	167	190	72

11	Deputy Superintendent	Colar.	11	93	104	37	67	1	...	...	34	16	50	51	16
12	Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.		...	37	37	...	37	3	4	...	15	11	30	33	4
	Total		11	130	141	37	104	4	4	...	49	27	80	84	20
13	Deputy Superintendent	Toomkoor.	4	47	51	3	48	5	...	...	3	11	14	19	29
	Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.		1	19	20	...	20	6	1	...	5	8	14	20	...
	Total		5	66	71	3	68	11	1	...	8	19	28	39	29
	Grand Total		44	562	606	127	479	38	8	1	149	132	290	328	151
14	Superintendent		...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
15	Deputy Superintendent	Shemoga.	...	34	34	...	34	1	2	...	1	6	9	10	24
16	Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.		11	97	108	...	108	14	5	...	31	29	65	79	29
	Total		11	131	142	...	142	15	7	...	32	35	74	89	53
17	Deputy Superintendent	Cudoor.	...	56	56	...	56	2	1	...	20	19	40	42	14
18	Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.		...	29	31	9	22	4	1	...	8	9	18	22	...
	Total		2	85	87	9	78	6	2	...	28	28	58	64	14
19	Deputy Superintendent	Chittledroog.	1	28	29	...	29	2	...	...	9	9	18	20	9
20	Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Total		2	28	30	...	30	2	...	...	9	10	19	21	9
	Grand Total		15	249	264	9	255	23	9	...	69	73	151	174	81
	General Total		96	1,186	1,282	160	1,122	193	22	2	294	308	626	819	303
	1862-63		66	1,201	1,267	...	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	181
	Increase		30	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
	Decrease		...	15	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
 BANGALORE.
 The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

AP

Duration of Appeal Suits disposed of during

Number.	Division.	District.	4	5			6			7			8			9		
				Not exceeding 1 month.			Ditto 2 months.			Ditto 3 months.			Ditto 4 months.			Ditto 5 months.		
				Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
			DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.															
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Judicial Commissioner ..	52	..	52	18	..	18	7	..	7	10	..	10	6	..	6
2			Superintendent ..	10	4	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	1	6
3			Deputy Superintendent ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	14	9	23	18	10	28	1	2	3	6	1	7	10	..	10
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard ..	2	4	6	4	4	8	14	5	19	2	..	2	3	1	4
			Total ..	17	13	30	23	14	37	18	8	26	8	1	9	13	1	14
6		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	4	1	..	1
7			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	14	5	19	8	5	13	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	..	7
			Total ..	15	5	20	8	6	14	1	..	1	6	2	8	8	..	8
			Grand Total ..	42	22	64	33	20	53	19	8	27	15	5	20	20	2	25
8	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent ..	5	7	12	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			Deputy Superintendent ..	3	..	3	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2
10			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	56	10	66	27	3	30	6	1	7	17	..	17	22	2	24
			Total ..	59	10	69	28	5	33	7	1	8	18	..	18	24	2	26
11		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ..	9	..	9	21	..	21	5	1	6	4	..	4	6	..	6
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	13	3	16	11	1	12	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	22	3	25	32	1	33	9	2	11	4	..	4	6	..	6
13		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	2	4
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	4	4	8	6	2	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Total ..	4	4	8	6	3	9	3	..	3	2	1	3	3	2	5
			Grand Total ..	90	24	114	67	9	76	21	3	24	24	1	25	33	4	37
14	NUGUR.	Shenoga.	Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15			Deputy Superintendent ..	6	1	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
16			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	20	4	24	17	6	23	15	2	17	7	1	8	4	..	4
			Total ..	26	5	31	18	6	24	16	2	18	7	1	8	5	..	5
17		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	1	9	12	1	13	2	..	2
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	3	1	4	14	2	16	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Total ..	11	1	12	22	2	24	8	2	10	13	1	14	2	..	2
19		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	7	9	1	10	..	..	..
20			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	7	9	1	10	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	37	6	43	41	9	50	31	4	35	29	3	32	7	..	7
			General Total ..	221	52	273	159	38	197	78	15	93	78	9	87	72	6	78
			1862-63 ..	..	..	171	..	..	138	..	..	205	..	..	128	..	..	108
			Increase ..	..	..	102	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	41	..	..	30

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE S.

JUSTICE.

PEALS.

the year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ditto 6 months.	Ditto 7 months.	Ditto 8 months.	Ditto 9 months.	Ditto 10 months.	Ditto 11 months.	Ditto 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Total.
Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Decreed. Otherwise disposed of. Total.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	50
2	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	25
2	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	83
1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	8
2	3	1	2	2	2	2	..	46
3	3	1	3	3	4	3	..	54
5	6	1	2	6	5	1	6	159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	20
7	8	7	4	1	5	..	..	148
10	13	9	6	1	7	2	..	168
..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	78
2	1	1	5	5	1	1	2	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
2	1	1	5	5	1	1	2	28
12	15	12	14	1	15	3	1	232
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	65
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	74
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	58
..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	18
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	19
2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	161
4	25	16	18	1	19	11	1	688
104	..	77	..	57	..	36	..	1086
79	..	59	..	34	..	24	..	267

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 9.
CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPEALS.

Detail of Appeals pending at the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number.	DIVISION.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceed- ing one month.	Ditto 2 do.	Ditto 3 do.	Ditto 4 do.	Ditto 5 do.	Ditto 6 do.	Ditto 7 do.	Ditto 8 do.	Ditto 9 do.	Ditto 10 do.	Ditto 11 do.	Ditto 12 do.	More than 12 months.	Total.	Date of oldest case pend- ing.
1			Judicial Commissioner	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	8 4 63
2			Superintendent	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	30 1 63
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	13 12 62
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	16	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	17 2 63
			Total	26	5	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	41	13 12 62
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	1 3 63
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
			Total	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	1 3 63
			Grand Total	42	8	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	66	13 12 62
7			Superintendent	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	.....
8		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	1	2	...	4	...	2	4	7	3	2	1	...	1	27	15 12 62
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	20	6	2	5	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	45	15 6 62
			Total	21	8	2	9	6	3	7	8	4	2	1	...	1	72	15 6 62

A.—TABLE No. 10.

JUSTICE.

OF DECREES.

year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

10			11			12			13			14			15			16		
Struck off for default and withdrawn.			DISPOSED OF BY EXECUTION.									Total disposed of.			Remaining at the end of the year.					
			No.	By payment by the Defendant.		By sale of land or personal property.		By incarceration in Jail.		Total.										
No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.			
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		
25	25,619	7 1	5	7,047	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	7,017	0 0	15	42,666	7 1	17	68,931	5 1		
25	11,613	15 4	3	605	0 0	1,619	4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3	2,424	4 0	28	14,038	3 4	2	1,152	5 0		
25	3,119	12 5	6	2,509	12 8	1,167	1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	3,676	13 6	9	6,796	10 1	16	12,295	1 8		
248	24,858	1 2	478	28,324	15 0	5,816	5 7	289	3 4	478	34,430	7 11	826	59,288	9 1	249	27,919	10 6		
250	75,211	4 0	492	38,686	11 8	5,602	10 7	269	3 4	492	47,578	9 7	878	1,22,789	13 7	284	1,10,278	6 3		
	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..
1	333	9 0	5	1,110	0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5	1,110	0 10	6	1,443	9 10	9	4,381	8 8		
26	8,093	13 6	241	11,578	12 10	1,913	4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	241	13,792	1 5	529	21,885	14 11	156	17,729	12 2		
27	8,427	6 6	246	12,988	13 8	1,913	4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	246	14,902	2 3	335	23,329	8 9	165	22,111	4 10		
28	63,636	10 6	738	51,675	9 4	10,515	15 2	269	3 4	738	62,480	11 10	1213	1,46,119	6 4	449	1,32,389	11 1		
	0 0 0	1	1	117	8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	117	8 0	1	117	8 0	2	408	13 0		
29	8,868	14 7	83	37,942	10 8	5,208	2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	83	46,210	12 8	96	55,079	11 3	85	38,715	11 1		
	0 0 0	1	1	116	5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	116	5 10	1	116	5 10	..	0	0 0		
30	53,538	2 6	753	46,888	6 9	5,359	9 10	727	1 0	753	52,970	1 7	1384	1,06,508	4 1	544	448	15 9		
	53,538	2 6	753	46,888	6 9	5,359	9 10	727	1 0	753	52,970	1 7	1384	1,06,508	4 1	544	66,234	3 1		
31	62,407	1 1	838	65,059	15 3	13,627	11 10	727	1 0	838	99,414	12 1	1482	1,61,621	13 2	635	1,05,807	10 11		
	0 0 0	1816	1816	9,938	7 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,494	5 3	1816	12,432	12 11	1816	12,432	12 11	102	205	12 7		
32	62,407	1 1	2656	94,998	6 11	13,627	11 10	3,221	6 3	2656	1,11,847	9 0	3200	1,74,254	10 1	737	1,06,013	7 6		
	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..
33	1,979	4 7	19	2,172	2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19	2,172	2 3	27	4,151	6 10	12	7,876	8 1		
34	1,002	2 6	6	99	12 0	5 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	105	2 0	8	1,107	4 6	12	4,125	12 6		
35	11,257	1 6	440	25,038	1 5	1,434	13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	440	26,472	15 3	627	37,730	0 9	209	12,258	1 11		
36	14,238	8 7	465	27,309	15 8	1,440	3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	465	28,750	3 6	662	42,988	12 1	233	24,260	6 6		
	296	4 0	39	4,853	5 1	249	14 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	39	5,133	3 8	40	5,429	7 8	31	3,735	14 7		
	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	1	1	60	8 0
	0 0 0	4	4	6,176	6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4	6,176	6 6	4	6,176	6 6	17	6,514	0 7		
37	6,166	0 0	235	13,813	5 10	2,506	4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	235	16,319	10 1	297	22,485	10 1	100	3,282	4 4		
38	6,462	4 0	278	21,873	1 5	2,756	2 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	278	27,629	4 3	341	34,091	6 3	149	15,612	11 6		
39	83,107	13 8	3399	1,47,181	8 0	17,624	2 6	3,221	6 3	3399	1,66,227	0 9	4303	2,51,334	14 5	1119	1,43,886	9 6		
40	30	1 4	9	661	1 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	124	12 0	9	986	13 9	10	1,018	15 1	8	10,654	11 2		
41	9,510	3 3	97	11,302	10 9	3,557	11 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	97	14,860	6 6	139	24,370	9 9	50	14,049	2 10		
42	20,531	13 2	759	23,718	11 0	9,504	1 2	91	15 7	759	33,394	11 9	1019	53,926	8 11	250	18,434	5 3		
43	30,072	1 9	865	35,965	7 6	13,061	12 11	216	11 7	865	49,244	0 0	1168	79,316	1 9	308	43,338	3 3		
	1,694	10 2	6	3,335	7 2	3,201	13 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	6	6,537	4 4	8	6,231	14 6	10	25,983	1 0		
44	4,654	3 0	21	5,589	11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21	5,589	11 0	29	10,253	14 0	15	5,559	12 1		
45	15,335	3 7	237	13,270	12 11	3,661	3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	237	16,932	0 5	359	32,767	4 0	172	17,583	8 6		
46	22,194	0 9	264	22,195	15 1	6,863	0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	264	29,058	15 9	396	51,253	0 6	197	52,126	5 7		
	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..	..	0 0 0	..
	750	0 0	26	6,854	4 7	1,479	6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	26	8,333	11 1	27	9,083	11 1	16	5,413	0 6		
	2,606	6 2	180	9,198	2 4	968	1 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	180	10,166	3 11	211	12,772	10 1	79	9,517	15 7		
	3,356	6 2	206	16,052	7 1	2,447	7 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	206	18,499	15 0	238	21,856	5 2	95	14,931	0 1		
47	55,622	8 8	1335	7,4213	13 8	22,372	5 6	216	11 7	1335	96,802	14 5	1802	1,52,425	7 5	600	1,10,395	8 11		
48	121,360	0 10	5172	2,73,070	15 0	50,712	7 2	3,727	5 2	5172	3,27,510	11 4	7218	5,49,879	12 2	2168	3,86,671	13 6		

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

EXECUTION

Duration of execution Cases disposed of during the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceed- ing 1 month.			Ditto 2 months.			Ditto 3 months.			Ditto 4 months.			Ditto 5 months.			Ditto 6 months.			
				Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise dis- posed of.	Total.	
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3	
2			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	14	14	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	
3			Ditto ditto of the Low- er Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	
4			Amildars	..	137	63	200	80	65	145	49	48	97	46	41	87	50	25	75	37	13	50
			Total	..	137	77	214	82	66	145	52	53	105	47	46	93	51	27	78	39	19	58
5	ASTAGRAM.	Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7			Amildars	..	51	20	71	42	11	53	26	12	48	27	11	38	22	12	34	19	8	27
			Total	..	51	20	71	42	11	53	37	12	49	27	11	38	23	12	35	21	8	29
			Grand Total	..	188	97	285	124	77	201	89	65	154	74	57	74	39	112	60	27	87	
8	BANGALORE.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	9	3	12	6	2	10	6	2	10	7	..	7	7	..	7	10	1	11
10			Ditto ditto of the Low- er Standard	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11			Amildars	..	188	122	310	97	48	145	65	47	112	69	60	129	49	45	94	44	34	78
			Total	..	197	126	323	106	50	156	73	49	122	76	60	136	56	45	101	54	35	89
12			Bangalore Court of Small Causes	..	1002	..	1002	816	..	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total	..	1199	126	1325	922	50	972	73	49	122	76	60	136	56	45	101	54	35	89
13	NUNDIAROG.	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	3	1	4	11	3	14	3	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
15			Ditto ditto of the Low- er ditto	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	
16			Amildars	..	143	44	187	98	47	145	73	23	96	36	11	47	27	21	48	14	11	23
			Total	..	147	46	193	110	50	160	76	27	103	41	12	53	27	22	49	15	11	28
17	TOONCOOR.	Tooncoor.	Deputy Superintendent.	6	..	6	4	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	3	8	..	8	2	..	2	
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
19			Amildars	..	26	11	37	43	7	50	32	7	39	28	4	32	15	6	21	23	13	33
			Total	..	32	11	43	48	7	55	33	7	45	32	4	36	23	6	29	26	12	36
			Grand Total	..	1378	163	1561	1080	107	1187	187	63	270	149	76	225	106	73	179	95	58	155
20	SHEMORA.	Shemora.	Deputy Superintendent.	2	1	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
21			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	10	3	13	15	6	21	17	7	24	17	9	26	8	1	9	6	4	10
22			Amildars	..	112	33	145	148	51	199	95	34	129	79	24	103	57	12	69	51	17	66
			Total	..	124	37	161	168	57	225	112	41	153	96	33	129	65	14	79	57	21	77
23	NUGOUR.	Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent.	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
24			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	1	2	3	6	2	8	7	2	9	3	1	4	2	..	2	1	1	2
25			Amildars	..	13	4	17	41	29	70	36	27	63	32	12	44	18	10	28	16	7	24
			Total	..	15	7	22	47	31	78	43	29	72	35	13	48	21	11	32	17	8	24
26	CHITTLEDROOG.	Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	3	..	3	5	..	5	6	..	6	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..
28			Amildars	..	32	5	37	46	4	52	22	5	27	15	7	22	10	7	17	9	2	11
			Total	..	35	5	40	53	4	57	28	5	33	15	7	22	15	7	22	14	2	11
			Grand Total	..	174	49	223	268	92	360	183	75	258	146	53	199	101	32	133	88	31	119
			General Total	..	1740	329	2069	1472	276	1748	459	223	682	360	186	555	231	144	425	243	116	339

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE No. 11.

JUSTICE.

OF DECREES.

year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

11	12			13			14			15			16			17			8		
Ditto 7 months.	Ditto 8 months			Ditto 9 months.			Ditto 10 months.			Ditto 11 months.			Ditto 12 months.			Above 12 months.			Total.		
Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.	Disposed of by execution. Otherwise disposed of. Total.
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	28
2	2	4	1	..	1	..	23	30	4	6	10	7	4	11	5	9	14	6	14	20	47
27	20	47	23	17	40	7	23	30	4	6	10	7	4	11	5	9	14	6	14	20	47
30	21	51	24	15	42	6	23	31	4	7	11	7	6	13	5	9	14	6	14	20	49
..
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
7	5	12	12	3	15	10	1	11	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	..	2	4	2	6	24
8	5	13	12	4	16	10	1	11	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	..	2	4	2	6	24
36	26	64	36	22	58	18	24	42	6	8	14	14	8	22	7	9	16	10	16	26	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	1	10	4	1	5	7	..	7	5	1	6	3	..	3	2	..	2	4	2	6	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
57	50	107	31	25	56	33	10	57	23	21	44	26	18	44	16	11	27	51	130	181	75
66	51	117	35	26	61	45	19	64	25	22	50	29	16	47	18	11	29	55	132	187	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
66	51	117	35	26	61	45	19	64	25	22	50	29	16	47	18	11	29	55	132	187	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
16	9	25	3	5	8	10	5	15	4	1	5	5	4	9	7	..	7	4	4	6	48
17	10	26	3	5	8	10	5	15	4	1	5	5	4	9	7	..	7	4	4	6	48
2	1	3	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	39
15	2	17	9	1	10	6	2	8	12	..	12	6	1	7	3	4	7	17	5	22	235
17	3	20	11	1	12	6	2	10	14	..	14	8	1	9	3	4	7	18	5	23	278
64	163	49	32	61	63	26	69	46	23	69	42	23	65	26	15	43	77	141	218	339	90
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1	7	1	4	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	3	7	97	42
11	55	25	13	41	27	5	32	20	6	26	31	4	35	33	2	35	34	47	61	760	259
12	64	29	17	46	31	6	37	25	7	32	34	5	39	34	3	37	38	50	68	865	303
..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3	16	14	4	16	14	8	22	9	2	11	7	4	11	2	2	4	20	10	30	21	21
3	20	15	4	19	15	6	23	9	2	11	8	4	12	2	2	4	20	10	30	26	132
..
..	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	10	..	1	10	26
..	10	6	..	6	6	1	7	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	10	..	10	180	31
..	11	6	..	6	6	2	8	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	11	..	11	206	32
3	95	50	21	71	52	16	65	40	9	49	47	9	56	37	5	42	69	60	129	1335	467
3	22	135	75	210	133	66	190	92	40	132	103	40	143	72	29	101	156	217	373	5472	1846

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 12.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of execution Cases pending on the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Do. 2 months.	Do. 3 months.	Do. 4 months.	Do. 5 months.	Do. 6 months.	Do. 7 months.	Do. 8 months.	Do. 9 months.	Do. 10 months.	Do. 11 months.	Do. 12 months.	More than 12 months.	Total.	
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	2	..	.. 1	1	.. 1	1	..	3	..	6	2	17
2			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard 3 2	.. 3	.. 1 3	2
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto 1 3	16
4			Amildars	..	23	26	20	24	26	20	11	8	18	15	21	10	249	
			Total	28	29	26	20	25	28	24	12	10	24	16	27	15	284	
5	ASTAGRAM.	Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	.. 2	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2	.. 9
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	4	..	..	..	..	.. 5	.. 20	.. 11	.. 6	.. 3	.. 8	.. 14	156
7			Amildars	..	12	17	19	18	4	5	20	11	6	3	8	14	156	
			Total	..	12	23	17	19	20	4	6	20	11	6	3	8	16	165
			Grand Total	40	52	43	39	45	32	30	32	21	30	19	35	31	449	
8	BANGALORE.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	..	1	..	.. 6	..	.. 20	.. 2	.. 2	.. 9	.. 2	..	..	.. 16	2
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	7	8	10	6	6	20	2	2	9	2 16	88
10			Ditto ditto on Probation	..	1	1
11			Amildars	..	184	71	56	34	34	32	9	8	12	8	4	11	81	554
			Total	193	80	66	40	40	52	11	10	21	10	4	11	97	635	
12			Bangalore Court of Small Causes	60	28	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
			Grand Total	253	108	78	42	40	52	11	10	21	10	4	11	97	737	

APPENDIX

CIVIL

MISCELLA

Statement of miscellaneous Cases and other papers received and

1	2	3	4	5				6			
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.				RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			
				Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, or requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, or requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Judicial Commissioner	..	5	..	5	..	2177	2250	4427
2			Superintendent	..	..	..	..	8	789	138	920
3			Deputy Superintendent	..	80	..	80	389	1796	3036	5221
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	9	14	23	248	722	993	1713
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	7	3	10	48	799	1319	2166
6			Amildars	..	72	43	126	255	786	14350	15391
			Total	..	72	139	143	354	715	19427	23771
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	435	1442	1877
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	..	1	1	4	2	74	80
9			Amildars	..	13	13	91	117	380	5199	5609
			Total	..	13	13	92	118	34	6715	7566
			Grand Total	..	85	152	235	472	752	26280	32267
10	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent	..	..	..	..	38	301	678	1017
11			Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	189	2999	2360	5563
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	12	34	16	62	163	3428	4731
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	..	..	..	1	120	71	192
14			Ditto ditto on Probation	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	99
15			Amildars	..	17	330	80	427	122	8470	10906
			Total	..	29	364	96	489	475	15111	20536
16			Bangalore Court of Small Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70
			Grand Total	..	29	364	96	489	475	15111	20536
17		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	6	120	1784	1910
18			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	..	..	..	1	2	118	121
20			Amildars	..	11	60	3	74	155	1049	9987
			Total	..	11	60	3	74	162	1171	12018
21	TOOMKOO.	Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	347	2722	3069
22			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	45
23			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	..	..	..	2	428	1227	1657
24			Amildars	..	2	7	21	30	27	470	6988
			Total	..	2	7	21	30	29	1250	10277
			Grand Total	..	42	431	120	593	704	17833	27420
25	NUGOUR.	Shemoga.	Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	256	119	375
26			Deputy Superintendent	..	12	27	64	103	45	328	5572
27			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	8	..	8	13	911	3004	3923
28			Amildars	..	52	24	227	303	39	616	10196
			Total	..	72	51	291	414	97	1855	20381
29		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	5	203	1614	1822
30			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	..	..	..	6	190	3193	3389
31			Amildars	..	18	..	224	242	53	273	9614
			Total	..	18	..	224	242	64	672	14426
32		Chittidroog.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	18	31	49	..	225	698
33			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	..	..	..	7	65	545	617
34			Amildars	..	3	1	15	19	23	146	446
			Total	..	3	19	46	68	30	436	613
			Grand Total	..	93	70	561	724	191	3219	38673
			General Total	..	220	658	916	1794	1647	23464	94623

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A—TABLE 13.

JUDICIAL

CASES.

disposed of in the different Courts of Mysore during the year 1863.

7				8				9				10				11			
TOTAL.				TRANSFERRED.				BALANCE FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.				PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.
3182	2350	4432	..	..	..	..	..	2182	2250	4432	..	2163	2250	4413	..	19	..	19	..
793	138	930	..	..	..	..	3	789	138	930	2	743	138	883	1	46	..	47	..
1876	3036	5301	..	..	..	..	389	1876	3036	5301	389	1876	3036	5301	..	..	..	..	..
257	736	1016	..	..	..	..	23	257	736	1016	23	257	728	1008	..	..	8	8	..
806	1322	2176	15	38	73	126	33	768	1249	2050	30	761	1239	2030	3	7	10	20	..
829	14476	15632	..	..	..	..	327	829	14476	15632	282	811	14321	15414	45	18	155	218	..
3768	19570	24135	15	38	73	126	772	3730	19497	23999	724	3705	19324	23753	48	25	173	246	..
425	1442	1877	..	67	52	119	..	368	1390	1758	..	355	1375	1733	..	10	15	25	..
2	75	81	..	..	1	5	..	2	74	76	..	2	73	75	..	..	1	1	..
393	5290	5726	..	..	..	..	43	393	5290	5726	28	369	5198	5595	15	24	92	131	..
830	6307	7654	4	67	53	124	43	763	6754	7560	28	729	6646	7403	15	34	108	157	..
5187	26515	32722	19	105	126	250	818	5282	26383	32489	754	5177	26108	32039	64	105	281	450	..
301	678	1017	..	..	..	..	38	301	678	1017	35	301	678	1014	3	..	..	3	..
2393	2380	5568	105	58	135	298	84	2341	2245	5270	84	2341	2224	5249	..	..	21	21	..
2463	2156	4793	19	113	27	159	156	3349	1129	4634	140	3340	1116	4596	16	9	13	28	..
120	71	192	..	..	..	..	1	120	71	192	1	120	71	192	..	..	..	..	..
94	5	99	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	99	..	94	5	99	..	..	..	..	..
9800	1494	10433	..	..	..	..	13	8800	1494	10433	110	8749	1460	10319	29	51	34	114	..
15475	5106	21093	124	171	162	457	380	15304	4944	20628	335	15244	4876	20455	45	60	68	173	..
..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	..	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..
15475	5176	21155	124	171	162	457	380	15304	5014	20698	335	15244	4946	20525	45	60	68	173	..
120	1784	1910	..	..	..	..	6	120	1784	1910	4	120	1784	1906	2	..	..	2	..
..
2	118	121	..	..	..	..	1	2	118	121	..	2	116	118	1	..	2	3	..
11	8786	10061	..	..	..	..	166	110	8786	10061	141	997	8703	9841	25	112	83	220	..
1231	10698	12092	..	..	..	..	173	1231	10688	12092	145	1119	10603	11867	28	112	85	225	..
347	2722	3069	..	..	..	..	..	347	2722	3069	..	347	2722	3069	..	..	..	..	..
5	40	45	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	45	..	5	40	45	..	..	..	..	..
426	1227	1657	..	..	..	..	2	428	1227	1657	..	415	1217	1632	2	13	10	25	..
697	7600	7515	..	4	11	15	29	473	6998	7500	25	463	6934	7426	4	4	64	72	..
1227	10996	12286	..	4	11	15	31	1253	10987	12271	25	1236	10913	12174	6	17	74	97	..
1264	27540	46550	124	175	173	472	622	18083	27367	46078	540	17900	27140	45580	82	183	227	498	..
126	119	375	..	..	..	..	..	256	119	375	..	256	119	375	..	..	..	..	..
121	5263	5675	..	3	5	8	57	352	5258	5667	29	315	5210	5554	28	37	4	113	..
121	8004	3436	..	..	..	..	21	811	3004	3936	10	907	2993	310	11	4	1	26	..
60	10433	11154	1	..	..	1	90	640	10423	11153	48	598	10203	10849	42	42	220	304	..
1264	13690	20765	1	3	5	9	168	1903	18685	20756	87	1820	18406	20313	81	83	27	443	..
126	1619	1833	..	..	..	..	5	209	1619	1833	3	199	1614	1816	2	10	5	17	..
126	3193	3389	..	..	..	..	6	190	3193	3389	3	183	3190	3381	3	2	3	8	..
72	9838	10182	..	..	18	18	71	273	9820	10164	52	273	9686	10011	19	..	134	153	..
72	14650	15404	..	..	18	18	82	672	14632	15386	58	660	14490	15208	24	12	142	179	..
126	729	972	..	..	..	..	..	343	729	972	..	240	700	940	..	3	29	32	..
126	545	617	2	..	..	2	5	65	545	615	5	65	534	604	..	..	11	11	..
126	4501	4674	..	..	..	..	26	147	4501	4674	26	142	4472	4640	..	5	23	84	..
126	5775	6263	2	..	..	2	31	455	5775	6261	31	447	5706	6184	..	8	69	77	..
126	39234	42807	3	3	33	2	281	3286	39211	42776	176	3183	38721	42080	105	103	490	698	..
126	95539	126528	146	283	322	751	1721	28839	95217	125777	1470	28423	94219	124112	251	416	998	1665	..

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

(xxiv)

Number.	Division.	District.	4	RELEASED.										7	Total.			
				5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19
DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.				Remained.	Received.		Under 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months.	Ditto 2 and not exceeding 3 months.	Ditto 3 and not exceeding 4 months.	Ditto 4 and not exceeding 5 months.	Ditto 5 and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto 6 and not exceeding 7 months.	Ditto 7 and not exceeding 8 months.	Ditto 8 and not exceeding 9 months.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.
1			
2			
3			
4				2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
5				..	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Total .....				..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
6			
7			
8		Hasaan.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			
Grand Total...				..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
10			
11			
12			
13				1	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Total.....				1	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1
14		Bangalore.		..	47	..	34	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..
Grand Total.....				1	52	..	38	4	1	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	52	1

APPENDIX

CIVIL

Statement of Fees and Fines imposed, collected, and remain-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF COURTS.	FEES.			
			Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Judicial Commissioner..	874 13 5	28 7 0	903 4 5	455 13 11
2		Superintendent ...	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
3		Mysore District ...	2,259 12 0	4,215 12 10	6,475 8 10	3,564 12 4
4		Hassan ditto ...	423 12 6	711 6 2	1,135 2 8	978 6 8
		Total ...	2,683 8 6	5,227 3 0	7,910 11 6	4,843 3 0
5	NUNDIDROOG.	Superintendent ...	95 15 9	74 15 6	170 15 3	95 15 9
6		Bangalore District ...	6,410 9 11	10,724 12 8	17,135 6 7	11,859 12 6
7		Colar ditto ...	216 7 2	3,804 4 6	4,020 11 8	3,667 10 8
8		Toomkoor ditto ...	428 8 0	1,140 0 4	1,568 8 4	964 4 0
		Total ...	7,151 8 10	15,744 1 0	22,895 9 10	16,587 10 11
9	NUGGUR.	Superintendent ...	.....	....	.....	.....
10		Shemoga District ...	4,871 7 4	5,045 11 9	9,917 3 1	7,499 2 7
11		Cuddoor ditto ...	2,291 15 3	5,397 13 7	7,689 12 10	5,487 14 1
12		Chittledroog ditto ...	309 8 5	388 15 3	698 7 8	683 12 5
		Total ...	7,472 15 0	10,832 8 7	18,305 7 7	13,670 13 1
		Grand Total ...	18,182 13 9	31,832 3 7	50,015 1 4	35,557 8 11
		1862-63 ...	22,568 14 7½	51,507 7 7	74,076 6 2½	47,303 7 4
		Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Decrease ...	4,386 0 10½	19,675 4 0	24,061 4 10½	11,745 14 5

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ; }
 BANGALORE,
 The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE No. 15.

JUSTICE.

ing in the different Courts of Mysore for the year 1863.

S	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		FINES.					Balance on 31st De- cember 1864.
Remitted.	Balance.	Balance at the com- mence- ment of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered		
					In cash.	By incar- ceration.	
149 4 4	298 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
.....
216 10 11	2,694 1 7	4 2 11	7 13 8	12 0 7	12 0 7	.....	.....
24 14 4	131 13 8	56 7 10	2 9 5	59 1 3	59 1 3	.....	.....
241 9 3	2,825 15 3	60 10 9	10 7 1	71 1 10	71 1 10	.....	.....
.....	74 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
632 14 8	4,642 11 5	.....	19 1 10	19 1 10	19 1 10	.....	.....
4 4 8	348 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300 0 0	304 4 4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
937 3 4	5,370 11 7	.....	19 1 10	19 1 10	19 1 10	.....	.....
.....
216 1 7	2,201 14 11	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
9 2 5	2,192 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 14 4	4 12 11	9 6 0	.....	9 6 0	9 6 0	.....	.....
235 2 4	4,399 8 2	9 6 0	1 0 0	10 6 0	10 6 0	.....	.....
1,563 3 3	12,894 5 2	70 0 9	30 8 11	100 9 8	100 9 8	.....	.....
4,002 2 0½	22,770 12 10	110 6 5	124 2 8	234 9 1	189 2 4	45 6 9	.....
.....
2,438 14 9½	9,876 7 8	40 5 8	93 9 9	133 15 5	88 8 8	45 6 9	.....

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Remained at the close of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Balance for disposal.
				Cases. Prisoners.	Cases. Prisoners.	Cases. Prisoners.	Cases. Prisoners.	Cases. Prisoners.
1			Judicial Commissioner ..	9 37	5 8	14 45	14 45
2			Superintendent ..	2 23	52 105	54 128	1 10	53 118
3			Deputy Superintendent ..	45 129	451 1045	496 1174	394 910	102 260
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	1 1	268 581	269 582	269 582
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	1 3	140 313	141 316	141 316
6			Amildars ..	21 60	2233 4913	2254 4978	2254 4978
			Total ..	68 193	3092 6852	3160 7045	394 910	2766 6158
7			Deputy Superintendent ..	43 123	264 546	807 669	122 295	185 374
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	1 2	247 479	248 481	248 481
9			Amildars ..	32 98	1398 2588	1430 2686	1430 2686
			Total ..	76 223	1909 3613	1985 3836	122 295	1863 3541
			Grand Total ..	146 439	5053 10570	5199 11009	517 1215	4682 9794
10			Superintendent ..	11 70	89 287	100 357	100 357
11			Deputy Superintendent ..	14 27	404 820	418 847	314 640	104 207
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	314 640	314 640	17 43	297 597
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	2605 5074	2633 5120	2633 5120
14			Amildars ..	28 55	2605 5074	2633 5120	2633 5120
15			Total ..	42 82	3323 6534	3365 6616	331 688	3034 5933
16			Superintendent of Police ..	5 5	558 805	563 810	90 110	473 700
17			Cantonment Sudder Ameen	2283 3515	2283 3515	17 21	2266 3494
			Total ..	5 5	2841 4320	2846 4325	107 131	2739 4194
			Grand Total ..	47 87	6164 10854	6211 10911	438 814	5773 10127
18			Deputy Superintendent ..	19 90	226 592	245 682	133 329	112 353
19			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	65 108	65 108	2 3	63 117
20			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	66 147	66 147	66 147
21			Amildars ..	23 49	1482 2871	1505 2920	1505 2920
			Total ..	42 139	1839 3730	1881 3929	135 332	1746 3597
22			Deputy Superintendent ..	13 43	224 556	237 599	41 105	196 494
23			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	28 53	28 53	4 1	27 73
24			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	50 138	50 138	1 1	49 137
25			Amildars ..	19 47	1206 2540	1225 2557	268 682	957 1905
			Total ..	32 0	1508 3317	1540 3407	311 792	1229 2615
			Grand Total ..	132 386	9600 18248	9732 16634	884 1938	8848 16696
26			Superintendent ..	3 28	76 216	79 244	79 244
27			Deputy Superintendent ..	11 32	227 441	238 473	30 59	208 414
28			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	2 11	371 682	373 693	7 21	366 672
29			Amildars ..	13 30	1340 2386	1353 2416	5 8	1348 2408
			Total ..	26 73	1938 3503	1964 3582	42 88	1922 3494
30			Deputy Superintendent	34 75	34 75	34 75
31			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	1 3	164 340	165 343	165 343
32			Amildars ..	2 8	1019 1621	1021 1629	1021 1629
			Total ..	3 11	1217 2036	1220 2047	1220 2047
33			Deputy Superintendent ..	8 61	106 223	114 284	4 4	110 288
34			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	2 2	97 231	99 233	99 233
35			Amildars ..	25 57	634 1004	659 1101	659 1101

Different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

10	11	12	13			14		15	16	17	18	19								
DISPOSED OF										REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.										
Withdrawn, struck off for default &c.		Committed to the Sessions.		Submitted to superior Courts.		By trial.				Total Disposed of		Deduct.							Balance.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases connected with Prisoners whose death or escape prevented them from being brought to trial.	Prisoners.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	Cases.	Prisoners.
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	28	44	14	44	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	4	46	59	47	106	47	110	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	11	25	..	..	84	109	122	211	95	256	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
..	..	24	61	..	..	219	184	280	464	243	525	26	57	..	..	..	..	..	26	57
..	..	21	25	..	..	120	152	126	278	141	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	465	1124	..	..	1736	2922	755	3677	2201	4801	53	172	..	..	..	..	..	53	172
..	..	521	1248	..	..	2159	3367	1283	4650	2680	5898	86	237	..	..	..	..	..	86	237
..	..	28	37	..	..	154	104	228	332	182	369	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	12	13	..	..	229	185	267	452	241	465	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	16
..	..	298	573	..	..	1133	1672	422	2094	1426	2667	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	19
..	..	333	623	..	..	1516	1961	917	2878	1849	3501	14	40	..	..	..	..	..	14	40
..	..	554	1871	1	4	3721	5387	2247	7634	4576	9509	106	285	..	..	..	..	..	106	285
..	..	..	..	15	43	80	154	143	297	95	340	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
..	..	4	8	..	..	99	85	109	194	103	202	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
7	11	22	62	..	..	264	212	300	512	193	585	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
94	138	332	842	5	11	2129	2930	1168	4098	2610	5089	23	40	..	..	..	..	..	23	40
91	149	418	912	5	11	2492	3227	1577	4804	3006	5876	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	28	57
37	62	9	19	..	..	427	388	231	619	473	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	352	..	..	..	..	2015	2335	807	3142	2266	3494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
288	414	9	19	..	..	2442	2723	1038	3761	2739	4194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
377	563	427	931	5	11	4934	5950	2615	8565	5745	10070	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	28	57
..	..	21	110	2	7	88	69	166	245	111	352	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	7	63	2	5	49	55	49	104	55	172	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
1	1	..	..	12	41	52	59	45	104	65	146	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	46	..	..	102	271	1365	1874	689	2563	1484	2880	21	40	..	..	1	1	1	21	39
15	47	29	173	118	324	1554	2057	949	3006	1718	3550	28	47	..	..	..	2	2	27	45
30	44	10	60	..	..	159	140	241	381	187	455	7	9	..	..	1	1	1	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	16	63	79	27	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	10	..	..	..	..	47	31	96	127	49	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	38	..	..	..	..	927	1293	544	1837	945	1575	12	30	..	..	1	1	1	12	29
40	52	10	60	..	..	1160	1480	944	2424	1210	2576	19	37	..	..	2	..	2	19	37
637	702	465	1164	138	378	7728	9641	4651	14292	8768	16536	8	160	..	..	2	2	4	79	156
..	3	..	..	..	..	48	75	89	164	48	167	31	77	..	..	3	..	3	30	74
..	..	33	97	..	..	172	54	262	316	205	413	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	2	..	..	348	223	420	643	348	645	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	18	27
254	710	..	..	..	..	973	1110	559	1669	1327	2379	21	29	..	..	..	..	..	21	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	1493	1387	1241	2628	1880	3437	42	57	..	..	..	..	..	42	57
..	..	6	9	..	..	28	31	35	66	34	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	158	165	167	332	157	333	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
23	305	..	..	..	..	764	704	615	1319	1017	1624	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
254	306	6	9	..	..	980	900	817	1717	1210	2032	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
..	..	15	74	..	..	90	70	130	200	105	274	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
..	..	19	75	..	..	75	80	70	150	94	225	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
3	17	..	..	..	..	642	888	181	1069	647	1086	12	15	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
5	17	34	149	..	..	807	1038	381	1419	846	1585	22	29	..	..	..	..	..	22	29
623	1036	73	257	..	..	3298	3400	2528	5928	3984	7221	105	178	..	..	1	..	..	104	175
..	1728	1382	3292	139	382	14761	18444	9454	27898	17342	33310	291	624	..	..	2	..	..	289	616
..	..	..	..	..	..	15720	20617	11910	32527	15720	32527	298	872	..	..	..	..	..	298	872
..	..	..	..	..	..	959	2173	2456	4629	1622	783	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX B.—TABLE 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the trials which have been conducted with the aid of Panchayetdars, Assessors, or Jurors during the year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

4			5			6			7			8		
DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.			Whether Panchayets or Assessors.			In accordance with the verdict either of the Panchayets or Assessors.			In opposition to the verdict of the Panchayets or Assessors.			TOTAL		
Number.	Division.	District.	Cases.	Prisoners.		Cases.	Prisoners.		Cases.	Prisoners.		Cases.	Prisoners.	
				Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Acquitted.
1			
2			Judicial Commissioner	44	55	47	102	...	...	4	...	46	59	47
3			Superintendent.....	Assessors.										106
4			Deputy Superintendent	Panchayets.	45	40	19	59	...	...	...	45	40	19
5			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard		13	28	31	59	...	...	...	13	28	31
6			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto		115	184	26	210	1	2	...	116	186	26
			Amildars											212
			Total.....		173	252	76	328	1	2	...	174	254	76
7			Deputy Superintendent	Panchayets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard		97	116	88	204	...	...	...	97	116	88
9			Amildars											
			Total.....		97	116	88	204	...	...	97	116	88	204
			Grand Total.....		314	423	211	634	3	6	...	317	429	211
			Hassan.											
10			Superintendent.....	Assessors.	77	151	135	286	2	3	...	79	154	135
11			Deputy Superintendent	Panchayets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard		32	19	35	54	9	8	...	41	22	43
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto		365	457	332	789	28	31	...	393	488	353
14			Amildars.....											841
			Total.....		397	476	367	843	37	34	...	434	610	396
			Bangalore.											
15			Superintendent of Police .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16			Cantonment Sudder Ameen .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total.....		397	476	367	843	37	34	...	434	610	396

[illegible]

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1861.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE 2.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 4.
CIVIL JUSTICE.

Duration of Cases disposed of during the year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding 1 day.	Above 1 day & not exceeding 2 days.	Do. 2 & 3 do.	Do. 3 & 4 do.	Do. 4 & 5 do.	Do. 5 & 6 do.	Do. 6 & 7 do.	Do. 7 & 8 do.	Do. 8 & 15 do.	Do. 15 & 24 do.	Do. 24 & 30 do.	Do. 30 & 45 do.	Do. 45 & 60 do.	Do. 60 & 90 do.	Do. 90 & 120 do.	Total.
1			Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	7	14
2			Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	1	...	47
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	8	22	18	19	7	5	3	6	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	95
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	22	25	17	31	9	14	17	9	22	30	11	19	9	...	...	243
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	20	34	17	19	12	4	9	14	5	4	1	1	...	1	...	141
6			Amildars	640	246	163	106	87	112	72	52	302	142	87	54	34	31	43	2201
			Total	690	327	215	175	115	135	101	111	332	177	102	74	43	38	45	2680
7			Deputy Superintendent	3	8	8	1	5	9	9	3	5	...	37	61	21	5	7	182
8		Hassan.	Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	3	2	3	18	15	11	10	19	27	25	21	32	14	10	21	241
9			Amildars	340	213	133	113	109	102	73	72	110	56	38	13	16	10	28	1456
			Total	346	223	144	132	129	122	92	94	152	81	96	106	51	25	56	1849
			Grand Total	1036	550	359	309	244	258	194	208	499	267	205	187	95	64	101	4576
10			Superintendent	8	7	3	4	9	2	5	7	31	13	3	3	...	...	...	95
11			Deputy Superintendent	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	3	19	29	11	6	17	4	4	103
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	48	31	19	39	15	11	6	10	40	23	22	17	4	6	2	293
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	499	407	297	244	199	97	107	76	253	178	89	49	60	34	21	2610
14			Amildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	551	442	316	284	215	108	113	89	312	230	122	72	81	44	27	3006
15			Superintendent of Police	147	111	74	50	18	20	9	...	30	5	4	5	...	...	...	473
16			Sudder Ameen	2045	162	29	22	...	...	1	..	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2266
			Total	2045	162	29	22	...	...	1	..	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	9739

(AIXXX)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number.	Division.																		

ASTAGRAM.

APPEND

CRIME

Duration of Cases pending in the different

1	2	3	4	5								
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	CASES.								
				Not exceeding 1 week.	Above 1 week and not exceeding 2 weeks.	Ditto 2 & do. 3 ditto.	Ditto 3 & do. 1 month.	Ditto 1 month & ditto 2 months.	Ditto 2 & do. 3 months.	Above 3 months.	Total.	
1	ASHFACRAM.	Mysore.	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2			Superintendent	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
3			Deputy Superintendent	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	15	4	...	1	3	3	20
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto
6			Amildars	...	8	5	16	8	6	1	9	50
			Total	...	8	27	20	8	7	4	12	80
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	1	1	2	1	2	...	7
9			Amildars	1	2	...	1	4
			Total	2	1	3	3	2	3	14
			Grand Total	...	11	32	21	11	10	6	15	100
10	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	5
11			Deputy Superintendent	1	1
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	1	2	1	4
14			Ditto ditto on Probation
15			Amildars	...	3	4	2	3	6	2	3	23
			Total	...	3	5	4	5	6	2	3	28
16		Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17			Cantonment Sudder Ameen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total	...	3	5	4	5	6	2	3	28
18	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19		Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5
20		Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Amildars	...	7	2	12	...	...	...	...	21
		Total	...	10	4	13	...	...	...	...	27
22	Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	7
23		Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Amildars	...	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	12
		Total	...	4	4	4	4	3	...	...	19
		Grand Total	...	17	16	22	10	9	2	3	70	
26		Superintendent	...	2	2	8	1	13	2	...	...

X B.—TABLE No. 5.

AL JUSTICE.

FINAL TRIALS.

at Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

[illegible]

Statement of Appeal Cases received and disposed of in the different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Received at the close of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Balance for disposal.	Reject- ed.	Confirm- ed.	Modifi- ed.	Reversed.	Remand- ed.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
				Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.
1			Judicial Commissioner ...	...	26	26	...	26	1	15	2	8	...	26	...
2			Superintendent ...	...	3	3	...	3	1	6	1	...	...	3	...
3			Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5			Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
			Grand Total ...	...	4	4	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	...

XIXXX

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 6,—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Division.		Description of Courts.	Received at the close of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Balance for disposal.	Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.
				Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Reject- ed.	Confirm- ed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remand- ed.	Total.	
				Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.
7			Superintendent ... ..	...	8	13	1	4	...	2	2	2	...	7	...
8			Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	2	7	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	2	...
			Total	...	3	8	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	3	...
10			Superintendent of Police...	...	5	5	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	5	...
			Grand Total	...	8	13	...	8	4	3	...	1	...	8	...
11			Deputy Superintendent...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
			Grand Total	...	17	29	1	4	25	6	13	2	4	16	23

[illegible]

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
APPEALS.

Duration of Appeal Cases disposed of in the different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 7,—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding a day.	Above a day and not exceeding 2 days.	Do. 2 and do. 3 do.	Do. 3 and do. 4 do.	Do. 4 and do. 5 do.	Do. 5 and do. 6 do.	Do. 6 and do. 7 do.	Do. 7 and do. 8 do.	Do. 8 and do. 15 do.	Do. 15 and do. 24 do.	Do. 24 and do. 30 do.	Do. 30 and do. 45 do.	Do. 45 and do. 60 do.	Do. 60 and do. 90 do.	Do. 90 and do. 120 do.	Above 120 days.	Total Number of Cases.
15			Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16			Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Nugur		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Chittledroog, Cudoor, Shimogah.		Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18			Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
			Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
			Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
			General Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	13	5	4	4	4	..	1	..	49

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

(Signed)

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Dated the 8th August 1864.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

xlvi

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IN CASE.

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

more during the year 1863.

10		11		12		13	
DISPOSED OF.		PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.		ABOVE ONE MONTH.		TOTAL.	
as Cases.		as Cases.		as Cases.		as Cases.	
ons, requis-		ons, requis-		ons, requis-		ons, requis-	
orders from		orders from		orders from		orders from	
pers.		pers.		pers.		pers.	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore the 8th August 1864.

	Nugur.	Chittledroog.	Cudoor.	Shimoghah.	Toomcoor.
10	22	26	27	28	30
9	23	25	26	27	29
8	24	25	26	27	28
7	22	23	24	25	26
6	23	24	25	26	27
5	24	25	26	27	28
4	25	26	27	28	29
3	26	27	28	29	30
2	27	28	29	30	31
1	28	29	30	31	32
Total	2,16	3,98	91	91	5,6
Grand Total	2,16	3,98	91	91	5,6

Mysore during the year 1863.

	10	11	12	13
	RECOVERED.			
ling e.	Being found on the person or in the possession of the prisoners.	By the sale of the property of the prisoners.	Total.	BALANCE.
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
10	1,523 15 10	.....	1,523 15 10	.....
0	576 6 4	5 1 8	581 8 0	47 2 0
11	984 3 6	0 5 4	984 8 10	204 1 1
1	5,956 4 11	576 8 0	6,532 12 11	715 0 2
10	9,040 14 7	581 15 0	9,622 13 7	966 3 3
0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	5 0 0
0	325 0 0	.....	325 0 0	62 0 0
4	2,295 3 0	6 6 0	2,301 9 0	1,229 1 4
4	2,650 3 0	6 6 0	2,656 9 0	1,296 1 4
2	11,691 1 7	588 5 0	12,279 6 7	2,262 4 7
3	28 3 0	66 0 0	94 3 0	1,261 3 3
7	1,873 3 0	.....	1,873 3 0	710 10 7
8	1,051 5 11	63 3 10	1,114 9 9	2,889 8 11
6	2,952 11 11	129 3 10	3,081 15 9	4,861 6 9
10	1,131 5 9	.....	1,131 5 9	696 3 1
0	11 5 7	.....	11 5 7	1 15 5
10	1,142 11 4	.....	1,142 11 4	698 2 6
4	4,095 7 3	129 3 10	4,224 11 1	5,559 9 3
6	2,487 3 6	.....	2,487 3 6	157 14 0
8	280 0 0	108 1 2	388 1 2	22 6 6
7	19 1 9	.....	19 1 9	77 14 10
8	2,691 15 5	94 12 7	2,786 12 0	5,832 5 8
	5,478 4 8	202 13 9	5,681 2 5	6,090 9 0
	948 1 1	28 5 4	976 6 5	2,505 8 8

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 12.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of Fines imposed and recovered in the different Courts of Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RECOVERED.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1			Judicial Commissioner ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2			Superintendent ...	...	.....	6	370 0 0	6	370 0 0	6	370 0 0	...	.....
3			Deputy Superintendent of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	30	1,051 8 0	30	1,051 8 0	30	1,051 8 0	...	.....
4			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	44	1,150 0 0	44	1,150 0 0	38	1,050 0 0	6	100 0 0
5			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard ...	5	47 0 0	57	1,567 11 0	62	1,614 11 0	59	1,575 11 0	3	39 0 0
6			Amildars ...	156	267 14 0	1,459	5,640 0 5	1,615	5,907 14 5	1,488	5,323 4 5	127	584 10 0
			Total	161	314 14 0	1,590	9,409 3 5	1,751	9,724 1 5	1,615	9,000 7 5	136	723 10 0
7			Deputy Superintendent ...	8	68 0 0	36	263 10 6	44	331 10 6	44	331 10 6	...	.....
8			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	68	1,279 0 0	68	1,279 0 0	58	891 14 0	10	387 2 0
9			Amildars ...	187	294 6 0	931	2,402 3 11	1,118	2,696 9 11	994	2,400 11 11	124	295 14 0
			Total	195	362 6 0	1,035	3,944 14 5	1,230	4,307 4 5	1,096	3,624 4 5	134	683 0 0
			Grand Total	356	677 4 0	2,631	13,724 1 10	2,987	14,401 5 10	2,717	12,994 11 10	270	1,406 10 0

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 12,—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Description of Courts.	BALANCE REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RECOVERED.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
10			Superintendent ... ..	...	Rs. A. P.	6	Rs. A. P. 490 0 0	6	Rs. A. P. 490 0 0	6	Rs. A. P. 490 0 0	...	Rs. A. P.
11			Deputy Superintendent ... ..	...	.....	17	416 0 0	17	416 0 0	17	416 0 0	...	.....
12			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	28	2,046 0 0	28	2,046 0 0	26	2,001 0 0	2	45 0 0
13			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
14			Amildars	71	128 3 0	1,678	5,284 9 0	1,749	5,412 12 0	1,722	5,308 12 0	27	104 0 0
			Total	71	128 3 0	1,723	7,746 9 0	1,794	7,874 12 0	1,765	7,725 12 0	29	149 0 0
15			Superintendent of Police	...	.....	121	1,332 4 0	121	1,332 4 0	101	1,146 4 0	20	186 0 0
16			Sur-Ameen of Cantonment	...	.....	1,550	2,349 10 0	1,550	2,349 10 0	1,350	2,001 10 0	198	348 0 0
			Total	...	.....	1,671	3,681 14 0	1,671	3,681 14 0	1,453	3,147 14 0	218	534 0 0
17			Deputy Superintendent ... ..	...	.....	9	664 0 0	9	664 0 0	7	114 0 0	2	550 0 0
18			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	7	186 0 0	7	186 0 0	7	186 0 0	...	.....
19			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	21	382 4 0	21	382 4 0	21	382 4 0	...	.....
20			Amildars	78	104 1 0	1,019	4,289 3 5	1,097	4,393 4 5	1,074	4,312 6 5	23	80 14 0
			Total	78	104 1 0	1,036	5,521 7 5	1,134	5,625 8 5	1,109	4,994 10 5	25	630 14 0

No.	Department	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total	No.	Pay	Gratuity	Total
21	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Amildars ...	23	33	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	33	9	0	619	2,805	13	0	642	2,839	6	0	635	2,811	6	0	7	28	0	0	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	172	265	13	0	5,075	20,245	11	5	5,247	20,511	8	5	4,968	19,169	10	5	279	1,341	14	0	...	...	...	...
25	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Deputy Superintendent ..	...	...	...	...	17	268	0	0	17	268	0	0	17	268	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	...	...	...	91	1,236	8	4	91	1,236	8	4	90	1,226	8	4	1	10	0	0	...	...	...	...
28	Amildars ...	4	4	0	0	701	1,521	4	4	705	1,525	4	0	701	1,511	0	0	4	14	4	0	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	4	0	0	809	3,025	12	4	813	3,029	12	4	808	3,005	8	4	5	24	4	0	...	...	...	...
29	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	5	105	0	0	5	105	0	0	5	105	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	...	...	...	71	1,281	12	0	71	1,281	12	0	66	1,186	12	0	5	95	0	0	...	...	...	...
31	Amildars ...	12	19	6	0	462	1,936	9	3	1,684	1,955	15	3	473	1,876	4	5	11	79	10	10	...	...	...	...
	Total	12	19	6	0	548	3,323	5	3	560	3,342	11	3	544	3,168	0	5	16	174	10	10	...	...	...	...
32	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	8	225	8	0	8	225	8	0	8	225	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	...	...	...	10	190	0	0	10	190	0	0	10	190	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Amildars ...	25	60	9	0	486	1,755	14	0	511	1,916	7	0	502	1,775	15	0	9	40	8	0	...	...	...	...
	Total	25	60	9	0	504	2,171	6	0	529	2,231	15	0	520	2,191	7	0	9	40	8	0	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	41	83	15	0	1,861	8,520	7	7	1,902	8,604	6	7	1,872	8,364	15	9	30	239	6	10	...	...	...	...
	General Total	569	10,027	0	0	9,567	42,490	4	10	10,136	43,517	4	10	9,557	40,529	6	0	579	2,987	14	10	...	...	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 13.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the amount ordered by the different Courts in Mysore to be paid to Complainants under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PAID.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
1			Judicial Commissioner	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.
2			Superintendent	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3			Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	2	21 0 0	2	21 0 0	2	21 0 0	...	.....
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	.....	10	110 8 0	10	110 8 0	9	60 8 0	1	50 0 0
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard	...	.....	6	54 0 0	6	54 0 0	5	44 0 0	1	10 0 0
6			Amildars	...	.....	17	64 14 0	17	64 14 0	13	47 14 0	4	17 0 0
			Total	...	.....	35	250 6 0	35	250 6 0	29	173 6 0	6	77 0 0
7			Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	20	233 3 11	20	233 3 11	20	223 3 11	...	.....
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	.....	25	272 4 0	25	272 4 0	23	242 4 0	2	30 0 0
9			Amildars	1	3 0 0	67	293 5 11	68	296 5 11	21	151 5 4	47	145 0 7
			Total	1	3 0 0	112	788 13 10	113	791 13 10	64	616 13 3	49	175 0 7
			Grand Total	1	3 0 0	147	1,039 3 10	148	1,042 3 10	93	790 3 3	55	252 0 7

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 13,—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PAID.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
29	NUGUR.—(Continued.)	{ Chittledroog. Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	...	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P.	1	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.
30			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	...	25 0 0	9	25 0 0	9	25 0 0	8	76 6 0	1	3 6 0
31			Amildars ..	..	79 12 0	29	89 2 7	29	89 2 7	25	75 1 11	4	14 0 8
			Total ..	...	...	39	193 14 7	39	193 14 7	34	176 7 11	5	17 6 8
32	{ Chittledroog.	{	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
33			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	...	...
34			Amildars ..	..	36 0 0	5	36 0 0	5	36 0 0	5	36 0 0	..	...
			Total ..	...	...	6	41 0 0	6	41 0 0	6	41 0 0	...	...
			Grand Total ..	...	...	95	436 10 11	95	436 10 11	88	412 4 3	7	24 6 8
			General Total ..	3	4 8 0	373	2,227 6 0	376	2,231 14 0	273	1,738 2 3	103	493 11 9

liv

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.
 (Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 14.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the amount awarded to be paid as amends by Complainants under Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1 Number.	2 Division.	3 Districts.	4 DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	5 REMAINED UNPAID AT THE END OF THE LAST YEAR.	6 ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.	7 TOTAL.	8 PAID.	9 BALANCE.
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
1	...	...	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	Rs. A. P. .....	..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	...	...	Superintendent ...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
3	ASHTAPURAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	.....
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	.....
6			Amildars ...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
			Total	...	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	.....
7	HASAN.	...	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	.....	..	.....	.....
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard
9			Amildars
			Total	...	20 0 0	3	20 0 0
			Grand Total	...	20 0 0	3	20 0 0

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MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 15.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Property declared to be forfeited for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST YEAR.		DECLARED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RESTORED.		ACTUALLY FORFEITED.		PENDING DECISION.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	NCTR.	Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	200 0 0	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	200 0 0	...	...

lviii

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE NO. 16.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of Property declared to be under the disposal of Government under Section 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE.	DECLARED TO BE UNDER THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR.	TOTAL.	RESTORED.	ACTUALLY CONFISCATED.	BALANCE PENDING DECISION.
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
1	Nundibroog	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	Rs. A. P.	1 68,689 13 0	1 68,689 13 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
				...	...	1 68,689 13 0	1 68,689 13 0	.....	.....

lix

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ; }
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.—

Po

Nature of Offences tried and disposed of in

PROVINCE.	NOT						
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.		FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.				
	Waging war against the Government, Sec. 121 to 128, and 130.	Abetting Mutiny, Sec. 131 to 134.	Giving false evidence, Sec. 194 and 195.	Willful omission by a public servant to apprehend a convict, Sec. 222.	Rescue from lawful apprehension, Sec. 225.	Unlawful return from transportation, Sec. 226.	Violation of condition of remission of punishment, Sec. 227.
Mysore.	2	...	2	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864. }

TABLE No. 1.

LICE.

the Province of Mysore for the year 1863.

BAILABLE.

OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

Counterfeiting, or possessing, or delivering counterfeit coin, Sec. 231, 232, 236, 239 to 243.	25
Making or possessing instruments for counterfeiting coin, Sec. 233 to 235, and 245.	....
Import or export of counterfeit coin, Sec. 237 and 238.	4
Fraudulently diminishing the weight of, or altering the composition or appearance of coin, Sec. 244, 246 to 249.	4
Fraudulent possession or delivery of altered coin, Sec. 250 to 254.	8

APPENDIX C.—

		NOT						
		OFFENCES AFFECTING THE						
		Offences affecting life.						
PROVINCE.		Murder, Sec. 302 and 303.	Attempt to murder, Sec. 307.	Murder with dacoity, Sec. 396.	Abetment to suicide, Sec. 305 and 306.	Homicide, culpable, Sec. 304.	Being a Thug, Sec. 311.	Causing miscarriage, Sec. 313 to 316.
Mysore	...	68	12	3	...	31	1	9

TABLE No. 1,—(Continued.)

BAILABLE.

HUMAN BODY.

Hurt.			Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor.					
24	Causing grievous hurt, Sec. 326, 327, 329, 331, and 333.		33	Kidnapping, Sec. 363 to 369.		16	Rape, Sec. 376.	
2	Administering stupefying drugs with intent of committing offence, Sec. 328.		1	Habitual dealing in slaves, Sec. 371.		2	Unnatural offences, Sec. 377.	
13	Forcible assault in attempting theft, Sec. 356.		3	Selling, or letting, or possessing a minor for the purpose of prostitution, Sec. 372 and 373.		3,010	Theft, Sec. 379 to 382.	
						4	Extortions causing fear of death or of grievous hurt, Sec. 386 to 389.	

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.		NOT					
		OFFENCES AGAINST					
		Robbery and Dacoity.					
Mysore	...	66	Robbery, Sec. 392 to 394.				
		6	Robbery with grievous hurt, Sec. 397.				
		39	Dacoity, Sec. 395, 398, 399, and 402.				
		..	Dacoity with grievous hurt, Sec. 397.				
		2	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, Sec. 400.				
		1	Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves, Sec. 401.				
		97	Criminal breach of trust, Sec. 406 to 409.				
		70	Receiving stolen property dishonestly, Sec. 411 to 414.				
		30	Committing mischief, Sec. 436 to 440.				

TABLE NO. 1,—(Continued.)

BAILABLE.					
PROPERTY.					
Criminal trespass.		Offences relating to documents.			
House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death or transportation, Sec. 449 to 452.		Forgery, Sec. 466 to 468, and 472 to 476.	Fraudulently destroying a Will, &c., Sec. 477.	Cohabitation with a woman obtained by deceit, Sec. 493, 495, 496.	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace, Sec. 505.
16	249	37	9	...	..

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	BAIL						
	FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES						
	Offences against the Government.			Offences by or relating to public Servants.			
	Negligently suffering prisoner of State to escape, Sec. 129.	Abetting desertion, insubordination, and personating a soldier, Sec. 135 to 138, and 140.	Offences against public tranquillity, Sec. 143 to 158, and 160.	Bribery, Sec. 161 to 165.	Public servant disobeying a direction of Law, Sec. 166 to 169.	Personating a public servant, or wearing garb, or carrying tokens used by public servants with fraudulent intent, Sec. 171.	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Sec. 72 to 190.
Mysore	2,282	119	16	6	320

TABLE No. 1,—(Continued.)

ABLE.	
AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.	
515	Giving false evidence, Sec. 193, and 196 to 220.
18	Intentional omission on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, Sec. 221.
42	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant, Sec. 223.
48	Resistance or obstruction by a person to lawful apprehension, Sec. 224, 225.
20	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant during judicial proceedings, Sec. 228.
..	Personation of a Juror or Assessor, Sec. 229.
8	Offences relating to Government Stamps, Sec. 255 to 263.
85	Offences relating to weights and measures, Sec. 264 and 267.
81	Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Sec. 269 to 294.
22	Offences relating to religion, Sec. 295 to 298.

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.								
	Offences affect- ing life.		Miscarriage, Sec. 312.	Exposure of a child under 12 years, Sec. 317.	Concealment of birth, Sec. 318.	Hurt, Sec. 323 to 325, 330, 332, and 334 to 338.	Wrongful restraint or confinement, Sec. 341 to 348.	Criminal force and assault, Sec. 352 to 355, and 357, 358.	Slavery and forced labor, Sec. 370 and 374.
	Attempt to commit culpable homicide, Sec. 308.	Attempt to commit suicide, Sec. 309.							
Mysore ...	1	34	11	8	7	932	106	4,605	1

TABLE No. 1,—(Continued.)

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.		BAILABLE.	
38	Extortion, Sec. 384 and 385.	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.	
293	Criminal misappropriation of property, Sec. 403 and 404.		
222	Cheating, Sec. 417 to 420.		
24	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, Sec. 421 to 424.		
611	Mischief, Sec. 426 to 435.		
237	Criminal trespass, Sec. 447, 448, 451, 461, and 462.		
33	Forgery, Sec. 465, 469, and 471.	Using a false or counterfeit trade or property mark, &c., Sec. 482 to 489.	
9			
74	Criminal breach of contract of service, Sec. 490 to 492.	Offences relating to marriage, Sec. 494, 497, and 498.	
54			
54	Defamation, Sec. 500 to 502.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Sec. 504, 506 to 510.	
1,757			

APPENDIX C.—TABLE No. 1,—(*Concluded.*)

PROVINCE.	Offences under any other Special or Local Law.	OFFENCES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.						Total disposed of.
		Under Section 184.	Under Section 305.	Under Section 163.	Under Chapter 18.	Under Chapter 19.	Under Section 316.	
Mysore ...	710	1	...	...	...	1	2	17,342

(Signed)

C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.—TABLE NO. 2.

POLICE.

Statement of accidental deaths, &c., in the different Districts of Mysore Province for the year 1863.

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Suicides.	Accidental deaths.	Death by wild beasts.	Total.	Wounded by wild beasts.	Wild beasts killed.
1	{ ASHTAGRAM ... }	Mysore	11	121	8	140	....	27
2		Hassan	6	74	10	90	3	6
		Total	17	195	18	230	3	33
3	{ NUNDIDROOG ... }	Bangalore	43	111	....	154	....	17
4		Cantonment of Bangalore	1	11	....	12	...	....
		Total	44	122	....	166	....	17
5	{ NUNDIDROOG ... }	Colar	18	181	1	200	....	1
6		Toomcoor	40	169	2	211	....	19
		Total	102	472	3	577	1	37
7	{ NUGUR ... }	Shimogah	26	102	25	153	5	42
8		Cuddoor	16	52	27	95	7	34
9		Chittledroog	6	435	....	441	1	18
		Total	48	589	52	689	13	94
		Grand Total	167	1,256	73	1,496	17	164
		For 1862	231	1,212	66	1,509	11	131
		Increase	....	44	7	....	6	33
		Decrease	64	....	....	13	....	....

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed)

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 1.

JAILS.

General Abstract of Prisoners in the different Jails of Mysore for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4		5 .		6		7			8		
			REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DEDUCT.			REMAINING.		
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Convicts.	Prisoners un-der trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners un-der trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners un-der trial.	Released and otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Convicts.	Prisoners un-der trial.	Total.
			303	111	568	4,686	371	4,797	5,239	63	5,302	290	76	366
1	ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore District ...	2	15	442	632	444	647	1,047	...	1,047	5	39	44
2		Hassan Ditto ...	305	126	1,010	5,318	1,315	5,444	6,286	63	6,349	295	115	410
		Total ...												

3	Bangalore District	...	440	29	413	377	853	406	645	36	681	551	27	578
4	Cantonment of Bangalore..	...	132	8	249	201	381	209	438	3	441	126	23	149
	Total	...	572	37	662	578	1,234	615	1,083	39	1,122	677	50	727
5	Colar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Toomcoor District	...	339	54	154	92	493	146	296	24	320	310	9	319
	Total	...	911	91	816	670	1,727	761	1,379	63	1,442	987	59	1,046
7	Shimogah District	...	136	22	359	338	495	360	562	43	605	187	63	250
8	Cuddoor District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Chittledroog District	...	5	4	198	3	203	7	183	4	183	20	7	27
	Total	...	141	26	557	341	698	367	745	43	788	207	70	277
	Grand Total	...	1,357	243	2,383	6,329	3,740	6,572	8,410	169	8,579	1,489	244	1,733
	1862-63	...	1,666	...	3,709	...	5,375	...	3,682	160	3,842	1,419	110	1,529
	Increase	...	...	...	5,003	...	4,937	...	4,728	9	4,737	70	134	204
	Decrease	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 1.

JAILS.

General Abstract of Prisoners in the different Jails of Mysore for the year 1863.

Number.	Divisions.	3	4		5 .		6		7			8		
			REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DEDUCT.			REMAINING.		
			Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Released and otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Total.
1	ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore District ...	303	111	568	4,686	371	4,797	5,239	63	5,302	290	76	366
2		Hassan Ditto ...	2	15	442	632	444	647	1,047	...	1,047	5	39	44
		Total ...	305	126	1,010	5,318	1,315	5,444	6,286	63	6,349	295	115	410

3	Bangalore District	440	29	413	377	853	406	645	36	681	551	27	578
4	Cantonment of Bangalore..	132	8	249	201	381	209	438	3	441	126	23	149
	Total	572	37	662	578	1,234	615	1,083	39	1,122	677	50	727
5	Colar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	Toomcoor District	339	54	154	92	493	146	296	24	320	310	9	319
	Total	911	91	816	670	1,727	761	1,379	63	1,442	987	59	1,046
7	Shimogah District	136	22	359	338	495	360	562	43	605	187	63	250
8	Cuddoor District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Chittledroog District	5	4	198	3	203	7	183	4	183	20	7	27
	Total	141	26	557	341	698	367	745	43	788	207	70	277
	Grand Total	1,357	243	2,383	6,329	3,740	6,572	8,410	169	8,579	1,489	244	1,733
	1862-63	1,666	3,709	5,375	5,375	5,375	5,375	3,682	160	3,842	1,419	110	1,529
	Increase	...	5,003	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,728	9	4,737	70	134	204
	Decrease	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mysore Judicial Commissioner's Office; }
 Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
 Judicial Commissioner.

Return of Sickne

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINED ON 1ST JANUARY 1863.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		FEVER.	
			Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.
1	ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore District	39	...	674	27	182	11
2		Hassan „ .. ..	...	..	...	1	...	...
		Total ..	39	...	674	28	182	11
3	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore District	28	1	1,211	8	511	5
4		Cantonment of Bangalore ...	9	..	413	...	91	..
		Total ...	37	1	1,624	8	602	5
5	NUNDIDROOG.	Colar District .. ..	..	...	..	..	..	...
6		Toomcoor District	8	..	553	..	150	..
		Total ...	45	1	2,177	8	752	5
7	NOUR.	Shimogah District	84	..	361	..	112	...
8		Cuddoor „ .. ..	..	..	...	..	...	..
9		Chittledroog „ .. ..	..	...	3	..	2	..
		Total ...	84	..	364	...	114	...
		Grand Total ..	168	1	3,215	86	1,048	16

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
 Bangalore, the 8th August 1864. }

Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Jail during the year.	Total Cost of Feeding.		Total Cost of Guarding.		Total Cost of Clothing.		Total Cost of Hospital Charges.		Total Cost of Contin- gencies.		Grand Total.
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	ASHTA-GRAM.	Mysore District	1,27,692	7,540	10 0	18,816	0 0	316	12 2	306	2 10	1,324	6 5	Rs. A. P.
2		Hassan	11,421	686	4 2	2,993	12 8	.....	.....	1	3 0	178	1 0	28,333 15 5
3	BANGALORE.	Total	1,39,113	8,226	14 2	21,839	12 8	316	12 2	307	5 10	1,502	7 5	3,859 4 10
4		Bangalore District...	1,81,077	15,705	4 2	19,714	15 6	1,598	15 5	52	5 11	1,555	12 4	32,193 4 3
5	NUGUR.	Cantonment...	53,740	4,069	5 9	4,014	0 0	.....	.....	307	6 3	2,529	9 10	38,627 5 4
6		Total	2,34,817	19,774	9 11	23,728	15 6	1,598	15 5	359	12 2	4,085	6 2	10,920 5 10
7	Mysore JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;	Colar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,547 11 2
8		Toomcoor District...	1,23,787	10,837	14 1	8,454	9 8	985	11 1	75	14 0	803	13 5	.....
9	BANGALORE.	Total	3,58,604	30,612	8 0	32,183	9 2	2,584	10 6	435	10 2	4,889	3 7	21,157 14 3
10		Shimogah District...	68,604	5,367	5 2	14,544	0 0	114	10 0	534	11 10	1,159	10 0	70,705 9 5
11	Mysore JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;	Cuddoor	.....	605	9 4	1,872	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,720 5 0
12		Chittledroog	9,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4 0	2	8 0	30	11 11	.....
13	Mysore JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;	Total	78,567	5,972	14 6	16,416	0 0	131	14 0	537	3 10	1,190	5 11	2,528 1 3
14		Grand Total	5,76,294	44,812	4 8	70,439	5 10	3,033	4 8	1,280	3 10	7,582	0 11	24,248 6 3
15	Grand Total		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,27,147 3 11

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Mysore JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 4.

JAILS.

Nature and Value of Work executed by the Convicts in the different Jails of Mysore Province during the year 1863.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	ROAD WORK.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		MANUFACTURE.		TOTAL.	
			Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Convicts.
1	ASHTA-GRAM.	Mysore District	13,320	Rs. A. P. 1,670 2 0	22,701	Rs. A. P. 3,198 10 7	.....	.....	36,021	Rs. A. P. 4,868 12 7
2		Hasan "	1,543	172 12 4	470	30 10 6	.....	.....	2,013	203 6 10
		Total	14,863	1,842 14 4	23,171	3,229 5 1	.....	.....	38,034	5,072 3 5
3	CHITTLEDROOG.	Bangalore District	23,394	2,899 4 0	83,918	10,489 12 0	23,286	2,910 12 0	1,30,598	16,299 12 0
4		Ditto Cantonment	7,240	301 10 8	24,168	1,007 0 0	1,602	66 12 0	33,010	1,375 6 8
		Total	30,634	3,200 14 8	1,08,086	11,496 12 0	24,888	2,977 8 0	1,63,608	17,675 2 8
5	MUNDROOG.	Colar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		Toomcoor District	18,357	1,609 7 3	12,463	1,092 8 11	48,179	4,224 1 4	78,999	6,926 1 6
		Grand Total	48,991	4,810 5 11	1,20,549	12,589 4 11	73,067	7,201 9 4	2,42,607	24,601 4 2
7	NUGUR.	Shimogah District	14,202	2,662 14 0	31,291	5,867 1 0	1,622	304 2 0	47,115	8,834 1 0
8		Cuddoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Chittledroog District	3,200	400 0 0	1,500	187 8 0	2,600	325 0 0	7,300	912 8 0
		Total	17,402	3,062 14 0	32,791	6,054 9 0	4,222	629 2 0	54,415	9,746 9 0
		General Total	81,256	9,716 2 3	1,76,511	21,873 3 0	77,289	7,830 11 4	3,35,056	39,420 0 7

MYSOORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

From L. RICKETTS, Esq., N. KRISHNIAH, Esq., Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, to C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., Judicial Commissioner in Mysore,—(dated Bangalore, 27th February 1864.)

SIR,—We have the honor, herewith, to forward, for your information, Report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1863, being the first year of its institution.

2. The present Report is made for the calendar year in accordance with the wishes* of the Government of India regarding the submission of Judicial Reports for the future for the calendar in lieu of the official year, and consequently incorporates the Report for the first four months of the year under review already furnished under the old system. This incorporation was thought necessary in order to give a clear and succinct statement of the working of the Court for the first year of its existence, as well as to assist, hereafter, in comparing the results of this with those of following years.

3. In forwarding the accompanying Tables (16), we have the honor to make the following observations.

4. It will be noticed by a reference to Statement No. 1, Part 1st, that the total number of cases instituted during the year 1863 was 2,388, as follows:—

English Suits filed in the year.	Native Suits filed in the year.	Total of English and Native Suits.	Average Number filed monthly.	Total amount litigated.			Average Monthly.			Average litigated in each Suit.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
428	1,960	2,388	199	60,195	13	3	5,016	5	14	21	0	4

5. Parties to suits mostly appeared in person, and out of a total of 1,768 cases tried, in 118 cases only were one or the other of the parties represented by agents, and in one case by an attorney of the High Court of Madras.

6. In many cases the parties do not take out Subpœnas, but bring their own witnesses, so that the number of Subpœnas issued, viz., 2,436, is

no criterion of the number of persons whose evidence was taken in suits brought on for hearing, as the actual number of witnesses examined was 3,082, and the number of documents, accounts and exhibits filed 1,427.

7. Table No. 1, Part 2nd, shows that

1,314 cases out of 2,388 were for sums under						
		Rs. 10, whilst the fees realized were but	Rs.	476	4	9
418	„	20	„	411	7	3
393	„	50	„	904	5	1
<hr/>				<hr/>		
2,125			Total	Rs.	1,792	1 1

In other words, the vast majority of suits were for small sums of money, whilst the commission and fees realized in the 263 cases of the value of from Rs. 50 to 500 was more by a good deal than the commission and fees realized on all the remaining suits for sums of Rs. 50 and under, *viz*, 2,125 suits.

The fees on 2,125 suits of the value of Rs. 50 and

Rs. 2,198	... under was	Rs. 1,792	1	1
263	50 to 500	2,442	11	4
<u>2,388</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs. 4,234</u>	<u>12 5</u>

8. The average of fees, including costs of Subpœnas and other processes received monthly,

was Rs. 423 11 7, or Rs. 5,084 11 0 in the year.

The monthly average of returned half costs ... „ 47 3 7½, or „ 574 3 6 „

The monthly average of net fees realized ... „ 375 13 11½, or „ 4,510 7 6 „

9. Table No. 1, Part 3rd, shows that in the 1,225 cases in which final judgments were passed, there were 410 Warrants against goods, 115 against the body, and 2 Writs to give possession issued on the application of the parties. Out of these, 299 Warrants were executed, of which 27 were by commitments, whilst of the remaining 251 Warrants 165 were returned into Court unserved for various reasons, such as default of plaintiffs in pointing out property, private compromises, and absence of defendants from the station, &c., and 86 remained in the hands of the bailiffs for execution. In the whole 27 cases of commitment Warrants of release from custody were issued, so that on the closing of the Court for the Christmas holidays there were no prisoners in Jail under process of this Court.

10. Table No. 3. shows

That 1,314 cases were entertained at an

		average cost to suitors of		... Rs.	0	5	9.59 each suit.
„	418	„	„	„	0	15	9
„	393	„	„	„	2	4	9.80
„	131	„	„	„	4	14	5
„	73	„	„	„	9	7	11.06
„	38	„	„	„	15	2	5
„	13	„	„	„	22	6	5.15
„	8	„	„	„	30	1	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			„
2,388	„	„	„	„	1	12	5.5

11. Table No. 4 shows that but 2 cases were adjourned and undecided at the end of the year, and that in 7 cases second Summonses had been ordered, but had not been served, and that 50 cases had not been brought on for hearing, making a total of 59 out of 2,388 cases remaining undecided on the 1st January 1864. Of these some were up-country cases or Summonses to be served in the Districts.

12. Table No. 5 shows that of the 2,388 cases filed in the year, 2,329 cases were brought on for hearing and disposed of in the following proportions :—

In 1,139 cases there were judgments for plaintiffs.

In 86 „ „ „ defendants.

254 cases were struck out.

289 „ „ nonsuited.

561 „ „ compromised.

From which analysis the following percentages are arrived at, and which may be useful for comparison hereafter :—

Percentage of suits tried on their merits	...	65.01
„ „ struck out or compromised	...	31.99
		————100.00
„ „ of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits	...	75.23
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	...	5.68
„ „ „ nonsuited	...	19.09
		————100.00
„ „ „ compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing	...	24.09

We have before us “Returns of cases instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes during the year 1860,” and striking a percentage on the same principles, it gives the following :—

Percentage of suits tried on their merits	...	53.36
„ „ struck out or compromised	...	46.44
		————100.00
„ „ cases decided in favor of plaintiffs on suits tried on their merits	...	88.44
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	...	8.04
„ „ „ nonsuited	...	3.52
		————100.00
„ „ „ compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing	...	45.62

The Returns of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for the official year 1857-58 show the following percentages, and which approximate more closely than the Madras Return to the percentages given as founded on the Returns of this Court.

Percentage of suits tried on their merits	...	57.89
„ „ struck out or compromised	...	42.11
		————100.00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs	
on suits tried on their merits ...	74.69
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	6.48
„ „ nonsuited ...	18.83
	— 100.00
„ „ compromised as compared	
with those brought on for hearing ...	32.63

13. The large number of cases compromised is perhaps a matter of congratulation, the returns of half the fees being of course a strong inducement to compromise. In explanation of the number of suits struck out for default of appearance, we may observe that we believe that most of these cases were compromised also, the parties being in some cases ignorant of the rule of return of half fees, but in the majority of cases it is owing to the small amount of the half fees recoverable upon a compromise being effected. For instance, in the 254 cases struck out, 220 cases were for sums under Rs. 20, and as the average cost of suits in such cases is but 0-10-6, suitors would in some cases prefer sacrificing their half share rather than have to attend the Court to the detriment of their daily avocations. Some few cases, however, are no doubt struck out either through the omission of the plaintiff to attend from negligence, or from a knowledge that his claim is a false one, or that he is unable to substantiate it.

14. There were only three formal applications for new trial, out of which one application was refused, in the second the former judgment (an *ex parte* one) was reversed, and in the third a compromise was effected before re-trial.

15. Tables Nos. 6 and 13 show that the total amount litigated in the 2,388 suits filed during the year was Rs. 60,195-13-3, out of which sum—

The amount allowed in the 1,225 suits finally decided on their merits was ...	Rs.	24,471	12	1
The amount disallowed in do. do. „		4,732	9	1½
making a total in suits finally decided of Rs.				
In 289 cases nonsuited the amount litigated was „		7,115	3	4½
In 561 „ compromised the do. do. „		14,171	2	3
In 254 „ struck out the do. do. „		7,569	7	10
Total amount litigated in suits disposed of ...				
Rs.	58,060	2	8	
Leaving in 59 cases undecided on the 31st Dec. 1863 „	2,135	10	7	
Total Rs. 60,195 13 3				

From the foregoing Statement we derive the following percentage :—

Percentage of amount allowed ...	42.16
„ „ disallowed ...	8.14
„ „ in cases nonsuited ...	12.25
„ „ in cases compromised ...	24.39
„ „ in cases struck out ...	12.06
	— 100.00

Of the amount awarded, *viz.*, 24,471-12-1, the sum of Rs. 12,638-9-6 was recovered by process of the Court, all of which, excepting a small sum of Rs. 205-12-7, was paid over to the proper parties within the year.

16. Table No. 7 shows the nature of the causes brought on for hearing during the year.

17. Tables Nos. 9 and 11 show the expenditure and income of the Court. The total expenditure of the Court appears from Table No. 9 to have amounted to Rs. 36,364-3-7, being as follows:—

Salary of the Judges ...	Rs. 18,512	14	6
Salary of Establishment ...	,, 13,258	0	0
Rent and contingent expenses, including costs of furnishing the Court, Printing charges, &c., ...	,, 4,593	5	1
Total Rs.	36,364	3	7

This expenditure, we may state, is exceptional, as the contingent expenses at first starting have necessarily been very heavy; next year the total expenditure of the Court is estimated at Rs. 34,284, or Rs. 2,857 monthly, and within which amount the expenditure will be strictly confined.

18. The gross commission and fees received, as per Table No. 11, by the Court for the past year is as follows:—

On institution of suits ...	Rs. 4,234	12	5
On second Summons and new trials ...	,, 16	6	0
On Subpœnas ...	,, 610	9	0
On Warrants, &c., ...	,, 101	11	0
For service of up-country processes ...	,, 50	1	0
On Warrants, &c., of the late Moonsiff's Court ...	,, 71	3	7
Total Rs.	5,084	11	0

From this item must be deducted the amount refunded to suitors as half costs, *viz.*, Rs. 574-3-6,

leaving net commission and fees received ...	Rs. 4,510	7	6
Amount of fines collected ...	,, 19	1	10
Amount of Stamp penalty levied on unstamped documents ...	,, 270	0	0
Sale of old desks, &c., ...	,, 167	13	10
Amount of arrears of fees imposed by the late Moonsiff's Court and recovered by this, as per Table No. 16. ...	,, 999	0	9
Average value of Rs. As. P. Stamp paper used in petitions &c., in bringing up the arrears of the late Moonsiff's Court ...	404	8	0
Value of Stamp paper used for Powers of Attorney filed ...	29	12	0
434	4	0	
Savings from salaries on the amount of Budget estimate...	,, 1,891	14	7
Total amount carried to the credit of Government	,, 7,858	6	6

This sum represents a *bonâ fide* income of Rs. 5,966 7 11 and savings at ... 1,891 14 7

The rates of fees receivable by the Court having been doubled from 1st February current by order of the Supreme Government, it is estimated that the income of the Court for the year 1864 will amount to Rs. 8,000.

19. Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16 show the amount of work done and arrears of fees collected in bringing up the arrears of the late Principal Cantonment Sudder Moonsiff's Court. Of the 144 cases handed over to this Court undecided, the whole have been disposed of, leaving only the execution of decrees to be attended to. Table No. 14 shows the amount of work done in the execution of judgments in this Department. Table No. 16 shows the amount of fees still outstanding, a large moiety of which has been owing since the year 1849. The difficulty of collecting these outstandings arise from many of the parties having died, some few having become bankrupt, many having gone elsewhere, and also in the difficulty of recognizing the parties at this length of time from the imperfect description given of them in the proceedings of the late Court.

We shall hereafter furnish a Report of all unrecoverable fees with a view of obtaining your sanction to their remission.

We have the honor to be,

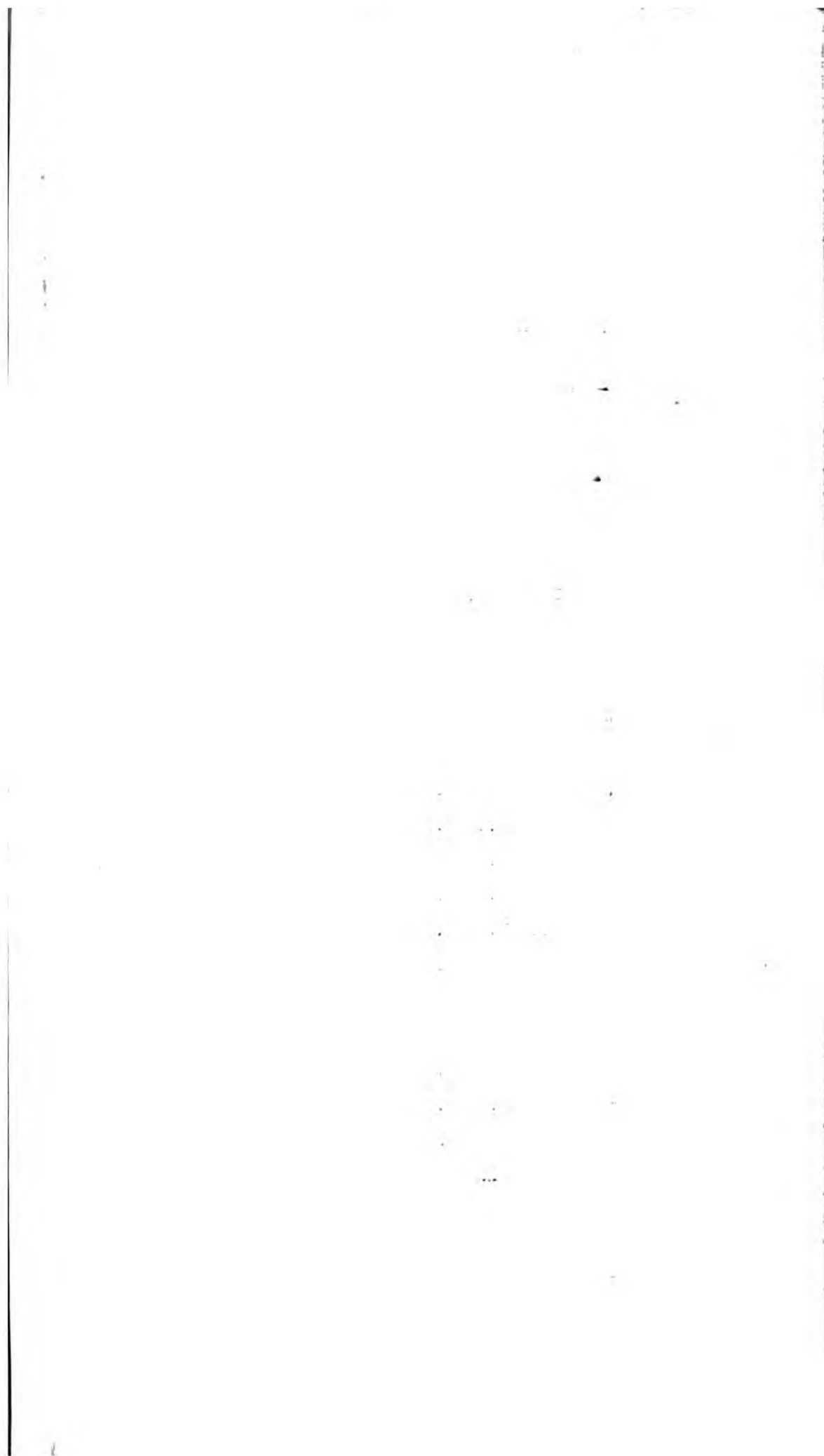
SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

L. RICKETTS,

N. KRISHNIAH,

Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes



ON ACCCUNT OF FEES.				22	23	24
Total.	Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct cost remitted to pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Amount paid into Court by defendants in satisfaction of decrees.	Amount recovered and paid out of Court to plaintiffs under decrees.	Amount of fines levied.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
375 2 3	21 4 3	...	353 14 0	147 9 8	136 11 8	0 0 0
377 8 6	26 6 0	...	351 2 6	603 14 2	560 1 9	0 0 0
312 8 2	16 11 9	...	295 12 5	659 13 0	552 13 10	0 12 0
367 12 9	30 5 1	...	337 7 8	665 15 11	740 11 0	4 10 1
544 5 10	59 3 2	...	485 2 8	662 15 11	681 4 11	1 12 0
334 14 2	59 1 3	...	275 12 11	1,081 8 3	1,053 1 5	2 9 0
554 4 4	33 7 5	...	520 12 11	1,249 9 6	1,163 0 8	0 4 0
528 0 11	86 12 7	...	441 4 4	1,483 1 9	1,186 13 10	4 0 0
586 4 0	75 4 11	...	510 15 1	2,864 9 6	2,955 2 1	1 2 0
365 1 9	45 2 6	...	319 15 3	1,170 8 6	1,174 12 11	1 7 9
417 1 2	82 14 7	...	334 2 7	1,101 11 4	1,198 3 4	1 12 0
321 11 2	37 10 0	...	284 1 2	947 4 0	1,029 15 6	0 13 0
5,084 11 0	574 3 6	...	4,510 7 6	12,638 9 6	12,432 12 11	19 1 10

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 2.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the value of Suits instituted from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Under Rs. 10.	Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 20.	Above Rs. 20 and under Rs. 50.	Above Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 200.	Above Rs. 200 and under Rs. 300.	Above Rs. 300 and under Rs. 400.	Above Rs. 400 and under Rs. 500.	TOTAL.
1863.									
January	86	42	47	4	5	5	1	...	190
February	77	32	35	11	5	1	2	...	163
March	97	23	31	13	4	3	...	...	170
April	73	29	17	9	3	3	3	1	138
May	111	40	38	20	8	3	2	1	223
June	70	19	27	6	6	3	...	1	132
July	135	43	41	17	11	3	2	...	252
August	137	34	36	10	7	3	1	3	231
September	137	45	38	16	9	4	1	1	251
October	153	44	30	5	3	4	...	...	244
November	134	38	28	12	6	4	...	1	223
December	99	30	25	8	6	2	1	...	171
Total	1,314	418	393	131	73	38	13	8	2,388

APPENDIX E.—TABLE NO. 3.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the amount of Commission and Fees received on suits of different value from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Commission and Fees on Suits under Rs. 10.	On Suits under Rs. 20.	On Suits under Rs. 50.	On Suits under Rs. 100.	On Suits under Rs. 200.	On Suits under Rs. 300.	On Suits under Rs. 400.	On Suits under Rs. 500.	TOTAL
1863.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
January	35 14 7	25 7 0	101 3 2	15 10 8	46 15 6	84 2 5	23 1 3	0 0 0	332 6 7
February	26 13 5	33 14 8	87 3 0	49 4 7	48 8 6	14 5 2	44 15 8	0 0 0	305 1 0
March	38 12 8	21 12 7	75 3 2	66 7 11	29 9 11	31 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	263 3 9
April	28 1 5	25 7 10	35 13 7	47 6 0	29 12 8	30 0 1	64 3 2	31 10 0	292 6 9
May	39 5 10	42 8 8	78 14 6	92 9 10	76 6 5	53 10 9	45 8 0	29 5 3	458 4 10
June	26 0 7	18 6 8	61 12 6	30 1 11	51 5 0	48 8 3	0 0 0	27 10 3	263 13 2
July	45 7 3	45 8 4	96 5 6	86 15 8	102 12 8	45 4 2	47 8 9	0 0 0	469 14 4
August	46 14 0	35 6 6	87 2 11	48 0 0	70 7 6	48 9 0	21 15 0	87 12 0	446 2 11
September	51 14 6	47 15 2	86 13 6	85 14 10	82 13 9	65 10 3	23 0 0	32 4 0	476 6 9
October	53 5 9	46 14 9	70 11 4	22 6 9	27 0 9	67 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	294 6 9
November	49 0 0	38 8 7	62 2 6	56 10 3	62 6 0	56 7 5	0 0 0	31 14 5	357 1 2
December	34 10 9	29 8 11	54 15 5	40 9 3	64 15 8	28 13 5	20 15 9	0 0 0	275 9 2
Total	476 4 9	411 7 3	904 5 1	642 1 8	693 2 4	575 11 10	291 3 7	240 7 11	4,234 12 5
Average amount of Commission and Fees received on each suit...	0 5 9.59	At this average were entertained 418 cases.	At this average were entertained 393 cases.	At this average were entertained 131 cases.	At this average were entertained 73 cases.	At this average were entertained 38 cases.	At this average were entertained 13 cases.	At this average were entertained 8 cases.	At this average were entertained 2,388 cases.

N. B.—Total amount of Commission and Fees received ... Rs. 4,234 12 5
 Total amount of Fees for second Summonses, Subpoenas, Warrants, Out-station processes, &c., ... Rs. 849 14 7

Deduct amount of half costs refunded in compromised suits ... Rs. 5,084 11 0

Net amount of Commission and Fees, &c., carried to the credit of Government ... Rs. 4,510 7 6

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,

Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 4.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the number of Cases undecided on the 31st December 1863.

FOR SERVICE OF SUMMONS.	NUMBER OF CASES POSTPONED.					REMARKS.
	For Witness.	For Attach- ment.	At the request of the parties to the Suit.	Referred to Arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Total.
7	1	...	1	2
						50 cases not brought on for hearing. Total remaining undecided on the 31st December 1863 ... 59

(12)

Memo.—Applications for new trials ... 3
 In No. 724—New trial refused.
 In No. 880—New Trial granted.—Former Judgment reversed.
 In No. 1144—New Trial granted.—Compromised before re-hearing.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
 The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
 Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 5.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing and disposed of, with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Struck out.	Nonsuited.	Compromised.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	Undecided (postponed after hearing.)	Total No. of Cases instituted.	Commission and Fees leviable.	REMARKS.
1863.										
January	45	4	1	26	20	96		190	Rs. 332 6 7	Rs. 574-3-6 returned as half costs in compromised suits, leaving net amount of Commission and Fees at 3,660 8 11 Fees for Subpoenas, Warrants, &c. .. . 849 14 7 Total .. 4,510 7 6
February	84	7	14	21	46	172		163	305 1 0	
March	92	19	12	18	28	169		170	263 3 9	
April	71	5	20	17	39	152		138	292 6 9	
May	89	4	12	27	52	184		223	458 4 10	
June	102	3	13	14	35	167		135	263 13 2	
July	112	4	27	22	50	215		248	469 14 4	
August	111	7	34	24	56	232		232	446 2 11	
September	110	17	34	29	52	242		251	476 6 0	
October	106	9	30	18	55	218		244	294 6 9	
November	121	4	42	45	79	291		223	337 1 2	
December	96	3	15	28	49	191		171	275 9 2	
Total	1,139	86	254	289	561	2,329	Two cases postponed after hearing.	2,388	4,234 12 5	

N. B.—Percentage of suits tried on their merits 65·01
 " " " struck out or compromised 34·99
 100·00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in suits

tried on their merits 75·23

Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants 5·68

" " nonsuited 19·09

100·00

Percentage of cases compromised as compared with those

brought on for hearing 24·09

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
 The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
 Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE NO. 6.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of Sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their Suits from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

				Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
To Cash received on Causes decreed in January 1863.				147	9	8	By Cash paid to Plaintiffs in Causes decreed in January 1863.		136	11	8
To "	"	"	February	603	14	2	By "	"	560	1	9
To "	"	"	March	659	13	0	By "	"	552	13	10
To "	"	"	April	665	15	1	By "	"	740	11	0
To "	"	"	May	662	15	1	By "	"	681	4	11
To "	"	"	June	1,081	8	3	By "	"	1,053	1	5
To "	"	"	July	1,249	9	6	By "	"	1,163	0	8
To "	"	"	August	1,483	1	9	By "	"	1,186	13	10
To "	"	"	September	2,864	9	6	By "	"	2,955	2	1
To "	"	"	October	1,170	8	6	By "	"	1,174	12	11
To "	"	"	November	1,101	11	4	By "	"	1,198	3	4
To "	"	"	December	947	4	0	By "	"	1,029	15	6
Total Rs.				12,638	9	6	By Balance ...		205	12	7
...				12,638	9	6	Total Rs.		12,638	9	6





APPENDIX E.—TABLE NO. 8.
SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Fines levied from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

YEAR.	Month.			Amount.
1863.	January	...	...	Rs. A. P.
"	February	...	...	0 0 0
"	March	...	...	0 0 0
"	April	...	...	0 12 0
"	May	...	...	4 10 1
"	June	...	...	1 12 0
"	July	...	...	2 9 0
"	August	...	...	0 4 0
"	September	...	...	4 0 0
"	October	...	...	1 2 0
"	November	...	...	1 7 9
"	December	...	...	1 12 0
"	...	...	...	0 13 0
	Total	...	...	19 1 10

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 9.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the Salaries of the Judges and Costs of the Establishment, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Salary of the Judges.			Establishment Charges.			Rent, Printing Charges, Contingencies, and Furnishing.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1863.												
January	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	991	4	10
February	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	398	10	4
March...	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	1,324	6	9
April	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	0
May	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	0
June	1,300	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	8
July	1,300	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	2
August	1,512	14	6	1,088	0	0	210	0	0
September	1,600	0	0	1,093	0	0	205	0	0
October	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	209	10	4
November	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	210	0	0
December	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	209	12	0
Total	18,512	14	6	13,258	0	0	4,593	5	1
										36,364	3	7

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

The 4th January 1864.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE NO. 10.
SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Costs remitted and unrecovered from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Pauper Suits.	Costs remitted.	Costs of attachments ordered, but not applied for.	Fees for second Summonses ordered, but not applied for.	Fees for contempt processes ordered against witnesses, but not applied for.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1863.							
January ...	"	0 12 0	"	0 12 0	
February ...	"	0 6 0	"	0 6 0	
March ...	"	0 6 0	"	0 6 0	
April ...	"	0 4 0	0 5 0	"	0 9 0	
May ...	"	0 1 0	"	0 1 0	
June ...	"	0 5 0	"	0 5 0	
July ...	"	1 3 0	"	1 3 0	
August ...	"	21 15 0	.....	0 1 0	"	22 0 0	
September ...	"	"	
October ...	"	"	
November ...	"	0 4 0	"	0 4 0	
December ...	"	"	
Total ...	"	21 15 0	0 4 0	3 11 0	"	25 14 0	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.-

SMALL CAUSES

Statement showing the net amount credited to Government in

YEAR.	Months.	Commisson Fees on institu- tion of Suits.			Fees for second Summons and new Trials.			Subpoena Fees.			Fees for Warrants, Attachments, and copy of Judgments.			Fees for service of Processes received from out-stations.			Fees for Warrants, &c., con- nected with the late Moon- siff's Court, credited to gen- eral fund.			Fees realized in Pauper Suits.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1863																					
	January...	332	6	7	0	4	0	25	7	0	0	5	0	1	12	0	14	15	8	..	375 2
	February	305	1	0	0	5	0	56	2	0	3	4	0	1	12	6	11	0	0	..	377 8
	March ...	263	3	9	1	9	0	36	6	0	3	13	0	4	1	0	3	7	5	..	312 8
	April ...	292	6	9	0	3	0	62	8	0	4	13	0	1	14	6	5	15	6	..	367 12
	May ...	458	4	10	2	3	0	50	10	0	9	7	0	7	8	0	16	5	0	..	544 5
	June ..	263	13	2	0	10	0	44	10	0	13	11	0	4	2	0	8	0	0	..	334 14
	July ..	469	14	4	1	1	0	70	13	0	8	15	0	2	2	0	1	7	0	..	534 4
	August ...	446	2	11	0	13	0	64	11	0	8	13	0	4	10	0	2	15	0	..	528 0
	September	476	6	0	2	1	0	81	15	0	8	15	0	4	4	0	2	11	0	...	586 4
	October..	294	6	9	3	2	0	46	10	0	12	1	0	6	13	0	2	1	0	..	365 1
	November	357	1	2	2	9	0	35	5	0	10	13	0	9	2	0	2	3	0	..	417 1
	December	275	9	2	1	10	0	35	8	0	6	13	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	..	321 11
	Total...	4,234	12	5	16	6	0	610	9	0	101	11	0	50	1	0	71	3	7	..	5,084 11

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

TABLE No 11.

COURT.

the Cash Accounts from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct costs remitted to Pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Fines levied.	Stamp penalty received.	Unclaimed suitors' money.	Savings from salaries, sale of old records.	TOTAL AMOUNT CREDITED.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21 4 3	..	353 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	353 14 0
26 6 0	..	351 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	351 2 6
16 11 9	..	295 12 5	0 12 0	0 0 0	..	*167 13 10	464 6 3
30 5 1	..	337 7 8	4 10 1	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	342 1 9
59 3 2	..	485 2 8	1 12 0	0 0 0	..	111 6 0	598 4 8
59 1 3	..	275 12 11	2 9 0	0 0 0	..	408 7 10	686 13 9
33 7 5	..	520 12 11	0 4 0	0 0 0	..	411 5 4	932 6 3
86 12 7	..	441 4 4	4 0 0	0 0 0	..	237 1 9	682 6 1
75 4 11	..	510 15 1	1 2 0	26 4 0	..	150 0 0	688 5 1
45 2 6	..	319 15 3	1 7 9	101 4 0	..	191 5 8	614 0 8
82 14 7	..	334 2 7	1 12 0	108 12 0	..	191 0 0	635 10 7
37 10 0	..	284 1 2	0 13 0	33 12 0	..	191 4 0	509 14 2
574 3 6	...	4,510 7 6	19 1 10	270 0 0	...	2,059 12 5	6,859 5 9

* Sale of the old Desks, &c., of the late Moonsiff's Court.
All the other items are savings in salaries from the sanctioned Budget.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No 12.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for Service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Number received for Service.	Number served or otherwise disposed of.	Fees.	REMARKS.
70	70	Rs. A. P. 50 1 0	Eight of these were Writs issuing out of the High Court of Madras.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 13.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the first year of its institution, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits, viz., No. 1514 ...	.....			36,319	8	7
Rs. A. P.						
Amount allowed ... 24,471 12 1						
„ disallowed ... 4,732 9 1½						
„ litigated in cases nonsuited	29,204	5	2½			
	7,115	3	4½			
„ „ in compromised suits				36,319	8	7
No. 561	14,171	2	3			
Amount litigated in suits struck off,						
No. 254	7,569	7	10			
Amount litigated in undecided suits,				21,740	10	1
No. 59 ... ..	.....			2,135	10	7
Total amount litigated	.....			60,195	13	3

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL-CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 14.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court in the Execution Department from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

Number of Petitions received.	Number disposed of.	Number unsettled.	Number of orders passed by the Judges.	Number of Warrants against the goods of the Defendant issued.	Number of Warrants against the body of the Defendant issued.	Number of Warrant of post-session issued.	Number of Commitments.	Number of Warrants issued for the recovery of Fees.	Fees collected from 1st January to 31st December 1863.	Rs. A. P.	Average value of Stamp Paper used in Petitions to this Court.	Number of releases issued.	REMARKS.
1,380	1,364	16	143	716	46	9	18	638	999 0 9	404 8 0		18	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 15.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of undecided Cases received from the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court and how disposed of.

CASES RECEIVED.				CASES HOW DISPOSED.				REMARKS.
Number on the Moonsiff's file.	Number on the Pundit's file.	Number on the Cazy's file.	Total.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Dismissed.	Total.	
3	56	85	144	16	11	117	144	Number of Decrees set aside. 3

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE NO. 16.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of Fees of the late Cantonment Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court, 1863.

Amount recoverable on 1st January 1863—	Rs.	A.	P.	Fees collected in the Month of	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Moonsiff's Illaka ...	578	8	1	January	88	8	1
In the Cazy's Illaka ...	548	1	4	February	212	9	0
In the Pundit's Illaka ...	500	9	0	March	210	15	8
In the Police Illaka ...	1,615	0	6	April	166	4	8
				May	96	1	5
				June	66	10	7
	3,242	2	11	July	64	8	6
				August	58	12	8
Fees imposed by the Judges of the Bangalore				September	4	15	2
Court of Small Causes in undecided suits up	324	12	8	October	13	9	0
to 30th April 1863 ...	16	4	6	November	12	4	7
Do. do. subsequently ..				December	3	13	5
				Total collected ...	999	0	9
				Remaining to be collected ...	2,584	3	2
Total Rs. ...	3,583	4	1	Total Rs. ...	3,583	4	1

4

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, }
The 4th January 1864.

APPENDIX F, No. 1.

REVENUE.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 9th March 1864.

CIRCULAR.

To Superintendent of the Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur Division.

SIR,—In Circular No. 215 of 12th March 1863, the Commissioner requested you to state your views regarding a modification of the existing Sayer arrangements with reference to—

1st.—The articles to be subjected to customs dues.

2nd.—The method of collection.

3rd.—The required Establishment.

Replies having been received, he has directed me to state that from the tenor of the opinions expressed in regard to existing Sayer arrangements, it is apparent to him that no departure from the main features of the present system is likely to be attended with success, and that as it does not seem advisable to relinquish the large revenue which would be sacrificed by abolishing the internal Kuttés, it is, in his opinion, sufficient to concentrate attention on—

1st.—The reduction of the number of duty-paying articles, and the revision of the rates on those which will continue to pay Sayer.

2nd.—The distribution and re-organization of the Sayer Establishments with regard both to efficiency and economy, and to the small pay now received by this class of Officials.

II. The enclosed Draft Proclamation exhibits the Commissioner's views as to the articles which either press heavily on industry, are vexatious in character, or unremunerative in amount, and the Sayer on which it is desirable to abolish in future.

1. IRON.—The Superintendents of Ashtagram and Nugur concur in recommending the abolition of duty on this article, while the Superintendent of Nundidroog considers that it should be retained on account of the large consumption of fuel caused by the establishment of a furnace.

The objection is an important one, but as the firewood jungles will be watched by the Forest Department, the Commissioner trusts it will be met by conservancy arrangements.

The Superintendents are unanimous in recommending that the following items be struck out:—

No. 2.—GHEE.

„ 3.—CUMBLIES.

„ 4.—TAMARINDS.

„ 5.—HIDES.

With the exception of Colonel Dobbs, who would retain the duty on No. 6 Earth Salt, on sanitary grounds, to encourage the importation of sea salt, the Superintendents advocate its abolition, and the Commissioner concurs in the latter view, the amount realized in the whole province, *viz.*, Rs. 4,469, being too small to justify its retention.

7. SHEEP AND GOATS.—The Superintendent of Nundidroog remarks that shepherds pay nothing to Government, for which reason the tax should, he considers, be retained, but the Commissioner would prefer a grazing tax to be fixed per head by the Deputy Superintendents where Government lands are pastured, as more appropriate than a Sayer duty on the animals themselves.

8. COTTON.—The export duty alone was rescinded last year, but the scarcity and high price of cotton, in the Commissioner's opinion, fully justifies this item being abolished.

9. GANJA.—The total amount of revenue realized under this head, being Rs. 515, is so trifling that, although on general grounds the retention of the duty would be quite justifiable, the Commissioner advocates its abolition.

The above comprise the items which the Commissioner has little hesitation in striking out of the Sayer list, but there are also 3 other articles the retention of which appears to him scarcely warrantable, *viz.* :—

10.—CASTOR-OIL SEEDS.

11.—SESSAMUM SEEDS, 1ST SORT.

12. Do. 2ND SORT.

As agricultural products and not articles of luxury, the Commissioner regards the taxation of these articles as open to serious objection, while the amount realized, being—

Castor-oil Seed ...	Rs. 15,257 in 1861-62.
Sessamum Seed, 1st sort ,,	8,807 do.
Do. 2nd sort ,,	2,916 do.

is not, as in the case of cocoanuts, so large as to affect greatly the general result. These articles have therefore been entered in the list of items on which the Sayer is relinquished, but should you entertain any doubts as to the propriety of their exemption, the Commissioner requests that you will state your objections in detail.

The receipts from the whole 12 items mentioned were, in 1861-62,

Rs. 1,20,447 out of a total income of
 See Circular No. 215, 12th March 1863. Rs. 11,75,649 derived from 24 articles, the remaining 12 articles bringing in Rs. 10,55,202.
 Out of the total receipt of Rs. 1,20,447 adverted to, Nos. 10-11-12 produced Rs. 26,980.

The next point to be remarked on is the number of articles which, either as being luxuries or on account of the large Sayer revenue derived from them, should remain on the Sayer list as taxable.

1. SUPAREE.—The Commissioner observes that the result of much enquiry on the subject leaves little room for doubt that, in consequence of the existing low rates on the Wolagara nut, the Maidan produce has an unfair advantage over that of the Mulnad, and it is probable that owing to high prices, the former is now consumed by people who formerly exclusively used the latter.

To remedy the loss which is thus entailed on the other descriptions of Suparee, *viz.*, the Deshawur and Anawur, it is proposed to adjust the scale of duty as shown in the Draft Proclamation, which will afford a better prospect to the exporter of the Mulnad nut, while it may be hoped that there will be also a considerable increase of revenue.

Whatever effect the revenue settlement will have on Suparee-growing land, the Commissioner considers it highly improbable that the Sayer duty will be affected by it.

2. TOBACCO.—The duty on Tobacco will continue as at present, with the substitution of H. M. for the Rajah Rupee. In the Bangalore Talook and the Town of Mysore the additional duty of Rs. 2½ will be levied, the extra amount being devoted to municipal purposes.

3. PIECE GOODS.—Although it is possible that oppression is practised to some extent in connection with Home-produced piece goods, the amount raised, which in 1861-62 was more than Rs. 50,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,24,921, is, in the Commissioner's opinion, too large to be sacrificed, and the present 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty will therefore be continued.

4. SILK.—The land tax on Mulberry cultivation, the Commissioner is aware, is in many instances a great deal too high, but he sees no objection to the continuance of a 5 per cent. duty on Silk; any amelioration which may be shown to be necessary being effected by a reduction in the rate of the land assessment, although it seems to him that in levying the Sayer, a duty per maund or seer would be preferable to an *ad valorem* rate.

5. BETEL LEAVES.—The proposed rate of 1 pie per bundle of 100 leaves, except in the Bangalore Talook and Town of Mysore, where the rate will be 2 pies, is, in the first case, an increase from 12 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in the latter a continuance of existing rates.

6. COCOANUTS, DRY.—6 annas per maund.

7. COCOANUTS, FRESH.—2 annas per maund.

The Commissioner believes it to be preferable, whenever practicable, to substitute a duty on weight for an *ad valorem*, as being less liable to be used as a means of extortion, although in the case of some articles, such as piece goods, this is obviously not practicable.

The items Nos. 6 and 7 do not call for any particular remark further than that the Commissioner requests your attention to the important point whether in this and other instances the proposed rate for weight is an accurate transmutation of the former duty on the value of the article.

8. OPIUM.—An increase of 5 per cent. is proposed on the present duty of 15, making the duty 20 per cent., which can, the Commissioner thinks, be well borne by this article of luxury.

9. CHILLIES.—It is observed by the Commissioner that some doubt might be entertained whether this article should not be struck out, but the sum raised by it is large, and it is to some extent an article of luxury.

10. PEPPER. 11. CARDAMUMS.—Both of these may be treated as luxuries. The duty specified in the list is not excessive, but the

Sayer derived from them being small in amount, it is a matter for consideration whether it is worth while to retain the duty which was in 1861-62 Rs. 8,063 on Pepper, and Rs. 5,143 on Cardamums.

III. Timber has not been touched upon in this revision, as the question of taxing it will be referred to the Conservator of Forests.

IV. A duty on Sugar-cane and Jaggery has been suggested, but, on reviewing the opinions of the Superintendents, the measure does not seem to the Commissioner an advisable one.

V. It is believed that the above will be found to comprise all that is essential for the formation of an opinion on the several points enumerated, and the Commissioner requests that your replies may be despatched as speedily as possible, so as to admit of the Proclamation being issued from this Office by the 1st proximo; any further details connected with this branch of the subject, such as the periodical adjustment of the *ad valorem* duty, of the difference in some places between the import duty and that levied at the place of production, &c., should be furnished at the same time, leaving for future consideration and for a separate reference the other branch of the question, *viz.*, of the establishments, which will now be adverted to.

VI. An examination of the existing Estimates clearly shows the number of Kuttés to be so great, and the number of Officials on small pay so formidable, that it is a matter of great difficulty to raise the allowances of the employés without causing a heavy drain on the Sayer revenue. By the last Returns the state of the Kuttés is as follows:—

DISTRICT.						No. of Kuttés.	No. of Employés.	Pay.		
								Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	60	504	1,411	12	0
Colar	...	...	...	...	...	43	305	773	0	0
Toomcoor	...	...	...	...	...	63	245	885	0	0
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	53	263	1,077	0	0
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	43	144	553	0	0
Shimogah	...	...	...	...	...	43	332	873	0	0
Cudoor	...	...	...	...	...	31	197	792	0	0
Chittledroog	...	...	...	...	...	52	231	841	8	0
Total						388	2,221	7,206	4	0

or for 12 months a charge of Rs. 86,475.

VII. In order to introduce any revision which will give better pay to the employés without hampering the revenue, it will be requisite, in the first place, to re-organize carefully the Kuttés of each District and Division, with a view to the reduction of such as may be safely dispensed with, and by dismissing superfluous Officials to raise the pay of those who are retained. A closer supervision is also undoubtedly needed to prevent the minor Officials from defrauding the Government and extorting money from the trader, which can either be effected by having a superior Sayer Official in each District as a patrolling or preventive Officer, or, as recommended by the Superintendent of Ashtagram, by placing the Sayer employés under the orders of the Sheikdar of the

Hobly with the same Head Quarters. The Commissioner considers that the latter proposal has much to recommend it, but as the Sheikdar's Head Quarters are, as a rule, fixed with a view to facility in collecting the land revenue, it is doubtful whether in establishing the Sayer Kutté at the same place trade might not be diverted from its natural route, and considerable inconvenience be thereby caused to the people. It is, however, undoubted that whatever course be adopted, more effective checks to smuggling on the one hand and extortion on the other are at present needed.

VIII. With a clear definition of rates, and the substitution of a duty by weight for an *ad valorem* duty, the Commissioner will be prepared to consider whether, as proposed by the Superintendent of Nundidroog, the Sayer duties might not, in some instances, be rented with advantage, in which case the Sayer estimate within the range for which the duties are rented should be taken over by the Izardar.

IX. Finally the Commissioner desires me to state that duties will be levied for municipal purposes only on such items as may be determined on by the several Municipal Committees in communication with the Superintendent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. HAY,

Secretary.

The following PROCLAMATION is issued for the information of all Traders, Ryots, and others, as well as for the guidance of the Sayer Officials in all parts of the Province of Mysore.

DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 7th January 1860, it was proclaimed that the Mysore Government had been pleased to remit the Sayer duties formerly levied on certain articles, and to maintain the duties on 24 articles only, according to the lists then published, it is hereby notified that from 1st May 1864, the following further remissions and alterations of Sayer will take effect, and all Sayer Officials are hereby strictly enjoined to observe the revised Schedules of rates herein prescribed.

List of Articles on which Sayer Duties are abolished from 1st May 1864 :—

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Iron. | 6. Earth Salt. | 11. Sessamum Seeds, 1st sort. |
| 2. Ghee. | 7. Sheep and Goats. | 12. Sessamum Seeds, 2nd sort. |
| 3. Cumblies. | 8. Cotton.* | 13. Chillies. |
| 4. Tamarinds. | 9. Ganja. | |
| 5. Hides. | 10. Castor-oil Seeds. | |

List of Articles which will continue to pay Sayer at the rates specified beneath :—

			1st Sort.			2nd Sort.			
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
1. Suparee.	Deshawar.	}	1	4	0	0	12	0	Per Ratul maund.
	Anawur.								
	Wolagra.		0	12	0	0	6	0	„ „ „
2. Tobacco	...	...	1	H. M. Rupee per maund, except in the Bangalore Talook and in the Town of Mysore, where the rate will continue at Rs. 3½ per maund as heretofore.					
3. Piece Goods	...	...	5	per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .					
4. Silk	..	...	5	Rs. per maund.					
5. Betel Leaves	...	...	1	Pie per bundle of 100 leaves, except in the Bangalore Talook and in the Town of Mysore, where 2 pies will continue to be paid as before.					
6. Cocoanuts, dry	...	...	7	annas	6	pies per maund.			
7. Cocoanuts, fresh	...	...	2	„	„	„			
8. Opium	...	...	20	per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .					
9. Pepper	...	...	8	„	„	maund.			
10. Cardamums	...	...	4	Rs. per maund.					

* The export duty only was abolished on 31st October 1862.

Timber is not enumerated in the above list, as the duties leviable on it will in future be determined by the Forest Conservator.

The Rahdaree obtained at the place of exportation, after payment of duty, will cover the transit of articles to any other place without hinderance.

Articles sent *bond fide* from one part of H. M. Territory to another through the Mysore Province will not be liable to the payment of duty, but any abuse of this privilege will subject the party detected to confiscation of the goods and to fine.

For municipal purposes only such rates will be levied on taxable articles as may be determined on by the several Municipal Committees in communication with the Superintendents of Divisions.

APPENDIX F. No. 2.

REVENUE.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 8th June 1864.

CIRCULAR.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Superintendent of the Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur Division.

SIR,—Your attention has already been drawn by Circular, No. 242 of 24th April 1863, to the fact, that in dealing with revenue matters, a great difference is perceptible in the several Divisions of the Province, and the Commissioner now proceeds to prescribe the general rules which, he considers, should be adopted, both with regard to the kind of cases which are properly cognizable as quasi-judicial by the Revenue Courts and to the procedure to be followed in disposing of them.

PART I.

Different Branches of Revenue Business.

I.—REVENUE CASES.

2. As a necessary preliminary however, reference must be first made to the indefinite character of the distinction at present existing between matters which should be tried as revenue cases and miscellaneous revenue business, in consequence of which it has been found that no comparison could be drawn between the results for different Districts as shown in the Monthly Statement of revenue cases decided.

3. Some distinct separation between these branches of revenue work being therefore essential, the Commissioner requests your attention to the Table below, from which it will be seen that four general divisions, viz., regular revenue cases, miscellaneous revenue proceedings, orders and reports, and petitions, have been marked out, under which have been included the details of revenue business of every description.

I. REGULAR REVENUE CASES	Proprietary Rights.	Original Titles.	{ Sirkar land and jungles (coffee excepted.) Enam villages and land. Charitable endowments.
		Transfers	{ By sale, gift, or endowments. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
	Sub-proprietary Rights.	Claims to rent. Exaction. Ouster.	
		Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Shikmidars.	
	Meerassi cases.	{ Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.	
	Disputed claims.	{ Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.	

II. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS	{	Cultivation ...	{ Applications for land for coffee cultivation. Tenders for cultivation of Government land. Tenders for Government produce. Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land. Concealments and encroachments. Conversion and changes of assessment. Land revenue.
		Accounts ...	{ Sayer. Abkaree. Mohaturpha. Local taxes. Decrees of Civil Courts. Sale for Government revenue. Charges against public servants.
		Maramut ...	{ Irrigation. Other works.

III. ORDERS AND REPORTS.

IV. PETITIONS.

4. The sub-headings will sufficiently explain the nature of the matters which are intended to be disposed of under each of the main divisions, but it may be well to state that only such claims, complaints and disputes as necessitate an investigation on the merits, involving a decision on questions of fact or practice analogous to a judicial decree, should be regarded as REVENUE CASES, all others being disposed of under the other divisions on the same principle as miscellaneous judicial work in the Civil Courts.

5. In deciding between the classes of cases in which quasi-judicial decisions should be passed by the Revenue Officers and those which should be reserved for the Civil Courts, the Commissioner observes that in an agricultural country like Mysore, there can be no doubt that all cases which can legitimately be decided on the revenue side should be kept out of the Civil Courts, where the cost and delay attendant on the prosecution of suits, coupled with the embarrassment frequently met with in the execution of decrees, are opposed to that satisfactory and prompt decision in revenue matters which is so desirable in the interests of Government and those of the ryots themselves.

6. It is true that hitherto, in the absence of well defined rules, it has frequently been the practice to hand over to the Civil Courts for disposal cases in which the Revenue Officers felt any hesitation as to the proper course to follow, although in many instances there was no inherent difficulty or technical legal objection which necessitated a recourse to the more prolix system of adjudicating suits, but in fact, there appears to the Commissioner to be no real cause why a case should not be as carefully enquired into and disposed of in the Revenue as in the Civil Courts, and if this can be effected without any material objection, it is obvious that the simpler procedure is that which should receive approval.

7. The distinction formerly laid down that cases regarding land which had obtained a saleable value should be heard in the Civil Courts, will not now hold good, inasmuch as all land has risen greatly in value, and is probably freely sold and mortgaged by the ryots in most Talooks, both with and without the permission of the Sirkar, for which reason it would now be a matter of great difficulty to define accurately what land was saleable and what not, while it is probable that referring such matters to the Civil Courts affords an opportunity for fraud and chicanery. The

Civil agency is also now confined to one series of Officers of successive grades connected with one another, with the proviso that the orders of the subordinate are appealable to the superior Officer, and as it is therefore apparent that cases of the description under reference would be tried by the same Officer whether in the Revenue or in the Civil side, the Commissioner apprehends that there is no reason why a Deputy Superintendent should not give the same attention to the former as to the latter branch, nor why his order in such cases should not be as distinctly worded and as carefully framed as if it were a decree of a Civil Court; for the order being summary in comparison with such decree, is no reason for its being carelessly drawn up, and as a matter of fact it is probable that the interests concerned are quite as valuable, if not more so than the majority of petty cases which ordinarily come under the review of Civil Courts.

8. Under this view, every Revenue Officer from the Amildar upwards will have a regular register and file of cases in this branch of his duties as accurately prepared and as useful for reference as if the subject matter were a pure Civil suit, and the decisions passed will, under certain appeal restrictions, be as binding as those emanating from the Civil Courts.

9. The Commissioner has already remarked that it would probably not be advisable that the distinction recognized elsewhere between summary and regular revenue suits should be maintained, and further consideration convinces him that the distinction between revenue cases which are called summary, as distinguished from cases amenable only to Civil Courts as in Regulation Provinces, and from regular revenue suits as in Oudh, cannot properly be made in Mysore, as there are few instances in which summary suits, properly speaking, could be instituted in this Province.

10. Such suits, comprising those for rent, exaction, and ejection, mainly relate to disputes between landlord and tenant, which are rare in Mysore, owing to the different position assumed by the Government. It does not, therefore, appear to the Commissioner advisable to draw such a distinction, and he considers it preferable to deal with all revenue cases together, prescribing what descriptions of cases may properly be disposed of by the Revenue Courts and what should be referred to the Civil Tribunals, either from lapse of time or from legal technicalities connected with inheritance, mortgage, &c., the adjudication of which may with advantage be reserved for the Civil Courts.

11. The main divisions of disputes regarding land, as defined in Oudh, have already been mentioned in Circular No. 242 of 24th April 1863, and are as follows:—

1. Claims to proprietary right.
2. Sub-proprietary right.
3. Redemption of mortgage.
4. Succession by inheritance.
5. Participation in profits.
6. Possession of groves or right of produce.
7. Recovery of rents of former years.

12. Of these, however, No. 4 comprises cases which, excepting the succession to Government Service, Enam, Jodee or Kayem Goota lands, should ordinarily be disposed of by the Civil Courts.

13. No. 7 also includes cases which, if of longer standing than a period afterwards pointed out, should be referred to the Civil Courts.

14. With reference to No. 3, it must be observed that, although ordinarily a mortgagee never in possession must prefer a Civil suit to establish his claim to land mortgaged to him, yet, if the mortgage is liable to foreclosure, the mortgagee would, on the expiry of the term prescribed for the mortgage, become the proprietor, and the case might then be triable as a revenue suit under heading I.

15. In the case of usufructuary mortgages too, the mortgagee is virtually the proprietor, and such cases would fall under heading I.

16. The Oudh classification is of too general a character to be exactly suitable to Mysore, but the classification shown in para. 3 which has been repeated below, combining some of its general heads with the minor sub-divisions now used for the Monthly Revenue Returns, has been so framed as to include most matters which should be regarded as regular revenue cases or suits.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	<div> <div>Original Titles ..</div> <div>Transfers ..</div> </div>	<div> <div>Sirkar lands and jungles.</div> <div>Enam lands.</div> <div>Charitable endowments.</div> <div>By sale, gift, or endowment.</div> <div>By mortgage.</div> <div>By inheritance or division.</div> <div>By exchange or surrender.</div> </div>
SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	..	<div> <div>Claims to rent.</div> <div>Exaction.</div> <div>Ouster.</div> <div>Claims to share in profits.</div> <div>Other claims by or against Shikmidars.</div> </div>
MEERASSI RIGHTS	...	...	<div> <div>Potail.</div> <div>Shanbogue.</div> <div>Barabalowti or other village service.</div> </div>
DISPUTED CLAIMS	...	...	<div> <div>Boundaries and rights of way.</div> <div>Irrigation rights.</div> </div>

17. It appears to the Commissioner very desirable that all revenue cases affecting individual rights in the soil, with certain exceptions noted hereafter, should be settled as they are presented, and with a view to their speedy disposal they should, in the first instance, be received by or referred to the Amildars for decision, subject to appeal to the Deputy Superintendents, who will affirm or modify, as may seem necessary, the orders of the Talook Officers.

18. In most parts of India it is not the custom to give Tehsildars original jurisdiction in deciding revenue cases, but this class of Officers in Mysore has always exercised so much direct authority that the Commissioner does not consider it expedient to curtail it altogether, and the less so as their jurisdiction in Civil suits has recently been raised to a limit of Rs. 300.

19. The classes of cases which will be excluded from the original jurisdiction of Amildars are the following :—

1. *Boundary Disputes.*—As these quarrels are productive of great animosity, and tend to endanger Government interests, they should be settled, in the first instance, on the spot by the Amildar or Peishcar, with a Punchayet, and stone and mud pillars or trees should be placed at the points determined on as the boundaries, any removal of which should subject the offending village to fine of not more than Rs. 50, to be recovered summarily. The Amildar will then report at once the action taken by him in the matter to the Deputy Superintendent, who will issue final orders in each case, which will be appealable within a month to the Superintendent.

2. *Irrigation Disputes.*—Cases under this head require to be dealt with promptly, and cannot be satisfactorily disposed of except under the eye of Government Officials, while although it is true that both this and the previous class of cases may in some instances be defined as “mischief” and the offenders may be punishable under Section 434-430 of the Penal Code; the Commissioner considers it preferable that such cases should be decided by Amildars in their revenue capacity, and fines, when necessary, be inflicted summarily. Irrigation disputes can, the Commissioner conceives, in most instances, be reported on by Sheikdars, who, acting under orders from the Amildar, will convene a Punchayet and effect an amicable arrangement, failing which the Sheikdar will submit the case for the Amildar’s instructions, who will either proceed himself to the spot or depute the Peishcar for the purpose, reporting his proceedings to the Deputy Superintendent.

An appeal from the Deputy Superintendent’s orders on the case, if presented within a month, will lie to the Superintendent.

On any further dispute arising, should it be ascertained that “mischief” is established against any party, he will be liable to a criminal prosecution under Section 430 of the Penal Code.

3. *Proceedings relating to Communities.*—Any other proceedings relating to entire villages, and all disputes between Enamdars and Jodeedars and their Ryots, as well as all cases of a miscellaneous nature, not concerning individual holdings and proprietary rights, should invariably be reported to the District Officer for confirmation; the opinion of the Amildar being subject to revision and modification, although it is to be understood that the Amildars need not wait for the District Officer’s sanction to entertain such cases in the first instance.

4. *Service and Enam Lands.*—In addition to the above there are certain cases, which, though involving only a decision on individual rights, should be reported to and decided by the Deputy Superintendent. These are claims relating to Meerassi rights and service lands held by Potails, Shanbagues, and the Barabalowti generally, and also to Enam and Jodee lands, in all of which the Government has a direct interest, and disputes regarding which should be settled on an uniform basis for the whole District. It is therefore necessary that the Amildar’s enquiry into such cases should be simply preliminary, and that the actual decision should rest with the Deputy Superintendent, to whom the Amildar will apply for final instructions.

20. From the foregoing it will be clear that the cases in which the Amildars have original jurisdiction are those comprised in the following

Table, and that in the remainder they will conduct the preliminary enquiry, referring the proceedings to the Deputy Superintendent for decision, by whom they will be filed as original cases in his Court.

AMILDAR'S ORIGINAL CASES.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	{	<i>Original Titles</i> ...	Sirkar land and jungles.
			<i>Transfers</i> ...	By sale, gift or endowments. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	...	...	Claims to rent.
				Exaction.
				Claims to share in profits.
				Other claims by or against Shikmidars.

AMILDAR'S REFERRED CASES.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	<i>Original Titles</i>	...	Villages and Enam lands.
				Charitable endowments.
MEERASSI RIGHTS	...	...	...	Potail.
				Shanbogue.
				Barabalowti or other village service.
DISPUTED CLAIMS	...	...	...	Boundaries and rights of way.
				Irrigation rights.

21. Assuming that no original jurisdiction should be exercised by Preliminary investigation of cases. Sheikdars, the Amildars will therefore, as the principal Officers in the Talook, take up and investigate all revenue cases both regarding land in which Government interests are concerned and that which may have become the subject of dispute between private parties.

22. Ryots will have the option of presenting their petitions in the first instance either to the Amildar or to the Deputy Superintendent, or of sending them by Anché to the latter Officer. The effect would be the same, *viz.*, that they would be referred to the Amildar for enquiry, but the permission to present them in person, or to post them to the address of the Deputy Superintendent, afford certain advantages from its tending to ensure the proper investigation of the case in dispute and its non-concealment by the subordinate Revenue Officers.

23. The rule in Bengal for admitting summary suits is, that they shall be preferred within one year from the date of the cause of action. As, Cases barred by limitation. however, the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts will now be considerably extended, and as there is little analogy between the nature of holdings in Bengal and this Province, while at the same time it is well known that the Revenue Courts are already inundated with cases of several years' standing, it appears to the Commissioner that it will be advisable to assign at present a longer term as the period within which cases may be tried on the revenue side; more particularly as certain crops, such as sugar-cane, take 18 months to arrive at maturity. Under these circumstances, the Commissioner believes that 2 years is not too long a term to prescribe, and this period will therefore constitute the limit for revenue cases with reference to the cause of action.

24. The limit has reference, however, only to suits between private parties, the authority of the Revenue

Cases in which Government is interested, excepted.

Officers being in no way circumscribed by a limit of jurisdiction as to time, in

matters in which Government is concerned, for the distinction between the position of a Collector of revenue, as an agent of Government, and the guardian of its interests, and his position as a Judge must not be lost sight of.

25. It is in the latter capacity only that it is thought advisable to prescribe rules of limitation for guidance, leaving the action of the Revenue Officers as free as possible in respect to questions of assessment on Government lands, and to all claims to hold land free from rent in whole or in part, subject to such controlling jurisdiction as the Government may think fit to establish.

26. No Amildar will entertain any revenue case decided by a previous Amildar, except under the

Cases previously heard and determined.

sanction and by the immediate orders of the Deputy Superintendent, and the

same rule will hold good as regards District Officers and Superintendents, who will not entertain cases decided by Officers of equivalent grade, except under instructions from the Superintendent or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

27. The inconvenience of the former license in this respect has repeatedly been brought to the Commissioner's notice, and he recently observed that an order of the Commissioner, of long standing, was reversed by a Superintendent without any reference to higher authority.

28. As regards details in conducting the investigation of cases,

Summoning of parties and witnesses.

such as summoning parties and witnesses, the procedure laid down in the

Civil Rules for Amildars will generally be followed, as far as it is applicable, but on a decree being passed execution will follow as of course on the expiry of the time allowed for appeal.

29. As a rule, it is to be understood that the decision of cases

Decision of cases not to be postponed.

should not, as is often the case at present, be deferred till the period of the

annual jumabundee, to which practice there are, the Commissioner considers, weighty objections. Although it is often supposed that cases decided at this time are more thoroughly enquired into, and more justly disposed of, it is not probable that, in the pressure of actual assessments and with a crowd of clamorous ryots, each seeking for the disposal of his own affairs, the District Officer will have the time or opportunity to bestow that careful attention to each individual case which its merits demands. Indeed, unless the particular village to which the matter relates is in the immediate vicinity of his camp, it is unlikely that the Officer will be able to visit the disputed ground in person, while there is the further evil to be apprehended that he may not himself conduct the jumabundee of the Talook in which the village is situated; the land remaining perhaps a source of contention for more than a year, owing to which it is probable that the Government revenue will suffer. The Commissioner apprehends that it is far better that each case should be decided at once, and the dispute brought to an end before the sowing time commences, which is in reality the period when it is of importance

that contending claims to the possession of land should be disposed of. If on appeal to the Superintendent, however, it should appear that any injustice has been done by the Deputy Superintendent, the latter may receive instructions to revise his proceedings at the period of jumma-bundee.

30. No proceedings will be taken on a petition presented to a superior Court relating to matters pending before an inferior Court, except where there are grounds for believing that the disposal has been unnecessarily delayed, and copies of orders passed on cases decided must invariably be presented with the appeal petition.

31. In all cases falling within their own original jurisdiction the Amildars will, after investigation, pass a decision, a copy of which will be furnished on application to each party, and such cases when once disposed of in the revenue side, shall not be brought up a second time in the Civil Courts, the revenue decision being final.

32. In all cases in which parties are allowed to prosecute their claims in the Revenue Courts, the Commissioner considers that suits should be admitted on the Stamp prescribed for ordinary petitions, and that no other expenses should attend on the case, except those for summoning witnesses, which the parties may fairly be called on to bear, and which will be awarded in accordance with the principles of the Civil Rules.

33. An appeal from a party dissatisfied with an Amildar's decision will be entertained by the Deputy Superintendent, provided it is presented within one month from the date of receipt of the order of the Lower Court, and, similarly, appeals will be received by the Superintendents from original decisions by Deputy Superintendents.

34. Special appeals from decisions passed by Deputy Superintendents on appeal from original decisions by Amildars will not be admissible as a matter of right, but may be received optionally by the Superintendents.

II. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

35. The Table below comprises headings which include a variety of constantly recurring proceedings ; and although in the absence of complete information it cannot be assumed that the headings include all that will arise, the Commissioner believes that the great majority of miscellaneous revenue proceedings might be brought under this or a similar classification. This is a point which may be left for future consideration, for it will be the duty of the District Officers to draw attention to any particular description of cases which cannot conveniently be entered in the columns prescribed. What is essential for the Government to know at present is the character and amount of revenue business transacted in all departments, to which end it is necessary that it should be classified in such a manner that any branch can be enquired into separately, and that the superior Officers may be able to satisfy themselves that there is no unnecessary delay in the disposal of work.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.	{	Cultivation ...	{ Applications for land for coffee cultivation. Tenders for cultivation of Government land. Tenders for Government produce. Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land. Concealments and encroachments. Conversion and changes of assessment. Land Revenue.
		Accounts ...	{ Sayer. Abkaree. Mohaturpha. Local taxes. Decrees of Civil Courts. Sales for Government revenue. Charges against public servants.
		Maramut ...	{ Irrigation. Other works.

36. It is not intended to prescribe any formal rules of procedure as regards such matters falling under the general head of miscellaneous revenue proceedings, as involve decisions affecting individual interests, as distinguished from routine matters, accounts or Statistical Returns. Some will be disposed of summarily by the Amildars, and be appealable in the usual course by petition to the Deputy Superintendent, and in other cases the matter will be referred for orders by the Amildar before a decision is passed. It is only necessary to remark that all applications for coffee lands will be referred for orders to the Deputy Superintendent, as the Commissioner does not consider that this should be left for the decision of the Amildars.

III. ORDERS AND REPORTS.

37. All revenue matters, whether cases, miscellaneous proceedings, or petitions sent for report only, and all orders issued by a higher to a subordinate Court, and *vice versa*, all official communications from a lower to a higher Court, are to be disposed of under the head of Orders, Reports, &c.

IV. PETITIONS.

38. All Petitions.—

PART II.

Official Routine.

39. To ensure the regular and speedy transaction of business, the system of correspondence must be uniform and simple, the Roobkaree form being generally adopted. Cases must be registered by classes in a File Book to be kept under each special Head, and their progress from the commencement to the close must be easily traceable. On the termination of any connected case, proceedings, or correspondence, the papers must be so arranged as to be readily intelligible if required for review or reference. Such general Tables of results must be prepared as will show the comparative amount of work in different Courts and the relative mode of its disposal. The points to be attended to are, therefore, correspondence, registry, final arrangement of papers for record, and Returns.

1. CORRESPONDENCE.

40. Amildars will correspond with subordinates by Takeed, and receive replies by Urzee. They will correspond with other Amildars by Yadasht, and address Deputy Superintendents by Urzee, receiving replies by Takeed. This refers to miscellaneous correspondence, as all communications relating to the actual progress of a revenue case after it has been entered on the file will be by Roobkaree.

41. Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents will correspond by Roobkaree.

42. There is at present considerable diversity in the number and description of Books kept in different Talooks, but the Commissioner believes that the general rule may be laid down that Officers in correspondence with each other should open Correspondence Books "From" and "To" on the same general principles as those relating to English correspondence.

43. The Books that appear to the Commissionar to be indispensable are—

FOR AMILDARS.	FOR DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS.
"From" and "To"	"From" and "To"
1. Deputy Superintendent.	1. Superintendents.
2. Other Amildars.	2. Deputy Superintendents.
3. Sheikdars.	3. Amildars.
4. Sayer Officials.	4. Maramut.
5. Maramut.	
6. Miscellaneous.	

But probably experience may show that others (such as for correspondence with the Coffee Peishcars in the Coffee Talooks) are required.

44. Each Amildar will therefore, in corresponding with his District Officer, enter all orders received in the Correspondence Book "From" that Office, and his own reports and representations in a similar Book "To" in the accompanying form, which is framed with reference to the practice of returning to the superior Court all orders in original with the reply endorsed thereon.

Orders (Takeeds) received from Deputy Superintendent.

General Number.	Date of receipt.	No. of Order.	Date of Order.	Copy of Order.	References, if any.	Enclosures.	No. of reply in Urzee Book.	HOW FINALLY DISPOSED OF, AND DATE.

Reports and Urzees to Deputy Superintendents.

General Number.	Date.	Copy of Report or Urzee.	Enclosures.	Previous references.	No. of reply in Order Book.	FINAL DISPOSAL.

Reports received from, and orders issued to, subordinates will be entered as below:—

Reports or Urzees received from Subordinates.

General Number.	Date of receipt.	No. of Report or Urzee.	Date of Report or Urzee.	Copy of Report or Urzee.	Previous references.	Enclosures.	No. and date of Order in Order Book.	FINAL DISPOSAL.

Orders issued to Subordinates.

No. of Order.	Date.	Substance of Order.	Previous references.	Enclosures.	No. and date of reply in Report or Urzee Book.	FINAL DISPOSAL.

45. Correspondence between superior and inferior Courts or Officials will be carried on in the same way, and in Unanswered references, order to ensure punctuality in replying, subordinates will be required to submit to their immediate superiors a monthly list of unanswered references in the Vernacular Correspondence Department, as is now the case in the English Department of all Offices. The list furnished by the Amildars to the Deputy Superintendents should exhibit the answers due to, as well as by them, in order that notice may be taken of delay by other Amildars or subordinate Officials in replying to correspondence addressed to them.

II. REGISTRY.

46. As it is important that the number of Registers should not be multiplied unnecessarily, the Commissioner believes that Departmental Registers corresponding with the three first and the last general divisions of revenue business shown in the form will be sufficient to include regular revenue cases, referred cases, miscellaneous revenue proceedings and petitions.

47. The Correspondence Books referred to in para. 42 will, it is presumed, answer all necessary purposes as regards orders and reports issued or received without the necessity of keeping up separate Registers.

48. The following Departmental Registers will be kept by Amildars :—

I. REGISTER OF ORIGINAL CASES, *including*

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	{	Original Titles	...	Sirkar lands and jungles.
			Transfers	...	{ By sale, gift, or endowment. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	{	...	...	{ Claims to rent.
					{ Exaction.
					{ Ouster.
					{ Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Sheikdars.

II. REGISTER OF REFERRED CASES, *including*

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	...	{	Original Titles	...	{	Villages and enam lands. Charitable endowments.
MEERASSI RIGHTS	...	...	...	...	{	Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
DISPUTED CLAIMS	...	...	...	...	{	Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.

III. REGISTER OF MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

IV. PETITIONS.

The Deputy Superintendent's Registers will consist of—

- I. REGISTER OF ORIGINAL CASES.
- II. DO. OF APPEAL CASES.
- III. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.
- IV. PETITIONS.

49. In both instances Registers Nos. I and II will contain the regular revenue cases disposed of on the merits, entered consecutively according to the minor classifications, and, if considered convenient for distributing certain classes of cases to different Officials, in different volumes.

Amildar's Register No. I. (Original Cases) 186 .

No.	Date of receipt or presentation.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Talook, Hobly, & Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS.
1	10th April ..	Timnapah ...	Rungapah ...		Claims Field No. 12 of village Hobly. Complains that during his absence from his village, his brother, from whom he divided 20 years ago, has possessed himself of Field No. which fell to his share on division.	28th April. 30th.	Decided in favor of plaintiff. Order to Sheikdar No. 29th April.
2	10th April ...	Soob Row...	Sham Row...				Decided that the land was not included in plaintiff's share. Order to Sheikdar No. 3rd May.

Amildar's Register No. II. (Referred Cases) 186 .

No.	Date of receipt or presentation.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Talook, Hobly, & Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
1	2nd May ...	Narnapa ...	Enamdar of		That the village is held under an invalid Sunnud dated , which was cancelled, and the Enam ordered to be resumed in 18	4th July.	Proceeding closed and forwarded to Deputy Superintendent. Returned with final order No. , dated 5th September 18

The Deputy Superintendent's Register will have the same Headings, with the necessary substitution in the Appeal Register of appellant and respondent for plaintiff and defendant.

50. This Register, which will be in the same form for both Deputy Superintendents and Amildars, will be divided into three sections corresponding with the main divisions of this branch, *viz.*, I, Cultivation, II, Accounts, and III, all other Proceedings.

51. As section No. 1. contains proceedings affecting different individual interests necessitating, in many instances, a summary enquiry and decision, sometimes by the Amildar and at others by the Deputy Superintendent, the Heading must vary from that required for sections 2 and 3, and will be as on the next page.

Register No. III. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND AMILDARS.

No.	Whence received.	Date of receipt.	Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant, if any.	Talook, Hobly, and Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
1	Coffee Peishcar.	3rd April	Mr. A. B.	Geray Gowdah.		Applies for a piece of coffee land claimed by defendant as attached to his wurg.	1st June.	Proceedings forwarded to Deputy Superintendent, 3rd June; order received from Deputy Superintendent No.
2	Sheikdar of	4th "	Siddanah.			Offers to rent the Sirkar Amanee garden in Village Hobly now on Buttayee.	15th April.	Order No. from Deputy Superintendent, that as the Survey is shortly expected, no gardens now on Buttayee will be given in Talook on Candayam.

It is not possible to define what class of proceedings under this Head may be disposed of by the Amildars themselves, and what should be referred to the Deputy Superintendents; but the Commissioner is of opinion that all orders affecting the disposal of lands for coffee cultivation should be referred to the District Officers.

52. The 2nd section of No. III. Register containing the Accounts Section 2, Accounts. Branch, will show the description of accounts received, the period to which it refers, and the manner of disposal, whether by retention in the Office or transfer elsewhere.

No.	Whence received.	Date.	Class of Account.	Name of Account or Statement.	For what period.	HOW FINALLY DISPOSED OF.
1	Shanbogue of	3rd Sep.	Land	... .. Gosh-wara.	1864-65	To Record Department on compilation of Talook account .....January 1865.
2	Monegar of Cuttay.	2nd Oct.	Sayer.	Wassool-Baki Book of Cuttay	Sep. 1864	Returned to Monegar, 6th October 1864.

53. The 3rd section will show the manner in which the other classes of papers included among the miscellaneous revenue proceedings are disposed of, and the Headings may be similar to the preceding, except that Nos. 4 and 6 are unnecessary.

54. The Register will be kept in the following form by Deputy Superintendents and by Amildars with the necessary modifications regarding endorsement.

In the Deputy Superintendents' Offices it may be convenient to have separate volumes, or to allot separate sections of one volume for each Talook, and in the Amildars, for each Hobly.

No.	Date of Urzee.	Date of receipt.	Name of Petitioner.	Substance of Petition.	ENDORSEMENT.		ORDER ISSUED.
					To Amildar.	To Petitioner.	

55. As preliminary proceedings are frequently conducted by Sheikdars, and as much minor correspondence takes place between them and Amildars, it is, the Commissioner considers, desirable that they should keep up two

Registers, one for papers transmitted to the Talook, and the other for papers received by him thence. All the entries required will be the number, date of receipt or transmission, substance of paper, date of reply and its purport in abstract. It does not seem to the Commissioner advisable to attempt any classification of papers coming under the cognizance of this grade of Officers, all that is required being to ensure that every paper, whatever its nature, is entered, and the forms of "From" and "To" referred to in para. 47 will, it is believed, answer all necessary purposes. The Amildars on their periodical visitation of Hoblies or Maganies will have ample opportunities for seeing that such simple Registers are kept up.

56. It is not desirable that any original jurisdiction should be given to Sheikdars, and any enquiries made by them would, therefore, be simply with a view to carrying out instructions from the Amildars, reporting accordingly.

57. These remarks have obviously no reference to the duties of Sheikdars in connection with the realization of Government revenue, but to cases only. The Commissioner does not propose at present to discuss the functions of Sheikdars as collectors of revenue, as he does not consider that satisfactory rules can be laid down on the subject till the survey and settlement operations have taken a definite shape.

III. FINAL ARRANGEMENT OF PAPERS FOR RECORD.

58. The system under which revenue business has been classified renders it apparent that papers relating to different branches must ultimately be disposed of somewhat differently. Thus, the papers connected with a regular case, consisting not only of an original petition and a final decision, but of intermediate correspondence, must for facility of reference or review be filed consecutively and kept together as a whole, while the ordinary correspondence on miscellaneous subjects may with advantage be filed in bundles chronologically, as English letters are; the system of registry enabling the Officials to collect, if necessary, any series of correspondence without delay, and to complete it by producing the books containing such communications as have been entered therein.

59. In explaining the method in which it seems to the Commissioner that papers should be finally disposed of the usual order will be followed.

60. The accompanying specimen case, consisting of a claim preferred by petition direct to the Deputy Superintendent, will explain the way in

I. Regular revenue cases. which correspondence is to be conducted with Amildars and with other Deputy Superintendents, and the manner in which the proceedings should be filed, and attention is directed to the red ink italics which refer to the Register entries, &c., required during the progress of the case.

61. It has been before observed that among these are comprised matters in which summary and appealable decisions of the same character as those passed in regular revenue cases are given, and in such instances it will be advisable that the papers connected with the case be collected and filed as in a regular revenue case.

II. Miscellaneous revenue proceedings.

62. Accounts and Periodical Returns should be filed consecutively by date.

63. Such as relate to regular, or miscellaneous revenue cases having been collected and filed with the case to which they belong, the remaining miscellaneous correspondence should be filed chronologically, the "From" and "To" series for each Office in correspondence being kept separate. Correspondence on particular points can, as above observed, be always completed for reference by production of the Books in which such papers as have not been copied have been entered in original.

64. Such petitions as have expanded into regular or miscellaneous cases having been transferred to their respective files, the remaining petitions should be disposed of in bundles chronologically.

65. Every regular and miscellaneous revenue case will have an index showing the No. of all the papers belonging to it with an abstract of their purport, and each paper will have its No. written on the right hand upper corner as prescribed in the specimen case. The papers will be collected, numbered, stitched, and indexed by the Revenue Gomastah or Moonshee before the case is delivered to the Record-keeper, who is positively interdicted from receiving for record any cases not prepared according to these directions.

66. Decided cases will be handed over to the Record-keepers, if possible, week by week, and should not be retained under any circumstances longer than a month.

67. The correspondence, which is chronologically arranged, will be similarly prepared in bundles, each containing the correspondence of a month, and will be encircled with a wrapper showing the Office to which it refers and the date, and be tied before delivery to the Record-keeper.

68. It will be remembered that the system on which the Vernacular records are to be arranged has not yet been settled, but the Commissioner trusts that these instructions regarding revenue procedure will so simplify matters as to render it a comparatively easy task to decide on the arrangement of papers thus systematically made up and registered.

69. You are requested, therefore, to give the subject early consideration, as the suggestions in Circular No. 195, dated 31st January 1863, will require some modification, but without discussing the question in detail, the Commissioner would point out that whatever may be determined on with regard to the place of deposit of accounts other than those relating to individuals and single villages, together with miscellaneous correspondence, it is clear that no difficulty can be found in placing the accounts of single individuals and villages, and all decided regular and miscellaneous cases of the same class, in the Dufter assigned to the village in question, which is the principle of arrangement suggested in the Circular referred to.

IV. RETURNS.

70. A Monthly Return will be required from each Court of the cases, proceedings, &c., filed, disposed of, and pending, according to the accompanying forms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. The forms need no explanation further than that under the head "Original," it is intended to include all cases disposed of by each Court according to the jurisdiction assigned to it, and all proceedings, &c., not forwarded to a higher Court. The latter will be shown as "Referred."

71. These Returns will, it is hoped, be sufficient to afford a view of the operations of the Courts as regards revenue cases, but care will be taken to ensure the regular submission of the detailed revenue accounts and statements according to the date prescribed for each, as results are shown only in the aggregate in the Monthly Revenue Return.

72. In conclusion, I am desired by the Commissioner to remark that, however carefully cases may be classified, and routine theoretically laid down, no satisfactory results can be attained unless the principle of individual responsibility for the disposal of each branch of revenue business is introduced and enforced. In every Office a distinct distribution of duty should be made, and the Officials should understand that no evasion of responsibility for its performance is permissible. It may be found convenient to register every paper received in the Offices, and show to which Department and Official it has been consigned, but this is a point of detail which may be left to the Officers themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. HAY,
Secretary.

F. No. 3.

Descriptive List of Revised Revenue Accounts and Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.

When to be submitted.

CLASS I.

Season Report and Price Current.

1	Statement of Rain	... ..	Monthly.
2	do. of price of grains, &c.	...	do.

CLASS II.

Cultivation.

1	Statement of Cotton Cultivation	...	do.
2	do. of Kayem Gootta or permanently rented Villages...		Annually.
3	do. of Villages granted on progressive rents	... ..	do.
4	do. of Villages rented for one year		do.
5	do. of Jody or lightly assessed Villages	... ..	do.
6	do. of particulars of Revenue derived from Arthamanyem and Manyem lands	...	do.
7	do. of Revenue derived from lands rented on Candayem	...	do.
8	do. Battai Produce	... ..	do.

CLASS III.

Settlement.

1	Comparative Statement of estimated Jum-mabundy	... ..	do.
2	Abstract Statement of Talookwar Jumma-bundy	... ..	do.
3	Statement of Mohaturpha or Assessed Taxes	... ..	do.
4	do. of Collection of Duty, &c., on salt pans	... ..	do.
5	Comparative Statement of Jum-mabundy between the last and current years...		do.

CLASS IV.

Forests.

1	Statement of Forest Revenue	... ..	do.
2	do. showing the quantity of Timber received and sold in the several Dépôts	... ..	Monthly.
3	do. showing the quantities of Sandal-wood received and sold by Public Auction in the several Koties	... ..	do.

CLASS V.

Customs.

1	Abstract Statement of Collections in the Sayer Department	Monthly and Annually.
2	Do. do. of Collections of Duty on goods	do. do.
3	Comparative do. of Sayer Revenue ...	do. do.
4	Statement showing the number of Rahadaries supplied to, and issued from, each Talook	do. do.
5	do of Sayer Collections on Tobacco	do. do.

CLASS VI.

Abkaree.

1	Statement of Abkaree Revenue ...	Annually.
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CLASS VII.

Statistics.

1	Statement of Statistics of the Divisions...	do.
2	do. showing the area of the Divisions	do.
3	do. of Mortality among the Inhabitants from epidemic diseases	Quarterly.
4	do. of Losses in Cattle of various kinds	do.

CLASS VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1	Statement of Produce of Pasture lands...	Annually.
2	do. of Revenue derived from Post Office	do.
3	do. of Collections in the Police Department	do.
4	do. of proceeds of sale of Stamps	do.
5	do. of Collections in the Judicial Department	do.
6	do. showing the Receipts from the Public Works Department..	do.
7	do. of Miscellaneous Receipts ...	do.
8	do. of Miscellaneous Collections under the Head of Land Revenue	do.
9	do. of sale proceeds of Sirkar Lands	do.

CLASS IX.

Coffee.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 Statement of Coffee plantations... | ... | Annually. |
| 2 do. of showing the produce of | | |
| Coffee... | ... .. | do. |
| 3 Comparative Statement showing the | | |
| amount of duty collected on Coffee... | | Monthly. |

CLASS X.

Demand, Collections, and Balance.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and | | |
| Balance | | Annually. |

CLASS XI.

Enam.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 Statement showing the particulars of Jary | | |
| Enamty and Stal Enamty | | do. |

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
July 7th, 1864. }

A. C. HAY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

EDUCATION.

Reports of the Examiners of the High School, Bangalore.

MR. COLEMAN'S REPORT ON LANGUAGE.

Agreeably to your request I have examined the several classes of the High School in English, and now have the pleasure of submitting a brief report of the same.

I examined the Class in Poetry, analysis of sentences, and the roots of our language. The reading was very good.
I. Class. The only defects I observed were two—the sound of S final, and combining a few particles with the words following them.

I questioned this Class very minutely on the lessons read, and the answering was exceedingly good, showing a thorough acquaintance with the subjects of the lessons, the meaning of words, the idioms of the language, and the structure of the sentences.

Want of time prevented my going so thoroughly into the other subjects, Analysis, and Greek and Latin Roots; but from the answers I received on these subjects, and also on the origin of our language, I felt sure the Class were up to their work on these points also.

I think the 1st Class reflects the highest credit on their teacher. As an old Schoolmaster I can say that an immense amount of labour, patience, and thought must have been exercised both by teacher and pupils to produce the fruits manifested by this Class at their examination.

The reading and answering of this Class, with a few exceptions, I thought were defective. Perhaps the parts of their Class Book I selected were too difficult for them; but they made up for this deficiency by answering very well in Grammar and parsing a sentence of Poetry very correctly.

III. Class. The reading and answering of this Class were very good, and their knowledge of Grammar very creditable.

IV. Class. This Class did very well in reading, answering questions, and Grammar.

V., VI., VII. Classes. These Classes read well, answered questions correctly, and showed a fair knowledge of Grammar as far as they had studied it.

I was unable to do much with this Class through ignorance of their language; but I was much pleased with their answers to questions on Geometrical Figures and on colors. I was specially struck with the eagerness manifested by these little fellows in their work, and their pleasure in being able to make themselves understood in English. This remark indeed applies to all the Classes. I have seldom seen such great interest among my own scholars in acquiring a knowledge of English as I witnessed in the High School. In closing this very imperfect Report, I beg to bring to your notice, Sir, a little native boy, in one of the lower Classes, who distinguished himself by giving me in *his own* English the substance of a story read by the Class, thus proving that he understood the subject, as well as the words in which it was expressed; and I request he may be rewarded with a prize.

REV. J. SEWELL'S REPORT ON HISTORY.

I have great pleasure in forwarding my Report of the examination of the Classes in the Government High School, History. in their historical studies, which you kindly requested me to undertake.

As it would have occupied too much time to have questioned them minutely upon their whole course of study, I selected various portions, and thoroughly examined them upon these, as tests of their knowledge of all they had read.

The 1st Class, having studied the History of Modern Europe from the English Revolution in 1688 to the great Revolution in France, and the History of British India from the government of Warren Hastings to that of Lord Dalhousie, I selected for examination the reign of William III. in England; the rise and progress of the Russian Empire, especially the character and reign of Peter the Great; the causes of the great French Revolution, and the administration of Warren Hastings in India.

On these portions of History the pupils were minutely questioned, and their generally prompt and intelligent answers clearly proved that their entire course of historical study had been diligently and successfully pursued.

The 2nd Class was also carefully examined in selected portions of the History of England and India; the reign of Elizabeth in the former, and the last war with Tippoo to the fall of Seringapatam, in the latter, with which they most of them evinced a ready and correct acquaintance.

The 3rd Class was in like manner fully examined on the earlier part of the reign of Charles I., and on the events which led to the conquest of Bengal by Lord Clive; and their answers generally manifested such a knowledge of these portions of History as could only be the result of careful and effective teaching.

The 4th Class also passed a most creditable examination in portions of English and Indian History; and considering the comparatively short time most of the pupils in this Class have been under instruction, the progress is particularly gratifying.

The *three* remaining *Junior* Classes were examined in portions of the Brief Histories of England and India, and their ready and correct answers showed that their memories were well stored with the facts which had been brought before them. Several of the pupils of the 5th Class, especially, also manifested considerable aptitude to learn some of the great moral lessons which the facts of History teach us.

Having had the privilege of examining these Classes on the same subjects two years ago, it was very pleasing to observe that not only are the pupils more numerous than they were then, but that their attainments in this important branch of study are generally higher.

REV. J GORTON'S REPORT ON GEOGRAPHY.

Having been invited by the Director of Public Instruction to take a part in the examination of the Classes in the Geography. High School, I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of the attainments of the pupils in Geography, the subject on which, assisted by the teachers, I put a few questions to them. The answers I received, especially from the boys in the 1st Class, were promptly and accurately given, showing, as far as they went, a thorough acquaintance with the subject, and an eagerness for knowledge peculiar to Native youths. Their quick apprehension of questions put to them by a perfect stranger was very remarkable, and the freedom with which they answered in English alike creditable to themselves and their teachers.

MAJOR SANKEY'S REPORT ON MATHEMATICS.

Having examined the first three Classes in Mathematics, it affords me much pleasure to state that their answering Mathematics. was generally intelligent, and creditable to the system of instruction followed.

I found the 1st Class had advanced since last year to the sixth book of Euclid, with which I found them well acquainted; they appeared, however, a little backward in the first two books, probably from not having lately revised them. The resolution of the several questions put them in Arithmetic and Algebra was very fair.

The 2nd Class answered well in the first book of Euclid, and worked out satisfactorily several questions in vulgar fractions, and some of the earlier processes in Algebra.

The lads in the 3rd Class appeared to me to be well and systematically instructed, answering very readily the questions put them in Arithmetic. About half the Class were, I also found, acquainted with the first thirty propositions of the first book of Euclid, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably.

COLONEL DOBBS' REPORT ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, I examined the 1st Class of the Government High School on Natural Philosophy. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and have much pleasure in testifying to the proficiency of the scholars, and the progress they have made during the past year.

The whole Class were examined on the first 70 pages (the Introduction and Mechanics) of Lardner's Work on Natural Philosophy, and the 1st Division also on "Heat." All the boys answered with readiness, and those in the 1st Division have mastered the principles of the different subjects so as to be able to apply them practically: they also gave a number of examples different from those in their text-book, showing they thoroughly understood what they had been taught.

The whole Class were also examined in Tate's Astronomy and on the Use of the Globes. Their answering on these subjects was very satisfactory, and all the boys have acquired a fair knowledge of the laws which govern the earth and the heavenly bodies, their motions, eclipses, &c.

In conclusion I would observe that I examined this Class last year and consider the progress made by the greater number of the scholars very satisfactory. The text-book on Astronomy is, however, very elementary, and I am of opinion that several of the more advanced students would appreciate instruction from some work which treats more fully of this interesting subject.

MAJOR C. ELLIOT'S REPORT ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

At the request of Mr. Garrett, the Director of Public Instruction,
Political Economy. I this morning examined the upper and lower
forms of the Political Economy Class in the
Government High School.

The students of the former had read the first eleven chapters of Mrs. Marcet's Conversations, and their answers to questions on the subject therein treated of and illustrations of general principles referred to by them, were, I consider, exceedingly intelligent, and displayed a very appreciable acquaintance with the subject as far as their study of it had extended. There were, as usual, some half a dozen members of the Class considerably in advance of the others, but the general proficiency appeared to me to be very creditable and encouraging alike to pupils and master.

The boys of the lower Class were examined in Archbishop Whately's Little Book on Money matters, the whole of which they had gone through, and showed that they had been carefully schooled and had paid sufficient attention to their study of this compendious treatise of the most familiar principles of the subject, to retain clear and intelligent views and return thoughtful and interesting replies to such questions as were put to them. The state of this Class appears to me most promising.

In both Classes much care has evidently been bestowed on a due inculcation of principles, and this is proportionately apparent in the amount of knowledge displayed of a science requiring considerably greater mental effort in its acquisition than History, Geography, or any of the ordinary branches of education, where dates and places afford determinate points for the exercise of the memory.

MR. J. GARRETT'S REPORT ON ZOOLOGY.

In the absence of Dr. Mackenzie I examined the 1st Class in
Zoology. Zoology, and was gratified to find that this
subject, which in its early stages presents

many difficulties, had been studied with great interest and success. The scientific terms and definitions were well understood and remembered. The boys were able to explain the principles which form the basis of the modern classification and arrangement of animals. They had also studied with care the first chapters of the text-book in use, Patterson's Introduction to Zoology, comprising a full account of the structure, characteristics, and habits of the radiated or lowest form of animal life.

MR. SINGARACHARY'S REPORT ON THE CANARESE EXAMINATION.

The students of this Class read the selected portions of lessons with fluency and translated them into English well. Their answers to the Grammatical questions put to them were quite fair.

2nd Class. Canarese Seventy Stories. Stories 1 to 60; School Grammar, pages 1 to 14.

3rd Class. Canarese Second Book of Lessons, pages 36 to 81; School Grammar, pages 1 to 37.

These boys read the selected parts of the stories with great fluency and translated them into English very well. They answered the grammatical questions put to them readily and correctly, exhibiting a sound knowledge of the subjects of their study.

4th Class. Canarese Æsop's Fables, stories 1 to 18.

This Class read the selected parts of the stories well and translated them into English fairly.

5th Class, 1st Division. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 20 to 62; Catechism of Canarese Grammar, pages 3 to 28. 2nd Division, 1st Book, pages 20 to 32; Grammar, pages 3 to 16.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions of this Class read the selected parts of their lessons very well and translated them without difficulty. Their answers to the grammatical questions were good and intelligent.

6th Class. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 26 to 47.

This Class read the selected sentences with much ease, and translated them well, giving the meaning of each word readily and correctly.

7th Class. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 21 to 31.

These boys read the selected sentences well and translated them fairly, showing their knowledge of the meaning of each word.

8th Class, 1st Division. English 1st Book of Lessons, pages 1 to 47. 2nd Division, the same Book, 1 to 19.

These boys read the English sentences and expressed their meaning in Canarese well and correctly.

On the whole, I am glad to say that the progress made by the generality of students of the above Classes during the year is so creditable that it bears testimony to the superior manner in which they have been taught by their respective tutors.

*List of Educational Books published at the Mysore Government Press,
Bangalore.*

ENGLISH.

- First Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 47 pages. Price 1 Anna.
- Second Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 101 pages. Price 2 Annas.
- Third Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 203 pages. Price 8 annas full cloth, 6 annas paper cover.
- A Manual of Conduct, or Hints to Youth, containing Moral Essays and Prudential maxims on the formation of Character and other subjects connected with success and happiness in Life. Selected from various Authors, for the use of Schools, 12mo., 194 pages. Price 8 Annas full cloth, 6 Annas paper cover.
- First Grammar for Native Youths Learning English, 18mo., 30 pages. Price 6 Pies.
- English Grammar, Part I, for Native Youths, 18mo., 40 pages. Price 1 Anna. A Brief Sketch of the History of India for Junior Classes, 18mo., 89 pages. Price 2 annas.
- Larger History of India, compiled from the Works of Elphinstone, Wilson, Macaulay, Macfarlane, Campbell, Kaye, and others. By John Garrett, 12mo., 516 pages. Price 1 Rupee 4 Annas full cloth, gilt back, 1 Rupee half cloth.
- An Abridgment of the above, 12mo., 259 pages. Price 8 Annas full cloth, 6 Annas half cloth.
- Arithmetical Tables and Rules, with examples, British and Indian Moneys, Weights and Measures, &c., &c.; also, The Hindu Names of the Years and Months, 12mo., 83 pages. Price 3 Annas.
- Geography, a Brief Description of the Earth and its Inhabitants. For use in Schools, 18mo., 143 pages. Price 3 Annas.
- A First History of England for Junior Classes, 18mo., pages 112. Price 2 Annas 6 Pies.
- Larger History of England for Schools in India, compiled from the Works of Hume, Mackintosh, Macaulay, Smith, and others, writers. By John Garrett, 12mo., 449 pages. Price 14 Annas.

CANARESE.

- First Book for the use of Schools, 12mo., 46 pages. Price 1½ Anna.
- A First History of England for Junior Classes, 18mo., 142 pages. Price 3 Annas.
- A Manual Canarese and English Dictionary. Abridged from the Rev. W. Reeve's Carnataca and English Dictionary. By John Garrett. Second Edition, 12mo., 750 pages. Price 2 Rupees 8 Annas.
- A Brief Sketch of the History of India, for the Government Vernacular Schools, 18mo., 118 pages. Price 2 Annas.

Pancha Tantra, in Canarese.
Katha Manjari, in Canarese.

(IN THE PRESS.)

Third Book of Lessons, in Canarese.
English and Canarese Dictionary.

The following Books have been sent to Belgaum :—

100	Copies of	Canarese and English Dictionary.
500	„	History of India, in Canarese.
250	„	History of England, in Canarese.
10	„	History of India, in English.

The following to Madras :—

100	Copies of	First Books.
550	„	History of India.
100	„	Abridged History of India.
300	„	Brief Sketch of the History of India.
400	„	Grammar, Part I.
100	„	Arithmetical Tables and Rules.

The following to Allahabad for the Schools in the North-Western Provinces :—

100	Copies of	First Books.
100	„	Second Books.
100	„	Third Books.
100	„	English Grammar, Part I.
100	„	Manual of Conduct.
100	„	History of India.

3,010

List of Studies in the Bangalore High School, 1864.

LANGUAGE :

ENGLISH : *Poetry*—1, Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Gray's Elegy, Madras Selections No. II—2, Selections No. I.

Prose—1, Johnson's Rasselas—2, Lives of the British Poets—3 & 4, Manual of Conduct—5 & 6, Third Reading Book—7, Second Reading Book—8 & 9, Madras Second Reading Book—10, First Reading Book.

Grammar—1, Analysis of sentences, Versification, Synonymes, Derivation—2 & 3, Parsing and syntax—4 to 8, various parts of Etymology.

Composition—1, Paraphrases—2 & 3, Exercises.

Dictation—1 to 5, Exercises.

CANARESE : *Reading & Translation*—1, Mangalore Third Book—2, Chambers' Moral Class Book—3, Mangalore Second Book—4, 5 & 6, Second Book—7 to 10, First Book.

Grammar—1, Analysis of sentences—2 to 4, Parsing—5 & 6, Mangalore School Grammar, Etymology—7, Mangalore First Grammar, Orthography.

MATHEMATICS :

Arithmetic—1, Decimals, Interest, Discount, Stocks—2 & 3, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions—4, Vulgar Fractions—5, Reduction—6, Compound Rules—7 to 10, Simple Rules.

Algebra—1, Simple and simultaneous equations—2, simple rules and equations—3, simple rules.

Mensuration—1, Duodecimals, Superficies & Solids.

Euclid—1, Books I. to IV—2, Books I. & II—3, Book I.

Trigonometry—1, Angular measures & trigonometrical punctions.

HISTORY—1, Lord's Modern Europe, Browne's Greece—2, Tytler's Universal History, Gleig's England—3 to 5, Garrett's England and India—6 to 8, Garrett's England and India (small edition)—9, Garrett's India (small edition.)

GEOGRAPHY :

General—1, Hughes', the whole—2, Morris', Europe and Asia—3, Manual, Europe—4, Manual, Asia—5 to 9, Garrett's.

Physical—1, Hughes', Meteorology—2, Manual, waters of the globe—3, Manual, Land features.

Indian—4 to 5, Glanville's, 7 to 9, Madras.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—1, Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Electricity and Magnetism.

ZOOLOGY—I, Patterson's Articulata.

LOGIC—1, Whately's Easy Lessons on Reasoning, analysis of Reasoning.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—1, Marcet's Income and Money—2, Whately's Money Matters.

A List showing how many hours are devoted to each subject of study out of 22 hours in the week.

CLASS.	Language, viz., English and Canarese.	Mathematics and Natural Science.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.
I.	9	7	5	1
II.	9	6	6	1
III.	9	6	7	
IV.	10	5	7	
V.	10	5	7	
VI.	11	4	7	
VII.	11	4	7	
VIII.	13	3	6	
IX.	14	3	5	
X.	18	2	2	

A List of the subjects studied and Books used in the Government Normal School.

SUBJECTS.	WEEKLY.		Books USED.
	No. of lessons given on each subject.	No. of hours devoted to each subject.	
Theory of teaching ...	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	<p>Gill's School Management, criticism of notes of lessons by each student in turn. Goldsmith's Traveller, Sullivan's Grammar, and Spelling Book Superseded, Cornwell's Composition and Analysis, Lessons on the mind. Mangalore Canarese Third Book and Canarese Grammar. Mulhauser's Manual of Writing, Hume's Art of Drawing; these lessons are prepared at home. Bradshaw's Arithmetic, McLeod's Mental Arithmetic, Arithmetic of I. S. B. Society. Epitome of Geography by I. S. B. Society. Garrett's Indian History, White's History of England. Colenso's small edition. Cassell's edition. Lardner's.</p>
English language ...	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Canarese language...	5	5	
Writing and Drawing ..	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Arithmetic ...	4	3	
Geography ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
History ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Algebra ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geometry ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Natural Philosophy ...	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	35	30	

SUBJECTS.	WEEKLY.		Books Used.
	No. of lessons given on each subject.	No. of hours devoted to each subject.	
Theory of teaching ...	7	7	Lectures on the Theory of Teaching translated by the Vernacular Training Master, criticisms of notes of lessons drawn up in turn by each student.
Canarese language ...	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Canarese Moral Lessons, Canarese History of India, Canarese Grammar.
Writing ...	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Writing from Copy Slips.
Arithmetic ..	8	7	Canarese Translation of Colenso's Arithmetic.
Geography ...	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Canarese First Geography, Rice's Canarese E. Geography.
History ...	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Canarese Translation of Morris' History of India.
	35	30	

Scheme of Studies in the Provincial Schools.

CLASS I.	{	ENGLISH.	{ Grammar.	Sullivans'.
			{ Composition.	Morrell's analysis of sentences.
		CANARESE.	{ Dictation.	
			{ Translation.	Æsop's Fables.
		MATHEMATICS.	{ Arithmetic.	Colenso's.
			{ Algebra.	do.
CLASS II.	{		{ Geometry.	National Education Treatise.
		HISTORY.	{ General.	Brief Sketch of Europe and Asia.
			{ India.	Garrett's.
			{ England.	do.
		GEOGRAPHY.	{ General.	National Education Treatise.
		MORALITY.	{ Manual of Conduct.	Garrett's.
CLASS III.	{	ENGLISH.	{ Prose.	Third Book of Lessons.
			{ Grammar.	National Education Treatise.
		CANARESE.	{ Dictation.	
			{ Translation.	Second Book of Reading.
		MATHEMATICS.	{ Arithmetic.	National Education Treatise.
CLASS IV.	{	HISTORY.	{ India.	Garrett's, small.
			{ England.	do. do.
		GEOGRAPHY.	{ General.	do. do.
		MORALITY.	{ Manual of Conduct.	do. do.
CLASS III.	{	ENGLISH.	{ Prose.	Second Book of Lessons.
			{ Grammar.	
		CANARESE.	{ Translation.	First Grammar of short sentences.
			{ Tables and Rules.	Garrett's.
CLASS IV.	{	ARITHMETIC.		First Lessons on Geography.
		GEOGRAPHY.		
		ALPHABET CARDS.		
		FIRST BOOK.		
CLASS IV.	{	EASY LESSONS IN READING.		
		ARITHMETICAL TABLES.		

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 1.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the comparative Number of Anché Offices and Receiving Houses in each Division.

DIVISION.	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.
Nundidroog ...	1	55	2	1	53	2
Ashtagram ...	0	38	0	0	39	0
Nugur ...	0	42	0	0	41	0
Total ...	1	135	2	1	133	2

TABLE No. 2.

Table showing the distance for which Mails are conveyed.

DIVISION.					Miles.
Nundidroog ...	...	...	...	...	733
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	671
Nugur... ...	...	...	...	...	877
Total ...					2,281

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the average Cost per Mile for conveyance of Mails.

DIVISION.	1862-63.						1863-64.					
	Foot Line.			Mail Cart.			Foot Line.			Mail Cart.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nundidroog ...	1	12	2	15	0	0	2	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0
Ashtagram ...	1	10	5	15	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
Nugur ...	1	10	3	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0
Average ...	1	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	2	4	7	0	0	0

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 4.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Paid and Unpaid Letters, &c., which passed through the Anché in 1862-63, 1863-64.

DIVISION.	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Paid.	Not Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not Paid.	Total.
Nundidroog ...	2,42,700	64,728	3,07,428	2,85,251	22,070	3,07,321
Ashtagram ...	1,72,920	26,016	1,98,936	2,00,509	20,309	2,20,818
Nugur ...	1,09,872	28,836	1,38,708	1,43,857	16,474	1,60,331
Total ...	5,25,492	1,19,580	6,45,072	6,29,617	58,853	6,88,470

TABLE No. 5.

Table showing the Number of Letters.

DIVISION.					1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog ...	...	...	...	...	2,92,018	2,81,638
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	1,95,853	2,15,454
Nugur ...	...	...	...	...	1,36,558	1,56,462
Total ...					6,24,429	6,53,554

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the Number of Newspapers.

DIVISION.					One month in 1862-63.	One month in 1863-64.
Nundidroog ...	...	...	...	...	995	1,756
Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	3	70
Nugur ...	...	...	...	...	1	34
Total ...					999	1,860
Estimate for one year ...	...	...	...	...	11,988	22,320

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 7.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Parcels.

DIVISION.				1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	3,470	4,604
Ashtagram	...	...	...	3,047	4,525
Nugur	...	...	...	2,138	3,450
Total				8,655	12,579

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the Number of Official Letters.

DIVISION.				1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	3,38,928	3,72,957
Ashtagram	...	...	...	2,33,932	3,06,829
Nugur	...	...	...	2,93,892	2,69,181
Total				9,16,752	9,48,967

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the Number of Official Parcels.

DIVISION.				1863-64.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	16,025
Ashtagram	...	...	...	13,177
Nugur	...	...	...	9,254
Total				38,456

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 10.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Letters and Parcels of His Highness' Department.

DIVISION.				1863-64.	
				Letters.	Parcels.
Nundidroog	...	..	...	364	34
Ashtagram	...	...	...	1,383	9
Nugur	...	...	...	148	0
Total				1,900	43

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Number of Franked Private Letters and Parcels.

DIVISION.				1862-63.	1863-64.		
				No. of letters, including parcels.	No. of Letters.	No. of Parcels.	Total.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	7,801	9,948	565	10,513
Ashtagram	...	...	...	2,173	3,494	134	3,628
Nugur	...	...	...	3,368	5,400	568	5,968
Total				13,342	18,842	1,267	20,109

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the Number of Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territories.

DIVISION.				1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	88,915	1,05,557
Ashtagram	...	...	...	29,079	35,085
Nugur	...	...	...	31,761	41,637
Total				1,49,755	1,82,229

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 13.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters.

PARTICULARS.	1862-63.	1863-64.
The number of unclaimed paid letters ...	392	615
Do. do. bearing letters ...	392	325
Do. do. of refused paid letters ...	0	29
Do. do. bearing letters ...	0	69
Total ...	784	1,038

TABLE No. 14.

Table showing the Establishment.

DESIGNATION.	Head Quarter Office.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	Total.
Buckshy ...	1	0	0	0	0
Serishtadar, Peishkar, Gomastahs, &c. ...	17	0	0	0	0
Shroff, Dufadar, Peons, &c. ...	22	0	0	0	40
Inspectors ...	0	3	2	3	8
Mutsudees, &c. ...	0	76	52	48	176
Dufadar, Letter Peons, and Runners	0	497	460	523	1,480
Total ...	40	476	514	574	1,704

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Number of Complaints.

DIVISION:				Well grounded.	Groundless.	Unsuccessful.	Under enquiry.	Total.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	4	2	0	0	6
Ashtagram	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Nugur	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	2
Total				5	3	0	0	8

TABLE No. 16.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Postage Collections.

ITEMS.				1862-63.			1863-64.		
Postage on Letters	...	..	..	23,275	2	0	23,686	10	6
Do. on Newspapers	...	...	...	391	15	6	698	0	6
Do. on Banghy Parcels	...	...	...	2,066	6	0	3,570	12	0
Total				25,733	7	6	27,955	7	0

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing the increase and decrease under each Head.

PARTICULARS.				1862-63.			1863-64.			Increase.	Decrease.
Postage	...	...	...	25,733	7	6	27,955	7	0	2,221 15 6	0 0 0
Fines and savings	...	...	...	315	13	0	432	12	0	116 15 0	0 0 0
Express fees	...	...	...	612	14	0	1,155	4	0	542 6 0	0 0 0
Total				26,662	2	6	29,543	4	0	2,881 7 6	0 0 0

ANNUAL REPORT 1902. ... 1902



APPENDIX I.

FINANCE.

Statement exhibiting the value of Madras and Bombay Currency Notes received and issued at District and Talook Treasuries from the commencement of Currency Note Operations in 1862-63 to April 1864 inclusive.

TREASURY.	RECEIVED.				ISSUED.			BALANCE.
	From Head Quarters or other Treasuries.	From Individuals in payment of demands.	In exchange for Cash.	Total received.	In payment of demands.	In exchange for Cash.	Total issued.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
Hoozoor Treasury, exclusive of Notes								
" Talook Treasuries	3,300	21,280	28,750	53,330	36,310	6,370	42,680	10,650
(Bombay)	10,050	0	0	10,050	0	540	540	9,510
Chittledroog District Treasury (Madras)	35,950	0	10,110	46,060	0	46,060	46,060	0
" Talook Treasuries	22,110	5,430	1,720	29,260	2,560	22,460	25,020	4,240
(Bombay)	7,050	0	0	7,050	0	7,050	7,050	0
"	2,950	0	50	3,000	0	1,570	1,570	1,430
Total Madras Currency Notes	14,26,090	1,31,040	1,93,940	17,51,070	1,51,650	11,40,210	12,91,860	4,59,210
Total Bombay do.	1,79,670	3,080	200	1,82,950	2,830	72,760	75,590	1,07,360

	RECEIPTS			Unadjusted.			TOTAL.		
		A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	CASH	200	2 7	15	4	0	4,215	6	7
I.	Land Revenue, incl.	5,242	8 11	12,898	4	10	7,09,140	13	9
	Abkaree—	5,058	1 7	5,506	11	10	37,564	13	5
	1. Land Revenue	2,529	6 3	1,002	0	0	3,531	6	3
	2. Forest	460	0 0	0	0	0	460	0	0
	3. Abkaree	1,170	15 1	539	1	0	95,710	0	1
II.	Assessed Taxes, Moh	3,402	0 5	120	0	0	43,522	0	5
III.	Customs ...	2,280	9 8	0	0	0	19,280	9	8
IV.	Salt ...	6,664	14 0	1,806	12	11	97,471	10	11
VI.	Stamps ...	3,556	3 6	931	5	4	25,59,487	8	10
VIII.	Post Office, Provincial	959	1 10	10,792	14	0	32,751	15	10
X.	Law and Justice	897	12 7	0	0	0	897	12	7
XI.	Police ...	3,321	12 1	1,175	10	11	10,81,497	7	0
XIII.	Public Works ...	3,389	13 10	0	0	0	11,389	13	10
XV.	Miscellaneous ...	3,591	13 4	2,365	9	1	13,60,957	6	5
		8,841	14 10	1,457	10	6	3,99,299	9	4
IVII.		2,298	9 8	1,542	3	1	14,04,840	12	9
	PUBLIC DEBT.	1,196	10 10	32,825	0	0	9,97,021	10	10
	Municipal Fund	3,353	5 3	3,071	13	1	5,00,425	2	4
	District Fund	5,557	11 11	497	0	0	86,054	11	11
	Deposits ...								
	Miscellaneous,—trans	852	4 6	11,970	6	3	3,83,822	10	9
	adjustment of expend	8,844	15 9	5,733	11	9	49,578	11	6
	per heads ...								
	H. M's. Treasury at	7,087	9 11	3,112	0	10	50,199	10	9
	9. LOCAL REM.	758	6 4	97,363	7	5	99,29,121	13	9
	Remittances in Specie								
	Supply Bills ...								
	Public Service Remitt	3,119	4 6	714	0	0	93,833	4	6
	Privilege Remittances	3,315	12 0	1,986	0	11	39,301	12	11
	Other items ...	3,562	8 10	98	11	10	21,01,661	4	8
		3,525	7 5	6,95,707	9	3	12,19,233	0	8
		3,926	11 10	17,314	2	0	18,73,240	13	10
		3,648	0 10	0	0	0	9,58,648	0	10
	N. B.—Cash Balance,	3,505	10 5	0	0	0	12,66,505	10	5
	account for 1862-63	3,754	3 2	0	0	0	1,58,754	3	2
	1863 ..	1,250	3 3	0	0	0	1,23,04,250	3	3
	Do. under Deposits	3,033	13 0	0	0	0	1,033	13	0
	Total Cash Balance,								
	1st May 1863 ...	3,641	11 3	7,15,820	8	0	2,00,16,462	3	3
		3,400	1 7	8,13,183	15	5	2,99,45,584	1	0
		0	0 0	0	0	0	1,14,26,376	15	6½
	Grand Total	0	0 0	0	0	0	4,13,71,961	0	6½

MYSORE COMMISSIONER
Bangalore

H. HUDSON,
Acting Auditor and Accountant in Mysore.

APPENDIX I.—TABLE No. 3.

CIVIL SERVICES									
I.—Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Education, Science, and Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Superannuation and retired allowances, & gratuities for charitable and other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Civil Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Charges A to F									
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Maharajah's fixed allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Financial Result.									
Total gross collections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct.									
Charges as above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment to His Highness the Maharajah for the celebration of the marriage of Deo Parthoo, son of Nunnaj Urs, as sanctioned in letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 165, dated the 21st April 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Local Force—Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bargees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1862-63 the Maharajah's stipend was included in B. II. but in 1863-64 it is entered under F. II, by order of Government in the Financial Dept.
C, Total 1863-64 ... 10,80,321 12 1

Deduct.
Local Horse 8,03,766 8 2
Bargees .. 1,768 1 1
8,05,534 9 3
2,74,787 2 10

F. II.
Total payments in 1863-64 to the Maharajah ... 14,03,298 9 8
Payments to His Highness on account of one-fifth share ... 10,53,298 9 8
Balance, being His Highness' stipend ... 3,50,000 0 0

APPENDIX J.

FORESTS.

Rules for Timber Auction Sales.

1st.—Every auction sale shall be held in the presence of the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the District, or Conservator or Assistant Conservator of Forests.

2nd.—All logs, planks, heads, and butts shall be divided into lots containing from 25 to 35 cubic feet and shall be sold by cubic foot. If desired two or more lots may be exposed for sale together. It must be understood that the timber is sold by outside measurement, the Department not being responsible for internal cavities or cracks.

3rd.—All refuse timber shall be divided into lots containing from 20 to 30 cubic feet and shall be sold by the lot, the lot to be taken as it stands with all defects.

4th.—The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and in the event of any dispute arising between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot so disputed shall be put up again and resold.

5th.—In the event of the first six lots in each class not averaging the price previously fixed by the Officer presiding as their value, which shall be such as to cover the prime cost and a fair seigniorage, he shall be at liberty, should he think proper, to stop all further sales in that class.

6th.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the price of each lot must be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder before removal, by all purchasers, excepting in the case of accredited agents of Government, or of the Railway Companies, purchasing for their respective Departments. In the event of the deposit on any lot not being paid before the close of the day's sale, or the remainder not being paid within one month, the lot may be again exposed for sale at the risk and expense of the first purchaser, who will be held responsible for any loss arising from such sale, but will forfeit all advantages.

7th.—A passport will be granted should the purchaser desire it.

8th.—All lots shall be at the risk of the purchaser from the day of sale, and should the wood paid for not be removed from the wood-yard within three months, or from the place of auction, rent at the rate of 1 Rupee per month on the price of the wood will be charged from date of sale.

9th.—The sawing up of timber in the wood-yard is prohibited.

Rules for Sandalwood Auction Sales.

1st.—Every auction sale shall be held in the presence of the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the District, or Conservator or Assistant Conservator of Forests.

2nd.—The assortment of the sandalwood as made by the public Authorities will on no account be disturbed.

3rd.—The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and in the event of any dispute arising between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot so disputed shall be put up again and resold.

4th.—The former system of upset prices is abrogated; but, in the event of the first three lots in each class not averaging such a price as may be considered a fair market value by the Officer presiding, he shall be at liberty, should he deem it proper so to do, to stop all further sales in that class.

5th.—Any surplus that may be found in weighing the quantity sold for delivery to the purchaser will be charged to him at the same rate at which the lot is sold.

6th.—A candy in the Mysore Province is equal to 560 English pounds, or 20 maunds of 40 seers, but that of the Coorg Province is equal to 550 pounds only.

7th.—The wood will be handed over to the purchaser at the Sandal Kotees, and the whole quantity purchased must be paid for and taken possession of within thirty days from the date of the sale.

8th.—Any quantity which may remain unpaid for at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, and should the wood paid for not be removed from the Sirkar Kotees within three months from the date of payment, Kotee rent at the rate of 4 annas per candy will be charged from date of sale. It will then be weighed in the presence of one of the Forest Assistants and removed out of the Kotees, and the losses arising therefrom shall be borne by the purchaser. The Government do not hold itself answerable for the loss of weight arising from the wood being kept in store after sale.

9th.—The purchaser shall after the sale deposit a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of his purchase, to be forfeited to the Government on failure of his adhering to the terms above specified.

10th.—It is to be understood that in conformity with existing rules, no sandalwood can be sold by private individuals within the Mysore Territories or pass without a passport, which will be granted on application by the Forest or Revenue Authorities.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.
Table giving an abstract of the Returns of the Hospitals at Bangalore.

HOSPITALS AT BANGALORE.		ADMITTED.													Grand Total.	Died.
		1864.														
		1863.														
		Remained 30th April 1864.												Total.		
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Pettah Hospital	{ In-patients ... Out-patients	59 814	60 993	70 1,140	65 1,174	67 1,148	73 1,215	70 1,214	83 1,136	56 1,243	81 1,060	67 1,197	76 1,189	827 13,523	872 13,604	62 5
Cantonment Hospital	{ In-patients ... Out-patients	64 177	63 188	75 199	58 193	54 160	40 181	63 198	41 190	54 207	38 267	43 287	46 256	639 2,503	681 2,528	86 0
	Total.....	1,114	1,304	1,484	1,490	1,429	1,509	1,545	1,450	1,560	1,446	1,594	1,567	17,492	17,685	153
Pettah Jail	...	0	0	32	50	38	50	47	55	48	65	47	42	474	474	21
Cantonment Jail	...	34	30	25	32	30	37	32	31	33	17	35	27	363	374	4
	Total.....	34	30	57	82	68	87	79	86	81	82	82	69	837	848	25
Commr.'s Office*	{ Out-patients ... Followers	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	21	6	0	0	47	47	0
Establishment	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	74	48	11	0	0	134	134	0
"		0	0	0	0	0	0	3	92	69	17	0	0	181	181	0
	Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	7	2	5	3	59	112	9
Lunatic Asylum	...	4	3	2	7	6	7	5	8	7	2	5	3	59	112	9
Leper Asylum	...	2	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	44	3

* On circuit.

APPENDIX K.—TABLE NO. 2.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract of the Returns of the Nundidroog Division.

PARTICULARS.	Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED.												Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.	
		1863.								1864.							Total.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.				
Toomcoor Jail	19	56	53	48	44	58	63	54	63	179	200	35	36	889	908	21	
Total	19	56	53	48	44	58	63	54	63	179	200	35	36	889	908	21	
Nundidroog Superintendent's Establish-ment	3	0	0	3	7	9	11	13	13	12	8	14	13	103	106	0	
Followers	0	11	8	3	26	33	34	39	43	63	60	55	45	414	414	0	
Toomcoor Superintendent's Establish-ment	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Followers	1	4	6	6	6	7	4	3	2	5	12	6	3	64	65	1	
Colar Supt.'s Estab.	4	13	8	5	3	9	9	9	7	16	10	21	25	135	139	1	
Followers	1	5	16	49	102	61	54	64	54	43	52	46	68	614	615	3	
Total	10	34	38	66	144	119	112	122	119	139	142	142	154	1,331	1,341	5	

APPENDIX K.—TABLE NO. 3.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, & VACCINATION.
Table giving an abstract Return of the Nagur Division.

PARTICULARS.	Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED.												Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.
		1863.						1864.								
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.				Total.
Shinogah .. { In-patients	40	64	40	26	29	28	23	26	36	26	11	17	11	337	42	
Civil Hospital ... { Out-patients	47	282	211	212	312	394	375	287	301	219	181	201	174	3,149	11	
Shinogah ... { Supt.'s Estab.	5	33	20	15	15	23	25	22	19	16	12	20	16	236	2	
... { Followers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	59	17	109	0	
Total	92	379	271	253	356	445	423	335	356	261	237	297	218	3,831	55	
Sbinogah Jail ...	49	0	34	42	27	18	34	27	30	15	18	17	37	299	40	
Total	49	0	34	42	27	18	34	27	30	15	18	17	37	299	40	
Chittledroog ... { Supt.'s Establishment..	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	7	4	7	46	0	
... { Followers	14	32	62	57	33	9	39	16	9	12	28	39	21	357	2	
Total	16	37	65	59	38	12	44	18	10	14	35	43	28	403	2	
Cudoor ... { Supt.'s Establishment...	2	20	10	6	10	11	13	12	5	12	4	15	7	125	0	
... { Followers	1	12	10	23	29	35	50	64	28	59	53	58	51	472	2	
Total	3	32	20	29	39	46	63	76	33	71	57	73	58	597	2	

APPENDIX K.—TABLE No. 4.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, & VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract of the Return of the Ashtagram Division.

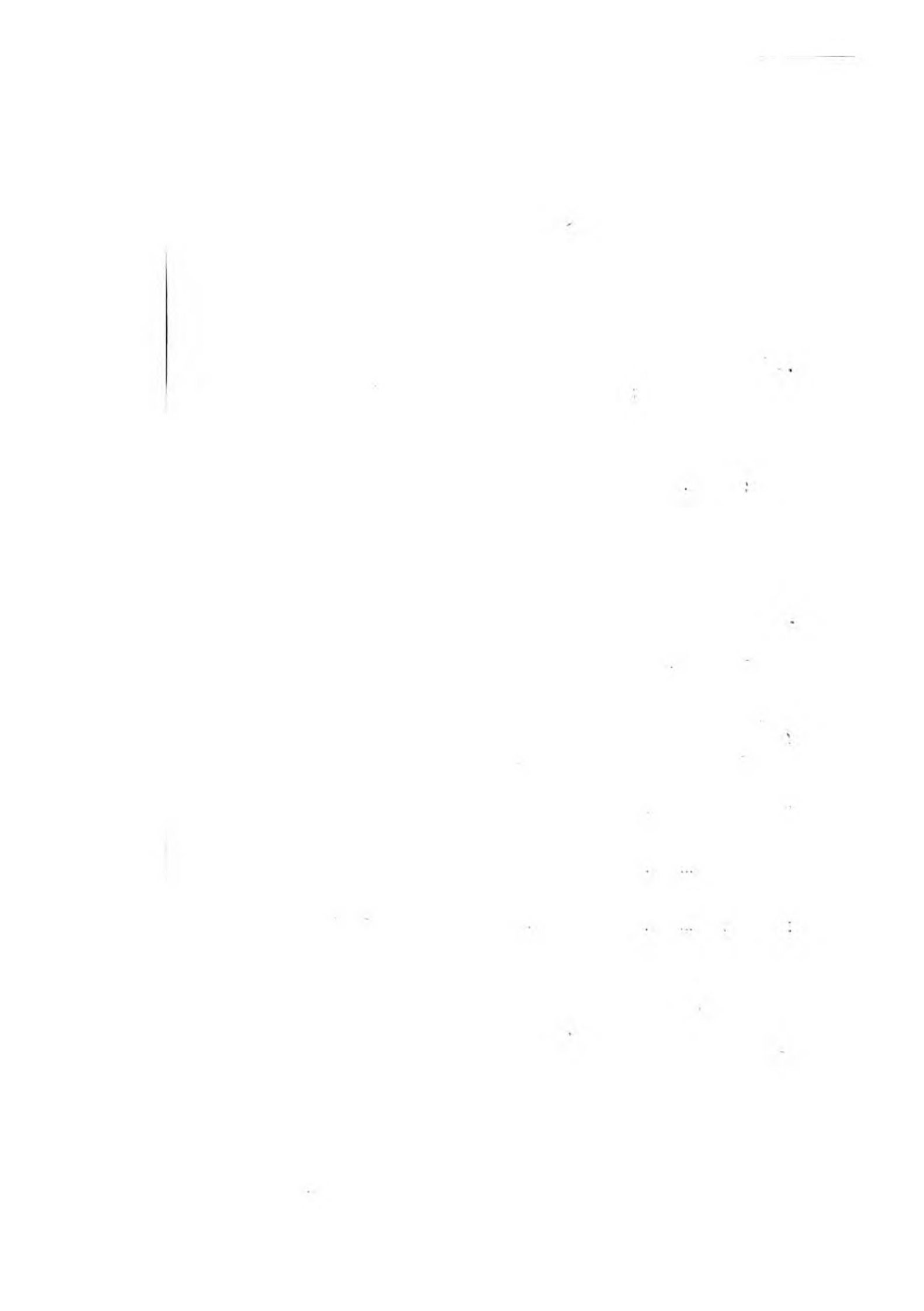
PARTICULARS.	Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED.												Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.	
		1863.						1864.									
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.				Total.
Mysore { Superintendent's Establishment.. " Followers ... Deputy Supt.'s Establishment.. " " Followers ... Total ...	..	4	9	5	9	4	5	3	16	7	7	13	8	90	0	
	..	21	44	40	21	34	31	22	42	33	30	54	44	416	2		
	..	...	...	12	19	21	9	24	24	19	14	14	32	174	0	
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8	15	25	48	48	7	
	..	25	53	45	42	57	57	34	82	64	64	96	109	728	9		
Hassan { Superintendent's Establishment " Followers ... Total ...	..	7	7	12	10	7	9	9	12	9	11	3	8	104	0	
	7	30	20	30	40	29	33	34	18	36	18	26	31	345	1		
	7	37	27	42	50	36	42	43	30	45	29	29	39	449	1		
Mysore Jail ... Total ..	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	22		
	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	22		

APPENDIX K.—TABLE No. 4.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, & VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract of the Return of the Ashtagram Division.

PARTICULARS.	Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED.												Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.
		1863.								1864.						
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Mysore { Superintendent's Establishment.. " Deputy Supt.'s Establishment.. " " Followers .. Total ..	..	4	9	5	9	4	5	3	16	7	7	13	8	90	0	
	..	21	44	40	21	34	31	22	42	33	30	54	44	416	2	
	..	..	..	12	19	21	..	9	24	24	19	14	32	174	0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	8	15	25	48	7	
	..	25	53	45	42	57	57	34	82	64	64	96	109	728	9	
Hassan { Superintendent's Establishment " " Followers .. Total ..	..	7	7	12	10	7	9	9	12	9	11	3	8	104	0	
	7	30	20	30	40	29	33	34	18	36	18	26	31	345	1	
	7	27	42	50	36	42	43	43	30	45	29	29	39	449	1	
Mysore Jail ... Total ..	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	22	
	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	22	



Telu	English Institutions.								Contributions of Native Christians for the Mission.				Contributions at the Station by Europeans for the Mission.				Contributions at the Station for Madagascar.				Total of Station Contributions.				
	No. of Scholars.		Total No. of Schools.		Total No. of Scholars.		Theological Seminaries.		No. of Students.		English Congregations.		English Communicants.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ban	3	326	18	848	1	4	1	3	150	0	0	3,264	3	4	697	0	0	4,111	3						
Bell	2	115	8	245	0	0	1	10	17	11	10	3,070	1	2	32	8	0	3,120	5						
Belq	1	70	8	475	0	0	1	12	64	1	6	1,760	4	0	132	0	0	1,956	5						
	6	511	34	1,568	1	4	3	58	231	13	4	8,094	8	6	861	8	0	9,187	13						

Classified List of Natural and Artificial Products of Mysore required for the proposed Museum at Bangalore.

Mining, Quarrying, Mineral Products, &c.

- ## CLASS II.

SECTION A. CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES & PRODUCTS.

{	<i>Chemical substances used in manufacture.</i>	}	Carbonate of Soda, Salt- petre, Alum.
---	---	---	--

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| SECTION B. CHEMICAL
SUBSTANCES
USED IN
MEDICINE. | { | From mineral kingdom ... | Any Mineral Drugs. |
| | | From vegetable and animal kingdoms. | Roots, Barks, Seeds, Leaves,
Rinds, Nuts, Kernels, Berries,
Fruits, Exudations, Fungi,
Essences. |

CLASS III.

Substances used as Food.

SECTION A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.	{ Grains	{ Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Millets, Rice of kinds, Paddy, Pulses and Peas, Lentils, Vetches and Beans, Phaseoli, &c.
SECTION B. PREPARATIONS OF FOOD.	{ These articles being perishable substances, are not worth collecting.	

CLASS IV.

Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

	Animal oils	Oils, Bees-wax, Soap.
SECTION A. OILS, FATS, WAX.	{ Vegetable oils	{ Almonds, Cardamums, Cashew, Castor-oil, Lamp-oils, Til, Ground Nuts, Poppy-seeds, Safflower, Mowha, Cocoanut-oil, &c., in Phials.
SECTION B. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.	{ For textile fabrics and clothing.	{ Wool, Silk.
	{ For domestic and ornamental purposes, or for manufacture of implements.	{ Bone, Horn, Pigment, Dyes.
	{ Gum and resin series ...	Gums, Resins, Lac, Varnishes.
	{ Dyes	{ Indigo, Madder, Turmeric, Safflower, Henna, Shoe-flower, Lichens, &c.
	Tanning substances ...	Galls, Catechu, &c.
	{ Fibrous substances, including materials for cordage and clothing.	{ Cotton, raw and cleaned, Indigenous and Foreign, Silk cotton, Merdar.
	{ Fibres	{ Flax, Rhea, Jute, Hemp, Sun, Aloe, Adam's needle, Plantains Coir, Moong, Palmyra.
SECTION C. VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.	{ Rattans and canes ...	{ Rattans, &c.
	{ Timber and fancy woods	{ Sandalwood, Teak, Poon, Ebony, Blackwood, Fig, Bamboo, Cinchona, Gujmara, Jack, Mango, &c., &c. (Section to show the grain, see Major Puckle's Table of Mysore woods.)
	{ Miscellaneous substances	{ Seeds for Bracelets and Ornaments, &c.
	{ General manufactures, not being furniture.	{ Turnery of Boxes and Ornaments, Carvings in wood, Models, Reeds, Fans, Baskets, Betel-Boxes, Bags.
SECTION D. PERFUMERY.	{ Perfumes of animal origin-	{ Civet, &c.
	{ Perfumes from plants	{ Pastilles, Essences, Sandalwood-oil, Rose-water, &c., Scented Grasses, Perfumed Pastes.

CLASS V.

Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.

Not required.

CLASS VI.

Carriages not connected with Rail or Tramroads.

For Models of Carriages and Carts, see Class IV., Sec. C.

CLASS VII.

Manufacturing Machines and Tools.

SECTION A. MACHINERY FOR SPINNING AND WEAVING, OR IN MAKING FELT AND LAID FABRICS.	{ For manufacture of spun, woven, felted or laid fabrics.	{ Cotton Spinning Ma- chine, Spinning Wheels, Cotton-beater, Looms, Churka, Gins, Rollers, Silk Spinning wheels.
SECTION B. MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURE OF VEGE- TABLE SUBSTANCES.	{ Mills, &c.	{ Oil-mills, Pestles, Husk- ing machines, &c.

CLASS VIII.

Machinery in General.

CLASS IX.

Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS	{ Ploughs, Drills, Sowing Machines, Reaping hooks, Hoes, Weeders, Rakes, Harrows, Mattocks, &c.
--------------------------	--------	--

CLASS X.

Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building contrivances.

SECTION C. OBJECTS OF ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY OR DECORATION.	{ Manufactures in stone, Alabaster, &c., for useful and ornamen- tal purposes.	{ Stone Models, Vases, Trays, Boxes, &c.
---	---	---

CLASS XI.

Military Engineering.

ARMS	{ Cannon, Matchlocks, Swords, Daggers, Knives, Hunting-knives, Battle- axes, Spears, Bows and Arrows, Shields, Powder- Flasks and Belts, Chain Armours, Mahouts, Un- kus, &c.
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CLASS XII.

Naval Architecture—Boat Tackle.

MODELS OF BOATS	Boats, Donces, Coracles.
-----------------	--------	--------------------------

CLASS XIII.

Philosophical Instruments.

CLASS XIV.

Photographic Apparatus and Photography.

LANDSCAPES, ARCHITECTURAL SUBJECTS, &c. ... { Photographs of Temples,
Tombs, Palaces, Trades,
Castes, Portraits.

CLASS XV.

Horological Instruments.

CLASS XVI.

Musical Instruments.

MYSORE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ... { Horns, Flutes, Flageo-
lets, Gourds Gongs, Cym-
bals, Guitars, Drums,
Trumpets, &c.

CLASS XVIII.

Cotton Manufactures.

COTTON MANUFACTURES ... { Yarn, Thread, Muslins,
Calicos, Table-cloths, Nap-
kins, Towellings, Canvas,
Chintzes, Jhools.

CLASS XIX.

Manufactures in Flax, Hemp, and other Fibres.

MANUFACTURES IN FLAX, HEMP, &c. ... { Sacks, Bags, Gunny cloth,
Dosootce, Newar, Cordage,
Coir, Rope, Twine.

CLASS XX.

Silk and Velvet Manufactures.

YARNS, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS ... { Silk Thread, Silk pieces,
Checks, Dresses, Handker-
chiefs, Turbans, &c.

CLASS XXI.

Woollen and Worsted Fabrics.

YARNS, BLANKETINGS, SHAWLS ... { Cumblies, black and
white, Felt, Horse cloths,
Shawls, Scarfs, Room-
als, Caps.

CLASS XXII.

Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

CARPETS, RUGS, &c. ... { Carpets, Rugs, Shetringis, Durrees, Quilts,
Mats of Reed, Grass, and Rushes.

CLASS XXIII.

Woven, Spun & Felted, & Laid Fabrics, as specimens of Printing and Dyeing.

DYED FABRICS { Cloths showing effect of various Dyes,
Indigo, Safflower, Turmeric, Madder, &c.

CLASS XXIV.

Tapestry, Lace, Embroidery.

TAPESTRY	Counterpanes, Quilts, &c.
ORNAMENTAL TAPESTRY	Kincob, &c.
MIXED FABRICS.	
LACE	Lace.
PLAIN EMBROIDERY	On Silk, Net, Muslin.
GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY ..	Gold on Silk, Merino, Muslin, Cotton, Net, Lace, Gold and Silver, Silver on Silk, Muslin, Net.
SILK EMBROIDERY	Silk on Silk, Cashmere or Merino, Velvet, Net, Umbrellas, Bags, Mats, Table-covers, Tassels, Belts.

CLASS XXV.

Skins, Fur, Feathers and Hair.

SKINS, FUR, FEATHERS { Under this head would come specimens
of Mammalia, Birds, &c., with articles manu-
factured, such as Plumes, Chowries, Fans, &c.

CLASS XXVI.

Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

LEATHERS { Prepared Leather articles, Saddles, Harness,
Whips, Thongs.

CLASS XXVII.

Articles of Clothing.

HEAD COVERINGS... .. Turbans, Hats, Caps.

For Men.

CLOTHING FOR UPPER PORTION OF BODY.	{	Loongees, Scarfs, Chogas, Jackets, Vests.
CLOTHING FOR LOWER PORTION OF BODY.		
WAISTBANDS		Girdles, Kumarbunds, Ezarbunds.

For Women.

UPPER GARMENTS... ..	Sarees, Kerchiefs, Bodices.
SKIRTS	Petticoats, Scarfs, Dresses.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF APPAREL.	{ Scarfs, Walking Sticks, Boots, and Shoes, Sandals.

CLASS XXVIII.

Paper, Stationery, Printing.

PAPER, &c { Paper of Rags and Fibres, Specimens of
indigenous made Paper, Bark used for writing,
Writing materials, specimens of Types.

CLASS XXIX.

Educational Works, &c.

BOOKS { Books published in Mysore, Manuscripts,
 { Specimens of Calligraphy.

CLASS XXX.

Furniture, Upholstery, &c.

FURNITURE IN-LAID WORK ... { Furniture carvings, Papier Maché Ink-
 { stands, Boxes, Japan work, In-laid work.
 { Chess-boards, Jewel-boxes, Work-boxes,
 { Card-cases, Desks, Portfolios, Writingdesks,
 { Envelope-cases, Card-baskets.

CLASS XXXI.

Iron and Hard-ware.

HARDWARE, METAL WORK ... { Hookah Bottoms, Goblets, Ghurrees, Plates,
 { Thaleas, Mugs, Spittoons, Katoras, Lotas,
 { Padlocks, Betel-knives, Bells, Spoons, Bangles,
 { Nuterushers, Tweezers.

CLASS XXXII.

Steel Cutlery.

STEEL { Cutlery, Knives, Hunting-knives, Spear-
 { heads, Scissors.

CLASS XXXIII.

Working in Precious Metals.

WORKS IN GOLD { Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Ornaments,
 { Rings, Coins.
 WORKS IN SILVER { Epergnes, Caskets, Vases, Brooches, Mugs,
 { Uturdans, Goolabdans, Betel-boxes, Coins.
 ENAMEL WARE { Enamelled-boxes, Dishes, Cheelumchees,
 { Glass enamel.
 ARTICLES OF VERTU { Crystal articles, Agates, Jasper, Tinsel arti-
 { cles.

CLASS XXXV.

Pottery.

POTTERY { Goblets, Jars, Bowls, Tiles, Trays, Jugs,
 { Cups, Figures, Vases.

CLASS XXXVI.

Dressing Cases, Dispatch Boxes.

WRITING CASES AND FITTINGS ... { Paper-knives, Pen-cases, Writing-desks, En-
 { velope-cases, Inkstands, Combs, Jewel-cases.

CLASS XXXVIII.

Paintings.

PAINTINGS ON IVORY, MICA, { Portraits, Views, Durbars, Domestic and Re-
 GLASS. { ligious subjects.

CLASS XXXIX.

Sculpture.

SCULPTURE MODELS { Statuettes, Draughtsmen, Animals, Birds,
 { Plastic Models of Castes and Trades in Ivory,
 { Clay, Pith, &c.

APPENDIX N.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANARESE TYPE.

To the Editors of the Madras Christian Instructor.

DEAR SIRs,—A few months ago, a correspondent drew the attention of your readers to various improvements that might be effected in printing the native languages, by the introduction of spaces between the words, &c. Having long regarded this as a very important object, I have, in connection with the Wesleyan Mission Press, Bangalore, used every means to promote it in the Canarese language. In addition to this, however, and the adoption of a system of punctuation, I have effected various improvements in the casting of the type, by which the labour and expense of printing have been reduced nearly 80 per cent.

To make these improvements intelligible to the general reader, it will be necessary to state a few particulars regarding the Canarese Alphabet. It consists of 16 vowels and 36 consonants. The vowels never occur as distinct letters, as in English, except at the beginning of words; in all other situations their shape is altered, and they are so attached to the consonant as to seem to form part of it. It has hitherto been usual in Canarese type, to cast each vowel in combination with every consonant. Thus, before a book could be printed, it was necessary not only to have the consonants and vowels in separate types, as in English, but also every possible combination of the two. The consequence was that a complete Canarese Alphabet, in type, ready for the printer's use, consisted of nearly seven hundred letters. To those of your readers who have been in a printing office it need scarcely be said, that when these were arranged in cases, divided into small compartments for the purpose of containing from 50 to 600 types of each letter, the extent of surface covered was so great, that the compositor could not, without leaving his place and walking several yards, reach the types at either extremity of the frame on which the cases were placed. Great delay was thus caused. Indeed four men could not compose as many pages in a day as one man could with ordinary English type.

Another peculiarity in the Canarese language is that every consonant has, if it occur without a special indication to the contrary, an inherent vowel sound, and when a double consonant has to be used, instead of placing one after the other as in English, or stifling the vowel in the second consonant by a mark placed above it, as in Tamil, the custom is to place one consonant *below* the other,—a practice attended with no disadvantage in *writing* the language, but exceedingly difficult to manage in printing. The plan has hitherto been to have every font of type cast in three bodies, or depths. Suppose for the sake of easy illustration the general size of the type to be half an inch; every letter would be cast with a beard or margin of a quarter of an inch to spare: then a set of the same had to be cast without this margin, to be used in those cases in which an under letter was necessary; and then the under letters themselves had to be cast on a body a quarter of an inch in depth, to stand in a line, when placed under the last mentioned, with those cast half an inch in depth.

These explanatory observations will enable the reader to appreciate the value of the changes made in the casting the font of type to which reference has just been made; and which I consider of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of all who are interested in providing a cheap Native literature.

The first mentioned difficulty has been overcome by detaching as many vowels as possible from the consonants, and casting them separately, as in English. Thus, for instance the vowels were formerly cast combined with each of the 36 consonants; consequently 72 additional types had to be made on account of these two vowels. By casting them separately, the same types can be attached to all the single consonants. These joinings do not appear in print, and the type looks as well as if the vowels had been cast attached to the consonants.

It is almost impossible, without inspecting the type itself, for the general reader to understand how the difficulty with regard to the double consonants has been met. Where they occur in the accompanying specimen, though they appear as if made on the old method, they are really cast on a body of the same depth as the other letters, and are placed to the right of the letter preceding, but so cast as to project to the left, and fall under the consonant next to which they are placed. The success of this contrivance is due in great measure to the care of Mr. Watt, the type founder, in making the workmanship so perfect that no reader would suspect how it had been effected.

By these improvements we have a font of Canarese type that can be arranged in two cases very little larger than those required for a font of English type. Every letter is within the compositor's reach without the necessity of his leaving his seat. And in addition to all these advantages, the original cost of such a font of type is not a fourth of a font on the old system.

In regard to the beauty of the type, those who are familiar with the characters will be best able to judge for themselves. I consider it to be by far the most perfect Canarese type hitherto produced.

BANGALORE, {
August 1848. }

J. GARRETT.

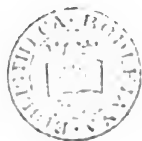
Soon after the completion of the above type, an edition of the Bhagavat Gita was printed in it, and the beauty of the type was noticed by the *Friend of India* in the following terms:—

“The work is beautifully executed, and the Canarese types present one of the very finest specimens of Oriental typography we have yet seen. It would be interesting to know whether the punches were produced by native artists or whether they are from the Foundry of Figgins, who when the Serampore Missionaries applied to him for a font of Telooogo, then styled Telinga, types, asked 6,000 Rupees for the punches alone.”

NOTE.—Specimens of the new type referred to are necessarily omitted in printing this Report in Calcutta.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
MYSORE AND COORG,
FOR THE YEAR 1864-65,

M. O. P.—No. 9 H. D.—5-5-66.—525.



CONTENTS.

SECTION II.—*Revenue.*

I.—LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKARI.

1	LAND REVENUE.					<i>Para.</i>	
	Coffee	...	...	...	...		3
	Sale of Government Lands	...	...	...	...		4
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		5
2	FOREST.	...	...	...	...		6
3	ABKARI	...	...	...	...		7
	II.—ASSESSED TAXES.						
	Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...		8
	III.—CUSTOMS						
	Customs	...	...	...	...		9
	IV.—SALT.						
	Salt	...	...	...	...		10
	V.—OPIUM.						
	Opium	...	...	...	...		11
	VI.—STAMPS.						
	Stamps	...	...	...	...		12
	VII.—MINT.						
	Mint	...	...	...	...		13
	VIII.—POST OFFICE.						
	Post Office	...	...	...	...		14
	IX.—LAW AND JUSTICE.						
	Law and Justice	...	...	...	...		15
	X.—POLICE.						
	Police	...	...	...	...		16
	XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.						
	Public Works	...	...	...	...		17
	XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		18
	DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCE.						
	Demand, Collections, and Balance	...	...	...	...		19

REVENUE MEASURES.

LAND TENURES.

	Para.
Surva Manium ...	23
Manium ...	24
Ardha Manium ...	25
Jodi ...	26
Jodi Agrahar ...	27
Jodi Ootar ...	32
Kaim Goottah ...	33
Kodagi Enam ...	34
Bhatt Manium ...	
Brahmadaya ...	
Deva daya ...	35
Oomli Ootar, Oomli gramma ...	36
Shrayem ...	37
Candayam ...	39
Buttai ...	40
Hereditary right of cultivation ...	41
Government claim of proprietorship ...	42
Right of occupier of the soil where existing ...	46
Nugur Division and Mulnaad Talooks of Ashtagram ...	47
Wurgs or farms ...	50
Kans ...	52
Garden land ...	53
Rice lands under the Cauvery Channels ...	54
Five years Puttah ...	56
Enam lands ...	59

REVENUE PROCEDURE.

Return for six months ...	62
---------------------------	----

REGISTER OF VILLAGE SERVANTS.

English numerals ...	64
----------------------	----

SUDDER DISTILLERY.

System to be extended ...	66
Beneficial results anticipated ...	68

COFFEE HALUT OR EXCISE.

Mysore Coffee Planters' Association ...	69
Question of reduction of halut submitted to Government of India ...	71

SAYER.

Abolition of Export and Import Duties ...	75
---	----

STAMPS.

Introduction of the Stamp ...	80
-------------------------------	----

SECTION III.—*Education.*

	<i>Para.</i>
Officers of the Department	82
Encouragement given by the District Officers	85
New Schools	86
Indigenous Schools	88
The High School	91
Practising	95
The Normal School	96
"The Anglo Vernacular Training School"	140
"School Management"	146
"The Vernacular Training School"	150
"Practising School"	153
The Engineering School	97
Grant-in-aid Schools	101
Book Department	104
New books printed	106

SECTION IV.—*Public Works.*

Cash Transactions	107
--------------------------	-----

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.—*Military.*

Military	110
-----------------	-----

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Civil Buildings	111
------------------------	-----

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural	118
---------------------	-----

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications	122
-----------------------	-----

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Miscellaneous Public Improvement	129
---	-----

PART II.—*Repairs.*

BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

By Civil Officers	131
--------------------------	-----

PART III.—*Establishment.*

Establishment	135
----------------------	-----

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

General Observations	137
-----------------------------	-----

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

Register of Irrigation Works	146
Skeleton Map	147
Accounts	148

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

			<i>Para.</i>
The former agency Insufficient	...	...	149
Arrangements under the present system	...	...	150
Extent of irrigated land and Revenue	...	...	151
Duties of the Department	...	...	152

LOCAL FUNDS.

Progress during the past year	157
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

MUNICIPAL.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Railway street	...	...	...	161
New Market Extensions	...	...	...	162
Blackpully Road	...	...	...	163
Streets	...	...	...	165
Lighting	...	...	...	166
Rubbish Depôts	...	...	...	167
Repairs	...	...	...	168
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	...	169

BANGALORE PETTAH.

Main Drain	170
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

MYSORE.

Mysore	173
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER STATIONS.

Hassan	}	...	...	...	178
Toomkoor					
Shemogah					
Chickmoogloor					
Chituldroog					
Colar	...	...	...	...	179

SECTION V.—*Post Office.*

ANCHE OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

Changes	...	...	...	...	180
Distance traversed and cost per mile	...	...	...	...	185
Strength of the Department	...	...	...	...	187
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	191
Receipts	...	...	...	...	194

SECTION VI.—*Political.*

Political	195
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION VII.—*Military.*

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

					<i>Para.</i>
Sillahdars	...	...	...	...	196
Stables and Lines	...	...	...	...	197
Medals	...	...	...	...	199
Barr or Infantry...	...	...	...	...	200
Distribution	...	...	...	...	201

NEW CANTONMENT NEAR MYSORE.

Fever prevalent in the 6th Regiment N. I...	...	...	...	202
Bursting guns	...	...	...	207

SECTION VIII.—*Finance.*

Accounts	...	...	...	209
Measures of improvement introduced	...	...	...	210
Currency Notes	...	...	...	211
Copper	...	...	...	212
Gold...	...	...	...	213
Investment of surplus and payment of debts	...	...	...	214
Financial results of the year	...	...	...	215
Increase in Receipts	...	...	...	216
Increase in Expenditure	...	...	...	217

SECTION IX.—*Miscellaneous.*

I.—POPULATION.

Numbers	...	...	...	218
Public Health	...	...	...	220

II.—EMIGRATION.

Emigration	222
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Season				
Nundidroog Division	...	...	...	225
Ashtagram Division	...	...	...	227
Nugur Division	...	...	...	228
Monsoons	...	...	...	231
Rainfall	...	...	...	233
Cultivation	...	...	...	234
Tanks unprofitable to Government repaired by ryots	...	...	...	235
Wells	...	...	...	236
Prices	...	...	...	237
Prospects	...	...	...	238
Cotton	...	...	...	239

					<i>Para.</i>
Indigo	..	...	...	...	240
Opium	...	...	...	...	241
Coffee	...	...	...	...	242
Cultivation under shade	...	...	...	...	243
Cinchona	...	...	...	...	245
Mulberry	...	..	...	...	246
Silkworms	...	...	...	...	247
Raw silk	...	...	...	...	248
Improvement anticipated	...	...	...	...	249
Cattle	...	...	...	...	250

IV.—TRADE RETURNS.

Trade Returns	251
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

V.—FORESTS.

Forest Ranges	...	...	...	...	254
Operations	...	...	...	...	256
Sandalwood	...	...	...	...	259
Cost of collection and selling price of Sandalwood in the Ashtagram					
Division	...	...	...	...	261
Auctions	...	...	...	...	263
Cost at Bangalore	...	...	...	...	264
Classification of sandalwood	...	...	...	...	265
Purposes to which sandalwood is applied				...	267
The propagation of trees	...	...	...	...	268
Timber trees	...	...	...	...	271
Teak	...	...	...	...	272
Depôts	...	...	...	...	273
Ashtagram Division (Depôts)		...	...	...	274
Hoonsoor	...	...	...	...	276
Nugur Division Depôt at Hurrihur		...	...	...	277
Collection of timber and Auction sales	...	...	...	...	278
Teak plantations	...	...	...	...	279
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	281
Firewood and Charcoal	...	...	...	...	282
Consumption of wood in Smelting Iron	...	...	...	...	283
Topaul and Thangadi barks	...	...	...	...	284
Other forest produce	...	...	...	...	285
Forest Maps	...	...	...	...	286
Forest Notification and Rules		...	...	...	287
Rules for Accounts and Registers, &c.	...	...	...	...	289

VI.—MINING.

Mining	292
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

VII.—SURVEY.

Mysore Revenue Survey	...	...	...	...	295
Measuring operations	...	...	...	...	296
Test applied and result	...	...	...	...	297

	<i>Para.</i>
Classification	298
Average cost per acre	299
Further report on the official year 1864-65 by Major Anderson ...	301
Report by Colonel Clerk	302
Correspondence with Government of India	303

SURVEY OF AMRUT MAHAL KAWULS.

Survey of Amrut Mahal Kawuls	304
-------------------------------------	-----

VIII.—MEDICAL.

Nundidroog Division, Bangalore	309
Pettah Civil Hospital	310
Lunatic Asylum	311
Leper Asylum	312
Central Jail	313
Cantonment Civil Hospital	314
Improvements	315

NUGUR DIVISION.

Shimogah	317
Mortality	318
Soodra and Brahmin Hospital	319
Ailments	320
Shimogah Jail	321
Causes of unhealthiness in the Jail	322

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Mysore Jail	325
Ailments	326
Conservancy	327
Employment of Prisoners	328
Town of Mysore	329
Dispensary	330
Fever, the prevailing ailment... ..	331
Hassan District	332

VACCINATION.

Nresent system	334
Proposed system	335

IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Catholic Mission	337
Education	338

				<i>Para.</i>
Orphanages and Magdalen Asylum	...	...	...	339
Out Stations.	...	...	...	340
Printing operations	}	...	...	341
Canarese Books				
English Books				
London Missionary Society	...	...	...	342
Native Literature	...	...	...	346
Expenditure	...	...	...	347
The Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	348
Printing operations	...	...	...	351
Education	...	...	...	353

X.—RAILWAY.

Bangalore Branch	354
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

XI.—PUBLIC BUNGALOWS FOR TRAVELLERS.

Public Bungalows for Travellers	356
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

XII.—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

The Lal Bagh at Bangalore	...	...	...	358
Menagerie	...	...	...	363
Vegetables	...	...	...	365
Potatoes	...	...	...	366
Cereals	...	...	...	368
Rye	...	...	...	369
Barley	...	...	...	370
Oats	...	...	...	371
Fruits	...	...	...	373
Bael (<i>Ægle Marmelos</i>)	...	...	...	374
Durian (<i>Durio Zibethinus</i>)	...	...	...	375
Almond	...	...	...	376
Vanilla	...	...	...	377
Donations and exchanges	...	...	...	379
Library	...	...	...	380
Visitors	...	...	...	381
Sale of produce	...	...	...	383
Expenditure	...	...	...	384
Public gardens at Seringapatam and Mysore	...	...	...	385

ARBORICULTURE.

Avenues	386
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----

XIII.—GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

Ancient Inscriptions	392
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

XIV.—GOVERNMENT PRESS.

				<i>Para.</i>
Work performed	...	...	...	395
Printing Machine	...	...	...	397
Stereotyping apparatus	...	...	...	398
Casting English type	...	...	...	399
Improvement in binding	...	...	...	400

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion	401
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

APPENDIX.

Abstract Return of Revenue cases filed, disposed of, and pending.
Abstract Return of Revenue proceedings filed, disposed of, and pending.
Sayer Notification.
Education—Tables Nos. 1—6.
Register of Irrigation Works.
Rules for the Conservancy of River Channels.
Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
Abstract of Receipts.
Abstract of Disbursements.
Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
Notification and Forest Rules.
Rules for the guidance of Overseers.
Memorandum for the guidance of Talook authorities.
Rules respecting accounts.
Stock account of quantities and value of Timber and other Forest Produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year 1864-65.
Statement exhibiting the expenditure incurred on account of the Timber and Forest Produce received into stock during the year 1864-65.
Abstract showing the amounts realized on account of Timber and Forest Produce sales during the year 1864-65, and on account of outstandings of previous years.
Statement exhibiting the amount of outstanding advances to Contractors at the commencement of the year, the recoveries in Cash and in work done, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year 1864-65.
From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 19th November 1864.
From Major Anderson, to Secretary to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th November 1864.
From Secretary to Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 18th February 1865.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

	<i>Para.</i>
Sources	1
Land Revenue	2
Demand, Collection, and Balance	3
Land Revenue from 1834—65	4
Distribution	5
Other Items	6
Cardamoms	7
Sandalwood	8
Timber	9
Minor Items of Forest Revenue	10
Land Tenures	11
Wet Lands	12
Dry Lands	13
Revenue in kind	14
Proportion of Remissions to Land Revenue	15
Ryots	16
Rentals	17
Holdings	18

PART II.—OTHER BRANCHES OF REVENUE.

Abkaree	19
Sudder Distillery system	20
Items of Extra Revenue	21
Abolition of Halut	22
Income Tax	23
Stamps	24
Other Items	25
Octroi	26
Ferries	27
Salt	28
Koomree cultivation	29

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

					<i>Para.</i>
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	30
Municipal	...	...	...	...	31

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Season	...	...	...	...	32
Tuccavee	...	...	...	...	33
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	34
Sanitary Statistics	...	...	...	...	35
Future Prospects	...	...	...	...	36

GENERAL REMARKS.

Subletting of Jumma lands	37
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

SECTION III.—*Education.*

Progress	...	...	...	...	38
Central School	...	...	...	...	39
Number of Scholars	...	...	...	...	40
Hindoostanee School	...	...	...	...	41
New Buildings for Central School	...	...	...	...	42
District Schools	...	...	...	...	43
Cost of Pupils	...	...	...	...	44
School Fees	...	...	...	...	45
Private Schools	...	...	...	...	46
German Mission Schools	...	...	...	...	47
Catholic Mission Schools	...	...	...	...	48
Village School Masters	...	...	...	...	49
Grants in-aid	...	...	...	...	50
Endowment of Central School...	...	...	...	...	51

SECTION IV.—*Public Works.*

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Original Works	...	...	...	...	52
Military	...	...	...	...	53
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	54
Communications	...	...	...	...	55
Road from Veerajendurpett to Fraserpett...	...	...	...	...	56
Bridges	...	...	...	...	57
Accommodation for Travellers	...	...	...	...	58
Mercara Tul Cavery Road	...	...	...	...	59

PART II.—REPAIRS.

	<i>Para.</i>
Expenditure	60
Main Ghaut Roads	61

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Cost and percentage	62
----------------------------	----

GENERAL REMARKS.

Expenditure and Balance	63
New Lines of road	64
Difficulties to contend against	65
More Funds requisite	66

SECTION V.—*Post Office.*

Post Office	67
--------------------	----

SECTION VI.—*Telegraph.*

Line to Mangalore	68
Telegraph Office	69

SECTION VII.—*Railways.*

Railway	70
Projected Tramway	71

SECTION VIII.—*Finance.*

Finances	72
Increase and Expenditure	73
Items of Increase	74
Surplus	75
Particulars of Expenditure	76
Necessity for Increase in Establishments	77
Increase in Work	78
Balances of the year previous	79
Irrecoverable Balance	80
Balances of the present year	81
Anticipated Increase under coffee	82
Cash Balance	83
Coorg contributes towards General Government of India	84

SECTION IX.—*Political.*

Chinna Bussappah	85
Loyalty of Coorgs	86
Sir Mark Cubbon's Proclamation	87
Chiefs of Coorg... ..	88

SECTION X.—*Miscellaneous.*

POPULATION.

					<i>Para.</i>
Census	...	...	...	...	89
Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	90
Percentage to Population	...	...	...	...	91
Castes	...	...	...	...	92
Registration of Deaths	...	...	...	...	93
Increase of Population	...	...	...	...	94

AGRICULTURE.

Rice Lands	...	...	...	...	95
Coffee Cultivation	...	...	...	...	96
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	97
Cinchona	...	...	...	...	98
Area of Land under cultivation	...	...	...	...	99

FORESTS.

Conservancy Department	...	...	...	...	100
Valuable Trees	...	...	...	...	101
Trees sold	...	...	...	...	102
Revenue from Timber	...	...	...	...	103
Teak	...	...	...	...	104
Timber Depôts	...	...	...	...	105
Survey of Coffee Estates	..	...	...	...	106
Decrease in out-turn explained		...	...	...	107
Cost of Survey	...	...	...	...	108
Demarkation of Boundaries	...	...	...	...	109

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

Dispensary	...	...	...	...	110
Patients	...	...	...	...	111
Realizations	...	...	...	...	112
Cost	...	...	...	...	113
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	114
Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	115

FAIRS.

Principal Fairs	...	...	...	...	116
Articles and Prices	...	...	...	...	117
Ponapett	...	...	...	...	118

CONCLUSION.

Assistant Conservator of Forests and Native Assistant Superintendent					119
Sub-Establishment	...	...	...	...	120

APPENDIX.

On the Land Survey by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

On Public Works by the Chief Engineer.

On Forests by the Conservator of Forests.

On Education by the Director of Public Instruction.

Abstract Statement of Jummabundy.

Comparative Statement of Land Revenue.

General Statement of Demand, Collection, and Balance.

Finance Statement.

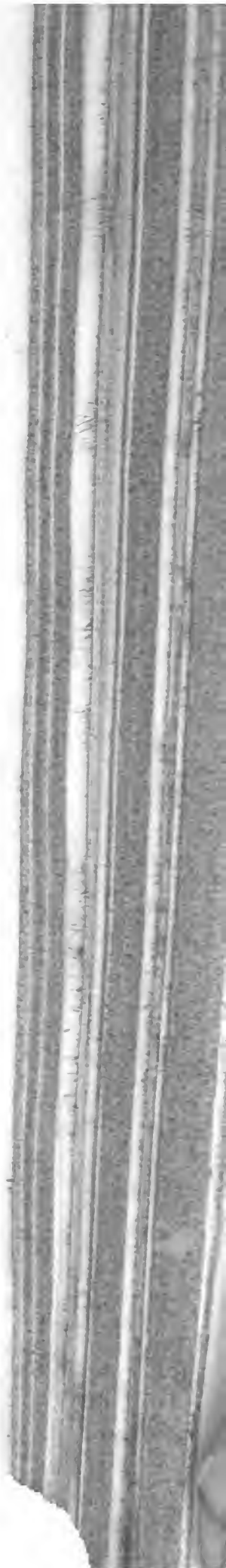
Abstract of Revenue business disposed of in the different Courts.

Statement showing the fall of rain.

Descriptions and quantities of articles sold at the several Fairs.

Institutions for general Education.

General Statement of amount expended by Government on Education.





ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE AND COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

I.—LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FORESTS AND ABKARI.

1. The settlement for the year 1864-65 amounts to Rs. 73,01,456-8-5, showing an increase of Rs. 90,436-4-11 over that of 1863-64, which was Rs. 72,11,020-3-6.

2. The increase is accounted for as follows :—

By the conversion of payments of land rent in kind,				Rs.	A.	P.
into payments in money				68,059	10	7
By extended cultivation				4,62,567	0	0
By excess of land discovered on measurement ...				6,689	7	7
By the sale of Government grain at an enhanced price				52,754	4	0
By water cess for channel conservancy purposes (See Section IV, Public Works)				10,274	6	6
			Total ...	6,00,344	12	8
			<i>Deduct.</i>			
				Rs.	A.	P.
Land left uncultivated	4,62,567	1	0			
Land and money assessment brought under Buttai tenure	40,316	5	3			
Miscellaneous	1,410	12	6			
				5,04,324	6	9
			Net increase ...	96,020	5	11

3. The excise duty on Coffee of 4 annas per maund is included in the Land Revenue. The collections during the year were—

					Rs.	A.	P.
In Nugur					57,083	9	7
In Ashtagram					35,657	6	2
In Nundidroog					50	10	6
			Total ...		92,791	10	3

being a decrease of Rs. 16,671-7-8 attributable to unseasonable rains.

4. The sum realized under this head amount-
Sale of Government Lands. ed to Rs. 21,072-9-11 against Rs. 24,251-1-6 in
the preceding year.

5. The following are the items under the
Miscellaneous. head of Miscellaneous :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rents and Taxes on Groves, Orchards, and Trees ...	1,10,063	7	6
Lac	5,299	14	10
Honey and Wax ...	2,756	2	0
Iron Furnaces ...	11,729	14	0
	19,785	14	10
Total ...	1,29,849	6	4
1863-64...	1,14,140	10	11
Increase...	15,708	11	5

2. FORESTS.

6. Timber, Sandal Wood, Seigniorage, and other sources of Forest Revenue, yielded Rs. 2,79,103-13-11. This is exclusive of the proceeds from the miscellaneous items given in the preceding para., the receipts from which, as appertaining to his department, are included in the accounts of the Forest Conservator given in the Appendix. Compared with the Forest Revenue of the past year, viz., Rs. 3,85,189-10-11, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,06,085-13-0 to be attributed mainly to the yearly sale of Sandal Wood in the Nugur Division having been postponed. Details will be found in the Section on Forests.

3. ABKARI.

7. The Revenue derived from Abkari which includes Toddy, Arrack, and Ganjah, amounted in 1864-65 to Rs. 8,68,823-15-0, which contrasted with Rs. 8,96,635-5-4 in the preceding year, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 27,811-6-4. The causes of this decrease will be explained further on when reporting upon the Sudder Distillery System.

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

8. These comprise the following :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Taxes on Houses ...	1,62,528	13	10
Do. on Shops ...	1,10,588	8	6
Do. on Looms ...	81,429	0	11
Do. on Oil Mills ...	15,866	7	3
Miscellaneous ...	126	4	0
Total ...	3,70,539	2	6
1863-64 ...	3,68,080	8	2
Increase...	2,458	10	4

due chiefly to the establishment of fresh looms and shops.

III.—CUSTOMS.

9. The collections under this head amounted in the year under report to Rs. 10,76,703-3-4 against Rs. 11,33,465-11-0 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 56,762-7-8. The reduction, from 1st June 1864, of the number of articles subject to duty, and the abolition of the duty on exports and imports, from 1st January 1865, sufficiently account for this decrease.

IV.—SALT.

10. The revenue obtained from Earth Salt amounted to Rs. 18,841-1-4 against Rs. 15,468-5-8, in the preceding year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 3,372-11-8, which is attributable to the formation of a larger number of salt pans paying rent to Government.

V.—OPIUM.

11. The monopoly of the sale of imported Opium has been let out on contract. A sum of Rs. 500 has been paid by the contractor for the past year.

VI.—STAMPS.

12. The income derived from stamps has been augmented to a very considerable extent, being Rs. 2,38,990-8-9 against Rs. 1,56,743-8-0 in 1863-64. This, in a great degree, is the temporary result of the introduction of rules for the limitation of suits, which has led to the filing of a large number of cases in anticipation, and the consequent levy of penalties on unstamped documents.

VII.—MINT.

13. Under this head, the sum of Rs. 15,076-14-0 has been derived from the breaking up and sale of native copper coin as old copper.

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

14. The receipts from the Mysore Anché or Provincial post amounted to Rs. 34,611-1-6, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 3,607-15-5 over those of the preceding year.

IX.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

15. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 78,180-1-5 against Rs. 74,550-6-4 in 1863-64.

X.—POLICE.

16. A sum of Rs. 14,037-7-5 has been credited to Government in the Department of Police, being an increase of Rs. 2,261-15-6.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

17. There has been an increase of Rs. 54,933-4-7, in the refunds made by the Public Works Department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The items of Miscellaneous Revenue not included in the above, amounted to Rs. 87,162-12-11, shewing a decrease of Rs. 9,898-10-11, as compared with the collections of the preceding year.

DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCE.

			Rs.	A. P.
19. Demand on account of 1864-65	...	1,04,38,959	15	1
Balance of previous year	...	85,080	7	10
Total	...	1,05,24,040	6	11
Collections	...	1,04,97,444	5	8
Balance	...	26,596	1	3

Comparative Statement of the Jamabundy of the three Divisions.

Division.	Jamabundy for 1863-64.		Jamabundy for 1864-65.		DIFFERENCE.			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Nundidroog ...	39,98,744	1 9	40,68,313	10 4	69,569	8 7	0	0 0
Ashtagram ...	27,14,645	3 0	26,79,802	12 0	0	0 0	34,842	7 0
Nugur ...	36,63,184	11 9	36,48,433	12 3	0	0 0	14,750	15 6
Total ...	1,03,76,574	0 6	1,03,96,550	2 7	69,569	8 7	49,593	6 6
Huzoor Commissioner's Treasury ..	25,171	12 7	42,409	12 6	17,237	15 11	0	0 0
Grand Total ...	1,04,01,745	13 1	1,04,38,959	15 1	86,807	8 6	49,593	6 6
Deduct Decrease ...					49,593	6 6		
Net Increase ...					37,214	2 0		

20. It was remarked in the Administration Report of last year that the settlement of 1863-64 was the greatest on record since 1799. That no adventitious circumstances combined to produce this result, but that on the contrary the resources of the Province are steadily improving, will be apparent from the decided though comparatively small increase in the settlement of 1864-65, notwithstanding an unpropitious reason, which the figures in the above Table exhibit.

REVENUE MEASURES.

LAND TENURES.

21. Government having called for a fuller account of the land tenures peculiar to the Province than appeared in last year's report, the subjoined list with a short description of the nature of each, is appended.

22. Interesting and very ample details on this subject are to be found in the Selections from the Records of the Commissioner's Office, which were printed in 1864 with the permission of Government.

Surra Manium. 23. Villages or lands held free of all demands, including Sayer, Mohturfa, &c.

Manium. 24. As above, but subject to miscellaneous taxes.

Ardha Manium. 25. Land assessed at half the usual rate.

Jodi. 26. Land held on a light assessment, the proportion of which to the full rate, varies.

Jodi Agrahar. 27. Villages held by Brahmins only, on a favorable tenure.

28. There are lands in Mysore which were given on Jodi tenure in ancient times, and are still enjoyed on this tenure.

29. Other Jodi lands were formerly surra manium, but were sequestered by Tippoo, and were afterwards continued to the original holders by Poorniah, though on a less favorable Jodi tenure.

30. The Jodi grants of later date have been for the most part given to encourage the erection of chutrooms for travellers, and the planting of topes and avenue trees.

31. Much Jodi land is in the possession of village servants, and was given as remuneration for their services.

Jodi Ootar. 32. Resembles Jodi tenure, but is applied chiefly to grants for the support of religious institutions.

33. This term in its strict sense describes a permanent village settlement, and it probably owes its origin to a time when many villages were depopulated, and when the Sirkar found it advantageous to rent out such on a fixed but very moderate lease, the renter undertaking to restore them to their former prosperous condition.

In several cases, however, grants of flourishing villages were given on this tenure to favorites at court.

Kodagi Enam. 34. Lands held on this tenure are said to have been formerly rent free. They were usually given on condition of repairing and keeping in good order old tanks which had become breached and useless. They are now however found with a fixed but light assessment attached to them.

35. Among the many terms used to designate grants and endowments of land to Brahmins and temples, these three are more frequently to be met with than others, throughout the Mysore country.
Bhatt Manium.
Brahma daya.
Deva daya.

36. These terms are used chiefly in the Nugur Division to signify land or a village granted rent free, as a reward for, or on condition of public service.
Oomli Ootar, Oomli
Gramma.

37. Waste lands, chiefly in Jungly Districts, are granted free of assessment or at $\frac{1}{4}$ rates the first year, and afterwards at rates increasing yearly till the 4th or 5th year, when the full assessment is attained. This is called Shrayem tenure, and by means of it large tracts of land have been brought under cultivation, and many villages established.
Shrayem.

38. Lands held on the tenures above described are hereditary, and their possessors have the right of disposing of them by sale, mortgage, or otherwise. Service enam lands although hereditary are inalienable.

39. Cundayem is a Canarese term used only in Mysore, and signifies the full rate of money assessment leviable on land, in contra-distinction to every kind of enam or partly enam tenure, such as those enumerated in preceding paragraphs.

40. Buttai is the division of produce between the ryot and Government. In Mysore the proportion claimed by Government is one half, but it is probable that in reality only $\frac{1}{3}$ d is received, the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ ds being shared between the ryots and the village servants.

This tenure is being gradually converted into a money assessment at the full rates. The Revenue survey will extinguish it.

41. There is an hereditary right of cultivation attached to both cundayem and buttai lands, and this is not interfered with so long as the Government dues are punctually paid or the land is not left barren; but in either of these cases, Government exercises the right of proprietor of the soil, and disposes of the land in such a way as shall best secure the State from loss.

42. This claim of proprietorship is further shown by the manner in which cundayem land is taken for Government purposes. In rural Districts the assessment is simply remitted, and in the near neighbourhood of towns where land is in demand for building sites, compensation is granted, based professedly upon what the expenses of cultivation have been to the ryot, but in reality as somewhat of an equivalent to the sum* which private speculators are in the habit of offering to him, to induce him to resign the land in their favor; for it should be explained that as public transfers of cundayem land by sale are forbidden, these are effected in an indirect manner as indicated above, the former holder tendering his relinquishment of the land in favor of the person whose money he has received, and the latter at the same time sending in his tender for cultivation. These exchanges are not interfered with by Government, but the Civil Courts refuse to take cognizance of suits for the recovery of money connected with them.

43. The non-recognition by Government of a saleable value in cundayem and buttai lands is consistent with the annual ryotwar settlement, and with the free permission enjoyed by every ryot to resign his holding when he pleases; but as now the settlement is for five years, and as land has greatly risen in value in all parts of the Province, it becomes necessary to consider the expediency of establishing in theory as well as in practice the right of the cultivator to deal with his holding in any way he may think best for his own interests.

* The average price given for land near Bangalore last year, was Rs. 89 a koodoo or Rs. 135 an acre.

44. This right has already been conceded as far as improvements are concerned, and a man may now sink wells and raise superior crops without the fear of an enhanced assessment to check his enterprise.

45. But the settlement of the point will become imperative as the Revenue Survey advances, for by it a ryot will not only have the extent of his field accurately ascertained and moderately assessed according to its productiveness, but he will be assured that for the term of the settlement this assessment will remain unchanged, and his puttah be as good a title for that period as any sunnud can convey.

46. Although the claim of Government to be considered the owner of the soil, is asserted and allowed throughout the greater part of Mysore, there are portions where such right is not admitted nor insisted upon by the State.

Right of occupier of the soil where existing.

47. In the Nugur Division, and in the Mulnaad or hilly Talooks of Ashtagram, there exists among the people a distinct proprietary right, which has descended from ancient times, landed property being transmitted from father to son by regular succession. This institution of hereditary property is said to have been in existence in the Mulnaad Talooks since A. D. 1300, in the time of the Vigia Nugur Dynasty; and in Nugur since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was introduced by Shivappah Naik, one of the Ikkery line of Princes, who established a land assessment, and was celebrated for his skill in finance.

Nugur Division and Mulnaad Talooks of Ashtagram.

48. In the Talooks above alluded to, the assessment was fixed on each village upon an estimate of the productiveness of the soil, and according to its importance and wealth. The shares payable by individuals were settled among themselves, and as the total amount leviable on each village did not much vary, these shares became fixed as the acknowledged rent of the land itself, and thus (in the words of a former report) by an easy and natural progress each field in time bore a certain assessment, though the mode in which it was fixed gave little hope of its bearing a just proportion to its productive powers.

49. The above description applies also to the more open portions of the Nugur Division, throughout the whole of which the assessment was unaccompanied by any survey.

50. In the hilly tracts of Nugur, the holdings of the ryots resemble those of the Coorgs, and are likewise called Wurgs or farms. These Wurgs are composed of arable, forest, and pasture lands. They have never been surveyed, and up to the year 1835 their extent was calculated according to the number of measures of seed required to sow the rice lands, or the number of spaces or trenches between the rows of trees in garden land; and on the total area thus roughly determined, the assessment was originally fixed.

Wurgs or farms.

51. Subsequent to the year 1835 the component parts or fields of each Wurg were numbered, and the gross assessment was arbitrarily apportioned to each field with reference only to its supposed extent, for neither survey nor classification was attempted.

52. Attached to each Wurg are large tracts of forests called Kans,
for which a trifling cess called the Kan shist is paid.

Kans. The apparent purpose for which these jungles are held is to secure a sufficient supply of foliage for manuring the fields, and to enable the Wurgdars to obtain wood for agricultural and domestic purposes. But the extent of the Kans is in almost every case beyond all proportion to the requirements of the Wurgdars, and as they will neither make use of them themselves for coffee, nor allow others to do so, the extension of this cultivation is much obstructed. A minute enquiry into the Wurg and Kan holdings is now taking place.

53. Another description of property which is transferable by sale
and mortgage is garden land, in which the areca
Garden land. and cocoanut and other fruit trees, which take time
to come to maturity, are cultivated.

54. Rice lands watered from the channels of the River Cauvery are
also saleable; that is, their transfer is recognized
Rice lands under the by Government, and they are permitted to be sold
Cauvery Channels. by auction by order of the Civil and Revenue Courts.

55. These rice and garden lands have become exceptions to the rule in consequence of the value they have acquired from the time, labor, and money which have been expended in their cultivation.

56. It will be perceived that, by granting a puttah unrecallable for
five years, the minute interference apprehended from
Five years' puttah. the ryotwar system has been greatly diminished;
and it will be so still further when the progress of the survey makes it possible to introduce with confidence a 20 years' settlement.

57. A comparison of the several district reports shows that only about $\frac{1}{10}$ th puttahs have been renewed, in which estimate are included all puttahs for new land occupied, the number of which is very great.

58. As regards the improvements which may be effected in the various tenures above enumerated, it may be said that nothing on a great scale can be attempted, until the Revenue Survey shall have placed the Government in possession of that accurate information, which is needed to carry out successfully any fiscal changes in a country so diversified in its soil, climate, and customs, as is Mysore.

59. In the case of Enam holdings of all descriptions, it is hoped
that, by adhering to the principles laid down in the
Enam lands. letter No. 413 of the 29th January 1863, and in
the draft rules which accompanied it, and which received the general approval of Government, the acknowledged difficulty of dealing with the question will be overcome in a manner which will preserve the confidence of all classes of the people in the liberal intentions of the Government.

REVENUE PROCEDURE.

60. A full account was given in last year's report of the necessity of introducing a regular system for the disposal of Revenue business, and for ensuring uniformity in the mode of conducting correspondence and arranging records, &c.

61. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the rules which were prepared with the above object have been understood and carried out with intelligence and zeal throughout the Province, and that a decided improvement is manifest in the way in which complaints are investigated and proceedings recorded.

62. The appended Return will show in a concise form the amount of work disposed of during the last six months of the year, the nature of it, and the classification of cases and proceedings which has been adopted. A Return in a similar form is received monthly in the Commissioner's Office, so that the state of the Revenue files and the work performed are known with almost as great accuracy as is required in Civil and Criminal Procedure.

REGISTER OF VILLAGE SERVANTS.

63. The want of accurate information regarding the different village establishments and the competency of the present incumbents having been much felt, Registers were ordered to be opened in each talook and district, by which the individuals holding office and their co-sharers are identified, and their remuneration, whether from Government by money payments and enam lands, or from ryots by rates in kind or rates in cash, is recorded as minutely as so diversified a system renders practicable. The parties whose names are registered are furnished, on application, with a copy of the entry as a certificate that they are the persons recognized by Government as holders of the office, and appeals against the registry are disposed of in regular course in the district offices.

64. English numerals have been adopted throughout the Province in all accounts and statements, with the exception of those prepared by the village Shanbagues or accountants, who are not yet ready for the change.

SUDDER DISTILLERY.

65. These distilleries have been at work during the whole of the past year with varying success, according to the localities and the judgment with which the system has been supervised in the several districts. It cannot be said that the rules have yet been applied in all their strictness, for, except at Bangalore, there were few, or no manufacturers, who were able or willing to compete with those who had already established a reputation under the former Abkari regulations.

66. No doubt is however entertained of the soundness of the new system, notwithstanding that in the first year of its introduction there has been a falling off of revenue, and it has therefore been decided to encourage it to the full extent by erecting Government enclosures at the Head Quarters, or elsewhere, in each district, and by allowing manufacturers of approved character to set up stills within them.

67. One effect of the comparatively high price of arrack during the year under report has been to increase greatly the quantity of toddy consumed, a circumstance which is not to be regretted, as toddy is the more wholesome liquor of the two.

68. The competition which it is expected will take place hereafter, will however put it in the power of Government, by means of the still head duty and the supervision of its officials, to regulate in an indirect way the price of arrack, and so prevent a too cheap and deleterious spirit being offered to the people.

COFFEE HALUT OR EXCISE.

69. The Mysore Coffee Planters' Association addressed Government last year, praying for such a reduction in the halut as would place them on a footing with Planters in other Provinces. It was represented by them that, taking the average yield of coffee estates at 6 cwt. or 24 maunds an acre, the halut of 4 annas a maund, or Re. 1 a cwt., was equal to a tax of Rs. 6 an acre, whereas the maximum tax on coffee lands in other parts of India was only Rs. 2 an acre.

70. The Association at the same time deprecated the introduction of an acreage assessment, on the ground that such a measure would be distasteful to the natives who grow by far the largest quantity of coffee.

71. In submitting the question to the Government of India, the following points were stated: First, that the lowest selling price of coffee being Rs. 5 and the excise 4 annas a maund, the duty might be calculated at 5 per cent, or $\frac{1}{20}$ th of the gross produce, which, seeing that the halut is in lieu of all other dues and of the Ancient "Warum" by which the Government received half the gross produce, could not be said to be a heavy demand upon the Planters. Secondly, that the halut presses upon natives, who pay more than $\frac{5}{6}$ th of the duty, more lightly than would an acreage of Rs. 2, for it has been ascertained that the average yield per acre in native plantations is not more than 5 maunds or about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the produce assumed as the yield on European estates, consequently the native proprietor who contributes so large a proportion of the revenue pays only at the rate of Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ an acre.

72. It was further remarked that the information available does not bear out the statement of the Association that Planters pay duty at the rate of Rs. 6 an acre; for the approximate Returns of the extent of coffee estates show 26,011 acres held by Europeans, whereas the excise paid by them in 1863-64 (a productive year) was only Rs. 14,781. The truth being that a considerable portion of their estates comprises plantations which pay no tax because they are not yet in bearing, and that many years must elapse before Government can receive Rs. 2 an acre for the extensive forest lands which the present holders have secured, to the exclusion of other enterprising men, who are seeking opportunities to invest their capital.

73. With the object, however, of obviating any grievances, real or supposed, on the part of the European Planters, and in consideration of the yearly increasing price of labor in Nugur and Munjerabad, a proposal has been submitted to Government to reduce the halut from 4 to 3 annas a maund. Although this measure, if sanctioned, will involve a loss of Rs. 27,000 annually, it is hoped that increased cultivation will, in a few years, bring up the revenue again to its present mark.

SAYER.

74. As stated in last year's report, revised rules for levying an excise upon a reduced number of articles, came into effect from the 1st June 1864.

75. The attention of the Supreme Government was about the same time called to the exports and imports of the Province, by a reference made by the Madras Government, originating in a demand for the payment of duty on Wynaad timber entering Mysore for Railway purposes. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India, a report on the present and former Sayer system of the Territory was submitted, and it was calculated that, after allowing for diminished collections following upon the introduction of the revised tariff, the receipts of 1864-65 would be about 10 lakhs, or nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the whole revenue of the Province.

76. It was observed that, at the Ports in Her Majesty's Territory, customs are imposed on a vast variety of articles, no longer charged with duty in England, a practice which is in opposition to the desire of Her Majesty's Government to extinguish all duties levied by Native States. Further, that an inland country like Mysore, having no seaboard, appears to be in the same category as regards its frontier duties as inland States in Germany, and to possess as good a claim to levy them, as a Territory possessing a coast line has to realize customs at its ports, and that should it be found desirable, in order to give a stimulus to trade, to relinquish exports and imports, compensation should be given on the principle followed in the German Zollverein. It was added, in reply to a question from Government, that the cost of abolishing all duties between Mysore and Madras, would be about Rs. 4,43,000, the calculation being based on the total of the exports and imports of 1863-64.

77. With regard to the complaint made by the Railway Authorities, it was observed that they had been allowed to fell timber themselves in the Mysore Forests, on exceptionally favorable terms, and that if the jungles of the country were unable to afford them a sufficient supply, which was not the case, it would be a valid reason for not levying any duty on timber imported from adjoining districts; but that if wood thus imported were allowed to pass free, it should be on a certificate furnished to the Forest Conservancy Department of the uses to which it was to be applied; for, that wood required by the Railway Agents was not always applied to the purpose at first specified, might be shown by the fact that, after a large quantity of timber had been felled by them in the Nugur Division, the Mysore Government was informed that it was no longer required, and was obliged to buy it off their hands in order to prevent them from selling it in the Mysore Territory, to the detriment of the Government sales.

78. The orders of the Supreme Government in reply however, directed the relinquishment of all export and import duties, which was accordingly carried out from the 1st January 1865.

79. Although, as was to be expected, the receipts from Sayer fell off considerably last year, it may be confidently anticipated that, in the words of the Proclamation, a copy of which is in the appendix, the measure, which has been introduced with the object of stimulating industry, and fostering the trade of the country, will tend materially to advance the best interests of the Province.

STAMPS.

80. The question whether it would be expedient to introduce Act X of 1862 into Mysore, or whether rules of an apparently less intricate character would suit the wants of the people better, having been decided in favor of the Act, chiefly because it was anticipated that much inconvenience would arise from the existence of different systems in territories intimately connected with each other, a notification has been issued declaring the Act in question to be applicable to Mysore from 1st August 1865. It has also been notified that, under the orders of the Government of India, the stamp papers to be used in Mysore will bear the usual Madras Stamp Office impression of the Queen's head, with the value of the stamp in English, Tamil, and Canarese, and in addition, an impression with the words "Mysore Commissioner's Office," in English, Persian, and Canarese. Also that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare, that Bills of exchange drawn in Mysore shall be exempted from the further payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in British Territory, a similar exemption being conceded to like bills drawn in British Territory and negotiated in Mysore.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

81. The last Administration Report contained an outline of the measures adopted since 1857, to carry out and extend the scheme then promulgated, by which Education in Mysore is now directly aided and controlled, in a greater or less degree, by Government.

82. The following brief statement will show at a glance the machinery with which during the past year it is hoped that some progress was made in attaining the objects in view. As the limit of the assignment for educational purposes provided in the budget, viz., Rs. 1,25,500 has been nearly, if not quite, reached the discussion of propositions entailing any heavy additional outlay, must be for the present postponed :—

	1 Director of Public Instruction.
	1 Inspector of Schools.
Officers of the Department.	1 Deputy Inspector of Schools.
	2 Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

Schools.	The High School at Bangalore, affiliated to the University of Madras, in which students can be educated to compete for the degree of B. A.
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The Normal School at Bangalore, for the training of teachers.

The Engineering School at Bangalore, for preparing youths for the Public Works Department.

Five District Schools, educating up to University entrance standard.

Nine Talook or inferior Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Eighteen Canarese Schools.

Thirty schools assisted by grants-in-aid.

83. One thousand six hundred and two indigenous schools, which have been supplied by Government with 5,000 Educational books.

84. In the majority of these schools Canarese only is taught by the local preceptors, but there are several small Hindoostanee schools where Mussulmans muster largely, and in a few instances Sanskrit is taught.

85. The Director of Public Instruction reports that during last year the most valuable assistance was received from the various District Officers, who have shown great interest in the schools in their districts, and have always been ready to preside at examinations and at the distribution of prizes, in not a few instances themselves furnishing the prizes bestowed. He adds that the interest thus exhibited, and the occasional visits made to the schools, have had an excellent effect upon both teachers and scholars.

86. Nine new schools were established during the year, which have been supplied with trained teachers from the Normal School at Bangalore.

87. There are at present 4,333 pupils in the schools established by or receiving aid from Government, being an increase of 1,169 over the number reported last year.

88. The number of scholars in the indigenous schools is 22,648, to which, if the figures given above be added, it will be found that there are 26,981 students in all the schools of the Province, an insignificant number in proportion to the entire population, which is estimated to be 4 millions.

In the appendix will be found Tables giving statistical information regarding grant-in-aid and Government schools, and it is evident from the detailed reports upon each, which have been furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, that on the whole fair progress has been made in the method of teaching and in the quality of the instruction bestowed, and that due notice is taken by the inspecting officers of all defects and shortcomings.

89. The details are too lengthy to be given here, but as it is proposed to print Mr. Garrett's Report *in extenso*, those who are interested in education, and particularly the missionary bodies whose efforts in establishing schools are deserving of high praise, will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the opinions submitted to Government.

90. A short notice, abstracted from the report of the Director of Public Instruction of the Central Institutions at Bangalore, may however be given with advantage in this place.

91. The addition to the numbers during the past year has been at the rate of 15 per cent, and although the building has been enlarged, and the rate of fees raised by one-half in the first four classes, the applications for admissions are more than can be entertained.

92. A new arrangement of the classes has been decided upon, by which a diligent student may reach the top one, in the seventh year after his admission at the bottom of the school. This, together with a prohibition against volunteering in the public offices without a certificate, has had a good effect in producing a regular and lengthened attendance at school.

93. Two boys passed the Matriculation examination in February last, although the studies are not arranged with a special view to this examination. The study of Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which a large collection of scientific instruments has been furnished to the school, has interfered with the preparation required for successfully matriculating, though less time has been given to it than formerly.

94. It may perhaps be advisable to introduce a change in the course of studies to meet the desire of the pupils, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, since the opening of the Railway has established a closer communication with Madras.

95. In September last a transfer of 48 boys was made to the care of the Normal School, for the purpose of creating a practising class for the students under training. The pupils thus transferred will be eligible for promotion into the higher classes as before. Further reference will be made to this class when describing the method of training in the Normal School.

96. The success of education depends mainly upon the training given to the masters. The details of the system pursued in the Bangalore Normal School, as given below from Mr. Garrett's Report, are interesting.

140. "In this Department of the Normal School there are 13 students, eight of whom are in receipt of the Government allowance, viz., Rs. 5 and Rs. 7, the remainder are candidates for vacancies as they occur.

141. "During the past year there have been five students appointed to schools either as head masters or assistants. Nine have been admitted to the privileges of the class, and four have withdrawn."

142. "The average length of time under training of the students in this class is $7\frac{1}{2}$ months."

143. "In addition to their special education as schoolmasters, the students aim at passing the University entrance examination, although the course of study pursued is not confined exclusively to the subjects laid down for that purpose. Hitherto this has been found impracticable in consequence of the rapid promotion of students, and only one has had the opportunity of doing so, viz., Rambudra, the Vernacular Training Master, and he has passed creditably."

144. "It is hoped that, as the demand for their services abates, the students under training will be able to pass this test before they enter their schools as masters or assistants."

145. "In this school the students are divided into Senior and Junior Sections according to their progress, and the time employed in school work during the week is generally thirty hours."

146. "The students are specially trained in this subject; more time and attention being devoted to its acquisition than to any other; seven hours and a half being the time allowed."

147. "They are thoroughly grounded in its principles and practice in principle by means of lectures, and in practice by lessons given for criticism and by teaching in the practising school. In addition to having read Fowler's text book on education, lectures on school organization and classification, rewards and punishments, collective teaching and outlines of the mental faculties, have been given."

148. "They are also practised in drawing up notes of lessons from a given subject; one of the students gives that lesson to a class of children in the practising school, the others criticise his methods and take notes of his faults in teaching, which are read and commented on when the lesson is over. In addition to this each student in turn attends the practising school for one month, where he sees how others teach, and can put his own ideas on the subject into practice. The other subjects taught in this branch of the training school are English as a language--time allowed during the week, five and a quarter hours. Canarese as a language, three hours. Geography, three and a quarter hours. History, three hours. Political Economy, two hours. Algebra, one and a half hours. Writing a home lesson. Arithmetic and Mensuration, three hours."

149. "The progress made by the Senior Section in these subjects during the past year is good, but the information they possess on subjects not connected with their school work is very limited."

150. "In this school there are twenty-one students, twelve of whom are paid by the Government, the remainder are candidates."
The Vernacular Training School.

151. "During the past year there have been ten students appointed to schools in the country, twenty-three have been admitted to study in the class, and eight have withdrawn."

152. "The special training of the students is much the same as in the Anglo-Vernacular School. In addition they are taught writing Canarese as a language, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The progress of the senior students in these subjects is fair, but the limited time hitherto allowed for their training has not been sufficient for that purpose. They are also found very deficient in general knowledge."

153. "In this school there are forty-eight children who are under the care of M. R. Sashagiri Rau, Sub-Deputy Inspector, who also superintends the students on duty in the Practising Schools."
Practising School.

154. "This school has fully answered its purpose. The students who leave on appointment have obtained sufficient knowledge in the art of teaching as to give them more confidence in their work, and having received their training here, they will always endeavour to raise their schools to the same standard."

155. "Although this school has been established to train students for masters, yet the children are being thoroughly educated in those subjects which belong peculiarly to an infant school. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are the principal subjects of instruction, but they also receive collective lessons on objects, color, form, local Geography, and Moral Lessons."

97. There are two classes in this school. In the first, young men are trained to be Engineer subordinates, and in the second to be Draughtsmen and Estimators.
The Engineering School.

98. There were 16 pupils under instruction during the year, of whom two obtained appointments in the Public Works Department, and one under an Engineering contractor.

99. A new master was appointed in March last, and it is hoped that under his charge the school will become more popular, and that Government will be able to draw from it a constant supply of young men, both Europeans and Natives, with a professional training, and a knowledge of the country and of the Canarese language.

100. It is reported that three or four will be available as Draughtsmen and Estimators in a few months.

101. As stated in a preceding para., full details of these schools will be found in the appendix, but it may here be noted that the number has increased since 1863-64 from 17 to 30, and the Government grant from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 13,296½.

102. The majority of the schools are at Bangalore and Mysore, but as it is now more generally known that all deserving schools willing to submit to inspection, may obtain aid, applications are received from remote quarters, especially from Hindoostanee Schools : comparatively few having been made by Hindoos.

103. The Hindoostanee Schools are, however, for the most part very badly conducted, and the teachers require teaching and training themselves. This can only be remedied gradually, and in the mean time elementary works on Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and History have been procured from Upper India, and are being re-printed at Bangalore.

104. The establishment of book depôts under the care of Amildars for the sale of Vernacular works, as stated in the last report, was found to work very successfully, but the sales increased to such an extent that the demand could no longer be met through the District post. It has therefore been considered advisable to have depôts at each District School, and to forward the books by cooly. From the District Schools the wants of the various talooks will be supplied.

105. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,975-0-2, and it is by the circulation in this manner, throughout the country, of well selected elementary works, that a better kind of instruction may, it is believed, be introduced into those indigenous Village Schools, which direct Government supervision cannot yet reach, it being at the same time entirely optional to the people to purchase the books.

106. A new edition of the English and Canarese Dictionary published several years ago by Mr. Garrett, the present Director of Public Instruction, has been re-printed after being revised and greatly enlarged.

Also a new edition of the Pancha Tantra, containing the Canarese Padyams and Sanskrit Slokas. The first edition of this work was sold in two months.

The 3rd Book of Lessons in Canarese will soon be ready.

SECTION IV.
PUBLIC WORKS.

107. The original Budget allotment for the year was 15½ lakhs, increased by additional grants to Rs. 15,68,028, and the aggregate approximate expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,94,301 distributed as follows:—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Original Budget Grant.	As modifi- ed after issue of Budget.	Expendi- ture.	COMPARED WITH BUDGET.	
				Less.	More.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	7,14,731	7,88,919	6,57,205	1,31,714	...
Repairs including expendi- ture by Civil Officers ...	4,00,000	4,59,801	4,11,365	48,436	...
Establishment	2,69,308	2,69,308	2,53,709	15,599	...
Reserve... ..	1,40,961	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ... ..	...	30,000	32,382	...	2,382
Khalihaut Corps ... ..	...	20,000	22,429	...	2,429
Stock ... ..	...	...	12,860	...	12,860
Arrears liquidated ... ..	...	...	3,537	...	3,537
Profit and Loss ... ..	...	...	814	...	814
Total ...	15,25,000	15,68,028	13,94,301	1,95,749	22,022
Total less ...	...	...	...	1,73,727	...

108. The same cause as that stated in the previous year's report, for the difference between the Budget Estimate and expenditure, has entered largely into the present discrepancy, viz., the delay in the receipt of instructions for the commencement of some of the principal works; besides which there is a saving of more than Rs. 15,000 on Establishment, the actual charge of which amounts to little more than 18 per cent. of the expenditure.

109. The classified expenditure under the several Budget heads is entered below:—

Class.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	37,814	81	37,895
Civil Buildings	1,98,441	4,242	2,02,683
Agricultural	42,831	16,815	59,646
Communications	3,41,927	2,63,117	6,05,044
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	36,192	63	36,255
Civil Officers ... ..	...	1,27,047	1,27,047
Total ...	6,57,205	4,11,365	10,68,570

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

110. The allotment for the new cantonment at Mysore was Rs. 32,000, and the expenditure only Rs. 18,785, but the principal buildings, viz., Place of Arms, Hospital, Magazine, Quarters for Staff Sergeants and Medical Subordinate, were completed and occupied in the first quarter of the year, and the Sepoys' Lines have been three-fourths built. The Officers' huts have also been finished but not sanctioned, and the amount is shown in the accounts as "inefficient balance."

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

111. By far the most important work under this head is the construction of new Public Offices of Government at Bangalore. The Budget Grant was Rs. 1,20,000, and the expenditure Rs. 91,931, the work having been commenced (on contract) in October.

112. The lower story of the building, of stone in chunam, has been nearly completed ; and timber for the roof, &c., is ready on the spot.

113. Talook Cutcheries have been completely or partially built at Nellamungalum and Maugady in the Bangalore Division ; Aloor Hassan and Nursipoor in North Ashtagram ; Nunjengode, Chamrajnuggur, and Surgoor, in South Ashtagram ; Tiptoor, Mudgherry, Powgud, and Toorva-kerry, in Chituldroog ; Shemogah in Nugur ; and Chintamony, Goodibunda, and Goribednore, in the Colar Division.

114. School Houses were in course of erection or completed at the following towns, viz., Maugady, Chennapatam, Sidlegutt, Arculgode, Hassan, Chamrajnuggur, Chituldroog, Honavully, Mudgherry, Saugor, and Chickmuggloor.

115. The Central Jail at Bangalore was enlarged and improved at a cost of Rs. 33,589, and the sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent in preparing stone for the Divisional Jail at Shemogah, in anticipation of sanction of the Estimate which has since been received.

116. Travellers' Bungalows and Moosafer Khanahs have been under construction at Kankanhully, Mauloor, Nagamungalum, Gundeshy, Sucklaspoor, Kotagar, Nursipoor, Chenroyapatam, Moodgherry, Saugor, Anantapoor, Sacrabile and Honhully.

117. A new Post Office was commenced at Mysore, and a wall constructed round the Roman Catholic Burial Ground at that Station, where also Police, Thannahs, and two Cutwalls' Choultries were built. Some progress was made towards converting the Talook Cutcherry at Chickmuggloor into a Division Cutcherry, but the building will be restored to its former purpose on the completion of a new Division Cutcherry lately sanctioned.

AGRICULTURAL.

118. In the Bangalore Division the only works of this Class were the completion of two Anicuts across the Shimsha River, and improvement of the Mulloorputna Tank supply channel, at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 11,488.

119. In North Ashtagram five works were undertaken comprising two Anicuts, two Channels, and one aqueduct, with a total outlay of Rs. 6,266.

120. The only agricultural work reported in South Ashtagram is the reconstruction of the Muddoor Anicut, which after three years' labor has been safely completed, the year's expenditure being Rs. 11,374.

121. In the Nugur Division two Anicuts were under construction (but not completed) and the outlay amounted to Rs. 4,548. The sluices of the great Soolikerry Tank were partly restored at an outlay of Rs. 2,000, half of which is charged to the year under review.

COMMUNICATIONS.

122. In the Bangalore Division the roads from Bangalore to Mau-gady, and thence to Coonghul: from Doddaballapoor to Jungumcottah; from Bangalore to Kankanhully, and the Railway Feeder from Ooscottah to Kadgoody were in progress, and nearly all completed, the total outlay being Rs. 50,949.

123. In the Colar Division an expenditure of Rs. 10,085 is reported on the construction of a road over the Munchenhully Ghaut, between Chota Ballapoor and Goribednore, the Railway Feeder from Marmootal to Boodicottah, and a road from Doddaballapoor to Goribednore.

124. North Ashtagram Division shows an expenditure of Rs. 1,12,371 on the Yedoor and Suklaspoor, Chircooly, and Muttigutta, French Rocks and Moyasundra Roads, the Boond Ghaut Bailoor and Moodgherry, Arsekerry and Tiptoor Roads, the Moslay and Berinjehulla Bridges, and others on the French Rocks and Moyasundra Road. Nothing was done to the important proposed Kempakul, Saklaspoor, and Bailoor Bridges, for want of sanction.

125. In South Ashtagram the expenditure on communications amounts to Rs. 30,671, including the metalling of portions of the roads from Mysore to Cannanore and Mangalore, improving the Mysore and Manantoddy and Muddoor and Seevasamoodra Roads, also in tracing roads from Mysore to Kankanhully, and to Sultan's Battery in Wynaad.

126. The only work carried on in the Chituldroog Division was the improvement of the Bangalore Shemogah Road, on which a sum of Rs. 36,541 was spent.

127. In Nugur the total outlay was Rs. 16,748 exclusive of Khalihaut labor, comprising the partial construction of the Cudoor and Chickmuggloor, Terrikerry and Chickmuggloor, Shemogah and Talgoopah, (Gairsoppah), Benkipoor and Doomee (Chituldroog) Roads, with four bridges.

128. The large bridge across the Toongabudra River at Hurrihur, commenced in December 1864 (on contract,) was successfully carried on till the middle of April, when the works were stopped by the freshes. Six of the piers and one abutment were completed, and the expenditure charged is Rs. 28,533.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

129. Under this head are reported in the Bangalore Division, the drainage of a suburb of Bangalore called Shoolay, at a cost of Rs. 3,710; a well for the Soldiers' Gardens Rs. 500; Tigers Cage and Aviary in the Lal Bagh Gardens Rs. 5,129, and a new survey of the station nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 3,207.

130. No other works of this class have been executed by this Department during the year.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

131. The distribution of the allotment was as follows :—

				Rs.
Nundidroog Civil Division	...	...	...	48,751
Ashtagram	...	...	...	56,060
Nugur	...	...	...	22,236
Total				1,27,047

132. It will be evident that a great advance has been made in carrying out the orders of Government for the transfer of the repairs of irrigation works and buildings to the Revenue Department, but it was found expedient to fix a limit to the amount to be expended by them on any one work, which it was decided should be Rs. 500 for Irrigation Works, and Rs. 100 for Civil Buildings, except in the case of the great Irrigation Channels which have been placed under an entirely separate establishment.

133. A large outlay is recorded (Rs. 18,000) as having been made on the works for the Drainage of the Petta of Bangalore under the Municipal Authorities, with funds supplied from the Public Works Budget, and a special grant of Rs. 25,028 was allowed for clearing out the Karanjee Tank at Mysore under the exclusive control of the Civil Department, of which Rs. 16,447 was the amount expended.

134. The repairs executed by Public Works Officers have been almost entirely confined to communications, on which there has been an expenditure of Rs. 2,63,117 distributed over 2,000 miles of road, while on Agricultural Works it has been only Rs. 16,815; the principal item being the repair of the anicut across the Lutchmenteert River, at Saugor Cuttay, on which a sum of Rs. 2,765 was spent. And the Tulcaud Anicut on the Cauvery was repaired at an outlay of Rs. 1,870. The amount laid out in the repair of Civil Buildings was Rs. 4,242.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENT.

135. The Budget allotment under this head was Rs. 2,69,308, and the expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,53,709, sub-divided as follows :—

				Rs.
Salaries	...	...	...	2,14,109
Travelling Allowances	...	...	...	29,345
Contingencies	...	...	...	10,255
Total				2,53,709

136. The proportion of 18·2 per cent. on the total outlay is moderate, owing in great measure to the spread of the Contract system, but less difficulty and more success would have attended the operations of the Department if the reorganization and enlargement of the establishment recommended on the 5th May 1863, No. 27, and known to be approved, had been formally sanctioned by Government.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

137. For the first half of the year under review, the Department was under the able management of Major Sankey, who, at the same time, conducted the duties of the Accounts Branch. Since January last the latter have been under the exclusive charge of a Controller (Mr. Nuttall), but until the Establishment of the Executive Central Office is largely increased, the entire separation of the two Departments is impracticable.

138. One Officer (Lieutenant Pole, R. E.) was appointed for the special superintendence of the Hurrihur Bridge, and one additional Division has been formed of the Colar District, which is placed under Mr. O. H. Clark, as Executive Engineer, while Captain D. J. P. Campbell has been transferred to Chituldroog. The other changes so urgently required for the reorganization of Divisions have not been carried out.

139. The Khalihaut Corps has been maintained with fluctuating strength during the year; and although in many respects its working has been unsatisfactory, yet there have been occasions when no other labor could be obtained. Local bodies of organized laborers have also been employed in Nugur and Chituldroog with moderate success.

140. The rates of labor have not increased during the year, but its scarcity has been severely felt, and the difficulty of enforcing contracts has thrown a heavy responsibility on Executive Officers.

141. The health of the subordinates in Mysore has been better than in previous years, owing it is believed in great measure to their having been provided with adequate shelter, and there were no serious epidemics among the working parties.

142. The concentration of work has increased, but of course the two great undertakings of the Hurrihur Bridge and Public Officers at Bangalore have greatly contributed to the favorable result shown below :—

Month.	Total number of works in hand in the Province during the month.	Average outlay on each work.
		Rs.
April 1862.	338	182
April 1863.	352	300
April 1864.	251	351
April 1865.	273	484

143. The contract system has been successfully continued, but requires more vigilance than the Department has always been able to afford, and the Contractors have at times to contend with serious difficulties in regard both to labor and materials.

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

144. These have been carried out with a fair amount of success throughout the Province, notwithstanding that in some instances progress has been retarded by the failure of Contractors to perform their engagements. This has taken place chiefly in respect to works at a distance from District Head Quarters where supervision was comparatively imperfect, and where well intentioned Contractors often found themselves unable to command the labor which they had rashly calculated upon procuring. These instances, however, are far from affording sufficient grounds for condemning the contract system when prudently administered.

145. The following Statement shows the nature of the works under execution, and the expenditure upon them during the past year :—

Division.	DISTRICTS.	Original Works.	REPAIRS.				Total Original Works & Repairs.
			Civil Buildings	Agricultural.	Communication.	Total.	
Nunddroog.	Bangalore ...	261	2,976	18,749	0	21,725	21,986
	Colar ...	1,515	657	4,922	0	5,579	7,094
	Toomkooor ...	36	828	6,655	267	7,750	7,786
	Total ...	1,812	4,461	30,326	267	35,054	36,866
Ashtagram.	Mysore ...	745	4,242	21,081	0	25,323	26,068
	Hassan ...	324	208	6,726	0	6,934	7,258
	Division... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total ...	1,069	4,450	27,807	0	32,257	33,326
Nugur.	Shimoga... ..	565	2,095	2,440	371	4,906	5,471
	Cudoor ...	1,292	1,551	5,928	400	7,879	9,171
	Chituldroog ...	0	1,211	6,558	124	7,893	7,893
	Total ...	1,857	4,857	14,926	895	20,678	22,535
Grand Total ...		* 4,738	13,768	73,059	1,162	87,989	92,727

146. To aid the Revenue Officers in taking up projects systematically with reference to their individual importance, and to facilitate an equitable allotment of expenditure in accordance with the relative claims of different Districts or Talooks, a Register has been opened in the form given in the Appendix. The tanks are classified according to the water spread and depth of water,

* Of which Rs. 4,435-8-1 were expended on Civil Buildings.

and the Register, which should be written up every year, will show concisely the annual variations in the condition of the works in each Talook, with the cost of repairs and number of works recommended for repair in each year.

147. This Register combined with a skeleton map of each District on a sufficiently large scale to show all the irrigation works within it, will, it is hoped, supply the want hitherto felt, and enable the local Government to gain a comprehensive idea of the general resources of the country, and the return to capital laid out upon the extensive repairs and improvements now in progress.

Accounts. 148. Revised Rules, based on the standing orders of the Public Works Department, have been issued with effect from 1st May 1865.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

149. The important irrigation channels which are led from the Cauvery and other rivers, had long been in so unsatisfactory a condition as to cause apprehensions of a loss of much of the revenue derived from the lands which are watered by them, and it was therefore resolved to substitute for their conservancy, a new agency in lieu of the old establishment which had become inefficient. This inefficiency was in a great

The former agency inefficient. measure owing to the scanty remuneration received by the employés, who, moreover, having been paid partly in kind, were thereby placed greatly in the power of the influential cultivators, who were in the habit of securing for themselves an undue supply of water, often by most recklessly damaging the channels and the irrigation works connected with them. A further and equally weighty reason was the absence of a proper system of supervision, and the want of an officer who could devote the time, which neither the executives of the Revenue or Public Works Departments could spare, to the constant superintendence of the 698 miles of channels, which the lately raised establishment have under their care.

150. The channels have been divided into 3 Circles, each under a Darogah, and containing a certain number of ranges under an Overseer; the ranges being again divided into Sub-divisions under Monigars, who have under them a band of workmen in the proportion of one to every three miles. The whole is under a Channel Superintendent.

151. The land irrigated by the channels measures 54,626 acres, and yields a revenue of Rs. 3,46,816. The charge for conservancy is Rs. 29,076, the percentage on revenue being $8\frac{1}{2}$.

To meet the cost of conservancy, a water cess has been imposed at the rate* of 8 annas per Candy on wet, and 4 annas on partially irrigated lands, from which source Rs. 13,219, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue, is derived.

R. A. P. R. A. P.

* Equal to 0 3 11 & 0 1 11½ per acre.

152. The opening paragraph of the rules which have been prepared for their guidance, and which are given in the Duties of the Department. appendix, thus describes in general terms the duties of the new Department. The conservancy of the river channels, as well as all works of irrigation, is vested in the Superintendent of Channels under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent. The term conservancy includes the protection of the channels from injury by design, neglect or accident, the execution of all repairs, and the maintenance of a due supply of water according to the requirements of the cultivation ; but does not extend to any work of improvement, which should not be carried out without reference to the Executive Engineer.

153. As the establishment was not placed upon an efficient footing until the 1st January 1865, an account of its operations and the results will be postponed to a future occasion.

154. Subjoined is a statement of the irrigation channels in the District of Mysore, with the names of the rivers from which they are drawn, and the anicuts or dams thrown across the rivers.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	No.	NAMES OF ANICUTS.	No.	NAMES OF NULLAHS.	EXTENT OF NULLAHS.			EXTENT OF CULTIVATION.			AMOUNT OF REVENUE.			REMARKS.	
						M.	F.	Candies.	Goods.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.			
Canvey River.	Yedatora ...	1	Alalay Kuttah ...	...	Salegram Nullah	13	0	328	4	12	7,012	8	3			
		2	Hunoomuntha Kuttah ...	...	do.	24	0	880	11	1	12,717	12	5			
		3	Choonchun Kuttah ...	...	Humpapoor do.	16	0	276	11	12	5,830	1	9			
		4	Anagoor Kuttah ...	...	Ramsamoodra do.	22	0	651	12	14	11,735	15	4			
		5	...	...	Tippoor do.	22	0	602	13	1	5,871	7	4			
	Mysore Ashtagram ...	6	Danoray Anay ...	...	do.	8	0	438	7	14	4,973	11	9		Out of order.	
		7	Virjanady ...	...	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		8	...	...	do.	35	0	3,029	18	13	33,836	10	3			
		9	...	...	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Attached to Jody Vil-lages.
		10	...	...	do.	72	0	5,080	14	4	68,971	11	4			
	Putten Ashtagram ...	11	Muddahud Kuttah ...	...	Chickadavaroy Saugor ...	31	0	3,166	11	12	23,649	12	7			
		12	Ramasawmy Anay ...	...	Nullah do.	30	0	5,269	5	13	16,980	15	0			
		13	...	...	do.	18	0	1,012	7	7	13,032	5	11			
		14	Madanamuntree Anay ...	...	do.	9	0	295	17	1	8,879	7	7			
		15	Bungordoddy ...	...	do.	302	0	21,033	0	8	2,13,502	7	6			
Lutchmanathiertha River.	Heggadavenkota ...	16	Hanagode Chicka ...	...	Chickdavaray Nullah	9	0	477	1	4	4,161	10	10			
		17	Dammaj Samoodra Kuttah ...	...	Goodoomunhully do.	5	0	19	5	7	173	0	11			
		18	...	...	Hanoomunthapoor do.	22	0	323	13	2	2,630	3	3			
		19	...	...	Nullah do.	9	0	157	2	8	1,781	1	7			
		20	...	...	Woodoor do.	20	0	240	5	6	2,930	0	0			Out of or-der.
	Mysore ...	21	...	...	Govindanahully do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		22	...	...	Ramanahully do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		23	...	...	Malawady Nullah	14	0	190	8	6	2,219	5	0			
		24	...	...	Seriyoor do.	12	0	127	17	4	2,119	8	2			
		25	...	...	Hoosaniipoora do.	17	0	157	0	13	2,817	8	6			
	Periapatam ...	26	...	...	Saboonyipoora do.	7	0	116	6	12	2,446	13	10			Out of order.
		27	...	...	Marchanully do.	20	0	476	13	15	3,930	0	9			
		28	...	...	Lutchomanatheertha do.	6	0	93	12	9	1,188	8	11			
		29	...	...	And Anundoor do.	4	0	20	0	0	200	0	0			
		30	...	...	Cholomahully do.	145	0	2,339	7	6	20,497	13	9			

* 1 Candy = acres 2-0-10.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	NAMES OF TALOOKS.	No.	NAMES OF ANICUTS.	No.	NAMES OF NULLAHS.	EXTENT OF NULLAHS.		EXTENT OF CULTIVATION.			AMOUNT OF REVENUE.			REMARKS.	
						M.	F.	Candies.	Coods.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Broogoo River	Nunjungode	22	Lutchoomanapoora Anay	26	Lutchoomanapoora Nullah	4	0	172	14	3	1,950	10	7	Out of order. do. do.	
	Goendul Talook	23	Halhulli Anay	0	Nursamboody herra Nullah...	0	0	0	0	0	1,118	0	0		
	Nunjungode	24	Georagairay do.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		0	Jalaymullay do.	27		6	0	463	1	6	4,634	9	1		
		0	Galnay Maudum do.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Soovurna River		0	Baugoor do.	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		25	Hangalwaudy Anay	28	Koodloor	1	0	13	0	6	5,752	9	1		
	Chamrajnugur		29	Aloor	30	Hosahulli Nullah	4	6	105	4	2	258	10	1	
			30	Yedapavorum do.	31	Homa do.	4	2	90	18	10	3,090	4	3	
			31		32	Surgoor do.	4	0	221	1	11	1,833	6	6	
			32		33	Itamasamoodra Nullah	3	6	110	17	15	3,329	6	7	
			33		34	Mooralahullud do.	10	0	161	3	7	1,714	14	9	
			34		35	Beyada moodloo do.									
			35		36	Hongalwaudy do.									
				8	0	419	5	2	4,510	14	4	5,712	15	10	
		35	6	1,121	11	7	20,450	9	4						
Gajanoor River	Goondulpett	27	Gajanoor Anay	37	Gajanoor Nullah	3	4	67	0	0	524	13	0		
Kadumbu River	Muddoor...	28	Muddoor do.	38	Muddoor do.	12	0	189	6	13	2,834	6	10		
					39	Keunum do.	2	0	90	0	0	2,665	4	9	
					40	Bhyram do.	2	0	60	0	0	1,466	14	5	
					41	Channuhulli Nullah	4	0	89	0	0	1,598	0	3	
					42	Vythianathapoor	3	4	67	0	0	524	13	0	
		23	4	495	6	13	9,089	7	3						

* 1 Candy=acres 2-0-10.

LOCAL FUNDS.

155. The Administration Report submitted to Government last year contained an account of these funds, the sources of income, the objects aimed at, and the regulation of expenditure.

156. The subjoined Table of Receipts and Disbursements will show the sources of income, and it may be sufficient to add that the object is to connect Cusbah Towns and Villages by 4th class roads, and that the expenditure is strictly regulated by the Budget system :—

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Local Funds for the year 1864-65.

PARTICULARS.		Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts.	Plough Tax	39,762 8 11	63,641 14 0	28,625 11 4	1,32,030 2 3
	Ferry Funds	0 0 0	1,600 7 0	4,976 13 11	6,577 4 11
	Sale of stray cattle	4,600 11 5	7,436 14 7	4,235 7 0	16,273 1 0
	Fines for cattle trespass	1,254 12 0	1,444 5 10	2,516 3 10	5,215 5 8
	Miscellaneous	1,799 5 11	150 0 0	567 1 3	2,516 7 2
Total ...		47,417 6 3	74,273 9 5	40,921 5 4	1,62,612 5 0
1863-64 ...		26,761 6 0	32,916 1 11	33,774 12 8	93,452 4 7
Disbursements.	Original works and repairs	18,827 9 2	17,072 9 3	12,852 12 2	48,752 14 7
	Establishment charges, including pay, travelling allowance, and contingent expenses	8,499 11 10	3,552 4 0	6,191 6 3	18,543 6 2
	Total ...	27,327 5 0	20,924 13 3	19,044 2 5	67,296 4 9
1863-64 ...		21,809 12 2	10,065 15 8	14,268 7 3	46,136 3 1

157. The progress made in most of the Districts has been satisfactory, that in Mysore has been very creditable. In the Ashtagram Division, where the results have been more favorable than in the other Divisions, there were 150 miles of road under construction during the year, of which 56 were opened to traffic. The repairs of 78 miles of road were undertaken and partly completed, and 95 miles were transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Revenue Officers, to be maintained from Local Funds.

158. The skeleton District map, alluded to in para. 147, will be found very useful in planning and recording the so-called Plough Tax Roads.

MUNICIPAL.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

159. The receipts of this Municipality during the past year were Rs. 35,000 from the usual sources of income, viz., Government allot-

ment, sale of lands, rents and taxes, fees and fines, &c.; but they were supplemented by a loan of Rs. 4,541-3-1 for extensions to the new market, and Rs. 16,251-13-4 for Railway street, and a grant of Rs. 3,000 for metalling roads.

160. The total amount, therefore, which the Board had at their disposal was Rs. 58,793-0-5, which was expended according to the detail of disbursements in the annexed table—

ORIGINAL WORKS.				
1. Town Buildings ...	...	0	0	0
2. Markets ...	...	4,541	3	1
3. Paving and streets ...	...	28,468	9	10
4. Lighting ...	...	285	4	6
5. Water-supply ...	...	197	2	0
6. Sewage ...	...	903	0	0
<hr/>				
Total Original works ...		34,395	3	5
REPAIRS.				
1. Town Buildings ...	...	622	3	11
2. Markets ...	...	0	0	0
3. Paving Streets ...	...	5,588	9	5
4. Lighting ...	...	0	0	0
5. Water-supply ...	...	64	11	2
<hr/>				
Total Repairs ...		6,275	8	6
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1. Office Establishment ...	...	2,291	8	3
2. Market, Street and Lighting				
Ditto ...	...	1,986	8	9
3. Conservancy do. ...	...	12,317	7	8
Contingencies ...	...	1,526	11	10
<hr/>				
Total Establishments and Contingencies ...		18,122	4	6
<hr/>				
Grand Total ...		58,793	0	5

161. This is to be a new street leading from the Railway Station to the market; it is fast becoming the principal approach to the town, and suitable sites for building shops on both sides have been secured. Rs. 16,251-13-4 have been expended on compensation alone, in connection with this useful project.

162. The vegetable sellers have been provided with 206 additional stalls at a cost of Rs. 3,868.

Blackpully road. 163. The road was widened and straightened and is now fit for carriages. The expense was Rs. 2,135-13-3.

164. Nine small roads were constructed in Blackpully, and deep ravines were filled up.

Streets. 165. Three streets in the bazaar were opened up and extended at a cost of Rs. 4065-4-4, and several other minor improvements to roads and streets were executed.

Lighting. 166. Thirty new iron lamp posts procured from England, were erected on granite pedestals, the outlay being Rs. 285-4-6.

Rubbish Depôts. 167. Rubbish depôts, from which sweepings and other refuse are carted away daily by the Conservancy Department, were constructed to the number of 129, for Rs. 903.

Repairs. 168. The roofing of the slaughter-houses was repaired, and the floors laid with asphalt, which is found to prevent the sewage permeating into the soil. Twenty-three roads and streets were repaired, of which eight were metalled, at a total cost of Rs. 5,268-9-5.

Establishments and Contingencies. 169. The principal item is Rs. 12,317 for conservancy purposes. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 14,063, but it is anticipated that an increase in the number of scavengers must be made to meet the increasing requirements of the Town.

BANGALORE PETTAH.

Main drain. 170. This important project estimated to cost Rs. 59,600, by which the present filthy and irregular water course or nullah which passes through the Pettah, will be converted into a well constructed drain, has made good progress, Rs. 18,000 having been expended by a contractor under the close supervision not only of the Municipal authorities, but of every house owner, to whose interest it is that the portion of drain opposite his house should be completed both quickly and well. The work was begun on the 15th September 1864, and the agreement is that it shall be finished by the end of October 1866.

171. The cost of this project is, with the sanction of Government, being defrayed from the general revenues, but the expense of constructing the subsidiary drainage, must be borne by the Municipality as funds become available.

172. The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Pettah Board are as follows :—

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
I.	<i>Cash.</i>			I.	Amount over drawn in 1863-64 and refunded ...	755 9 6	
	Balance of Cash on the 1st May 1864	1,146 2 9			<i>Original Works.</i>		
II.	<i>Revenue.</i>				1. Town Buildings	0 0 0	
	1. Allotment of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Tobacco Octroi				2. Markets	54 7 10	
	2. From Sayer duty levied on Soapary, Pepper, and country piece goods ...	10,318 0 5			3. Paving and Streets ...	661 3 6	
	3. Fees and Fines				4. Lighting	1,197 12 7	
	4. Rent of Markets				5. Water supply... ..	581 15 3	
	5. Sale of lands	3,927 5 2		II.	6. Sewage	6,576 5 9	
	6. Miscellaneous, Manure, &c.	626 14 11			7. Burial Ground	175 12 6	
		226 12 0			Repairs	2,983 7 8	
		2,518 9 0			Capturing, Feeding, and transporting Monkeys ...	381 10 6	
		822 3 5		III.	<i>Office Establishment.</i>		
					1. Salary including Sadil-war	1,956 0 0	
					2. Contingencies	152 15 9	
					Total	15,477 4 5	
					<i>Balance.</i>		
					In the Treasury of the Nundidroog Division		
					With Municipal Board	4,108 11 8	
	Total Rs.	19,585 15 8			Total Rs.	19,585 15 8	

MYSORE.

173. Appended is a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Rs.	A. P.	ORIGINAL.	Rs.	A. P.
Town dues	32,639	8 5	Town buildings	550	0 0
Fees and Fines	1,108	6 0	Market	5,000	0 0
Sale proceeds of waste land	50	0 0	Paving and streets ...	6,015	1 7
Smuggled goods confiscated	111	2 7	Lighting	472	3 1
Miscellaneous	83	1 2	REPAIRS.		
			Paving and streets ...	1,594	8 4
			Establishments	5,333	11 0
Total	33,992	2 2	Total	18,965	8 0

174. Under the head Town Buildings, five latrines were constructed and in the new market six open ranges of stalls were completed.

175. Three and half miles of new road were finished, and seven miles were repaired.

176. The amount expended on establishments includes the pay of scavengers, &c., and general conservancy.

177. In addition to the above, Rs. 10,000 were placed at the disposal of the Superintendent for sinking wells during the great drought of February and March. Rs. 665 were thus expended in digging 32 wells.

DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER STATIONS.

178. The Superintendent of Ashtagram reports that arrangements have been completed for the extension to Hassan of Municipal operations, and that the 1st budget is under discussion.

The report from Toomkoor was last year stated to be more satisfactory than those from the other stations. This year the lead has been taken by Shemoga and Chickmoogloor; Chituldroog has also made good progress.

179. At Colar, much attention has been paid to sanitary measures, and the healthiness of the town last year compared with its condition in previous years, will, it is hoped, encourage the inhabitants to persevere.

In the town of Chintamony, in the Colar District, the people have subscribed Rs. 1,450 for the construction of an aqueduct from a large tank in the vicinity.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

ANCHE OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

180. During this year two subordinate Anché Offices have been abolished, viz., one at Hurdenhully, in the Goondulpett Talook, Ashtagram Division, and one at Benkipoor, in the Shemoga Talook, Nugur Division, while one has been opened at Adjumpoor, in the Turikéré Talook, and another which was originally established on trial for 6 months at Sacrapatam, in the Chickamoogloor Talook, Nugur Division, has been confirmed.

181. The Anché Office at Yellundoor, in the Ashtagram Division, which was inefficiently maintained heretofore by the descendants of the original Jagheerदार Dewan Poorniah, has been brought on the strength and placed under the general management of the Huzoor Anché Department.

182. The Anché Office of Cooway has been removed to Kelagoor, for the convenience of the Coffee Planters.

183. Improvement has been made in the Anché line from Turikéré to Hosdroog, besides re-establishing a line from Goondulpett to the Neilgherri Hills.

184. The latter establishment was maintained by the Mysore Government from 15th February 1864 to January 1865, after which the Madras Government has been defraying its expenses, viz., Rs. 85 a month, although the line itself is under the superintendence of the Anché Department.

185. The distance traversed by runners in the past year was 2321 miles, and in the previous year 2281, and the cost per mile of conveying the mails was respectively Rs. 2-4-5 and Rs. 2-4-7.

186. The following is a Comparative Statement of the operations of the Department:—

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	REMARKS.
No. of paid letters received and despatched. ...	6,29,617	7,24,870	Prepayment of letters to villages made compulsory last year.
Do. of not paid do. do.	58,853	27,624	
No. of chargeable Newspapers ...	22,320	13,380	Two out of four Newspapers not issued.
Do. do. parcels	12,579	11,803	Higher rates imposed last year.
Do. do. official letters.	9,48,967	9,91,338	Fewer new forms transmitted in 1864-65.
Do. do. do. parcels.	38,456	31,758	
No. of Franked letters on the business of H. H. the Rajah ...	1,900	1,790	
Do. parcels ...	43	522	
Franked private letters ...	18,842	15,598	
Do. parcels ...	1,267	981	
Letters received from, and sent to, H. M.'s territory on which no Anché postage is levied ...	1,82,229	2,32,413	
Undelivered and refused letters ...	1,038	1,384	
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Postage collected on letters ...	23,686	26,985	
Do. Newspapers ...	698	186	
Do. Parcels. ...	3,570	4,441	

Strength of the Department.

187. The following Table shows the strength of the Anché Department for the past year :—

PARTICULARS.	Head Quarter Office.	Nunddroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	Total.
Buckshee	1	0	0	0	
Serishtadar, Peishkar, Writer, Gomashtas, &c. ...	17	0	0	0	
Shroff, Duffadar, Peons, &c.	22	0	0	0	
					40
Inspectors	0	3	2	3	8
Mutsuddies, &c.	0	76	53	48	177
Duffadar, Letter Peons, and Runners ...	0	491	474	525	1,490
Total ...	40	570	529	576	1,715

188. Three Mutsuddies and four Joonardars were dismissed during the year. One second class Inspector was reduced to a lower grade.

189. A Runner who committed a theft of a parcel containing gold was imprisoned for nine years. The Anché Inspector who discovered the theft was rewarded.

190. The Bangalore mail to Shimoga was robbed on the night of the 9th May 1864 near the 56th mile stone in the Honvulli Talook, but all the contents were recovered with the exception of a private letter alleged to have contained Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 200.

191. The disbursements in the Anché Office have been as follow :—

PARTICULARS.	1863-64,	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Head Quarters Office Estabt.	12,320 0 10	12,368 0 0	47 15 2	
Talook Establishment ...	78,891 12 11	95,342 13 9	16,451 0 10	
Total ...	91,211 13 9	1,07,710 13 9		
Contingent Charges ...	3,010 3 0	3,602 15 11	592 12 11	
Mail Cart Allowance ...	4,250 0 0	...	...	4,250 0 0
Temporary Establishment...	494 0 7	122 15 8	...	371 1 11
Cost of Chulans ... ..	...	1,650 12 0	1,650 12 0	
Do. of Firesticks ... ..	...	5,283 0 10	5,283 0 10	
Leather Wallets ... ..	...		
Covering Mats, &c.	2,437 8 5	2,372 11 4	...	64 13 1
Sundry items ... ..	...		
Total ...	1,01,403 9 9	1,20,743 5 6	24,025 9 9	4,685 15 0

192. The following are the causes of the increase in this year as compared with the last :—

I. A general increase granted to the salary of the Mutsuddies from 1st May 1864 in addition to that already granted to the Runners from January 1864.

II. The supply of chulans which used to be printed and supplied by the Government Press has been this year purchased from the press of a private individual, paying for the same through the Anché Department.

III. The cost of firesticks which are supplied by the Talook Revenue Authorities has been carried to the accounts of the Anché Department only this year.

193. Notwithstanding the increase granted to the Runners so recently as 1st January 1864, viz., from 3 to 4 Rs. there is a difficulty in procuring able-bodied men to undertake the work of Runners in many parts of the Province, owing to the enhanced rates of wages paid to laborers.

194. The following Table shows the estimated Receipts. Revenue of the Anché for 1863-64 and 1864-65, if postage had been charged on official and franked letters, &c. :—

PARTICULARS.						1863-64.			1864-65.		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The amount of postage on official letters						1,08,042	6	0	1,23,262	10	0
Do.	do.	parcels	...	...	...	9,285	8	0	13,029	0	0
Do.	do.	on the letters and parcels posted from the Elakha of the Maharajah				260	14	0	356	2	0
Do	do.	on franked letters and parcels...				2,726	12	0	2,237	14	0
Do.	do.	on letters to and from H. M.'s Post Office				5,694	10	6	7,262	14	6
Total ...						...			1,46,148	8	6
Do,	do.	actually collected on private letters, &c.				29,543	7	0	34,034	12	0
Grand Total ...						1,55,553	9	6	1,80,183	4	6
Deduct the amount of expenditure of the Anché Dept...						1,01,403	10	9	1,20,743	5	6
Difference ...						54,149	14	9	59,439	15	0

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

195. In the month of February 1864, the final orders of the Home Government refusing to restore the administration of the Province to the Maharajah were received and made known to His Highness. The immediate object of the Maharajah's claims was thereby virtually disposed of, and although some abortive attempts were made to get up pretended petitions on the subject, the year presents no remarkable event except the adjustment of His Highness' debts, the liquidation of which was for the second time authorized by the Supreme Government. The claims amounted to the large sum of 55 lakhs, but owing to the strenuous and successful exertions of the Officers appointed to scrutinize the demands, the whole were settled for the sum of 27 lakhs, and His Highness was thus, owing to the liberal instructions of Government, again freed from all pecuniary obligations. The enquiry lasted little more than two months, and the basis of adjustment adopted was allowed by all, but one or two dissentients, to be just and liberal. The sums awarded have been paid in full from the deposit surplus. The income of the Maharajah, including his fixed stipend and a fifth share of the net revenues of the Province, amounted to Rs. 12,88,000 for the year, exclusive of a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 specially, made on His Highness' attaining his 70th year.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

196. Most of the Regiments of Sowars have been provided with accoutrements of a better description than formerly. Improvements in their dress have also been effected.

Silladars.

197. Stables are under construction at Bangalore and Mysore, and lines for the men will shortly be commenced.

Stables and Lines.

198. Stables for a birradaree of Silladars have been completed at the Colar Railway Station.

199. Out of 378 Medals received for service during the years 1857 and 1858, 179 have been distributed to the men of the 2nd, 6th, and 7th Regiments. The remainder are being issued to the heirs of deceased Silladars as they appear to claim them.

Medals.

Bar or Infantry.

200. Lines are being erected at Hassan, Chituldroog, Chikmoogloor, and Colar.

Distribution.

201. A return of stations and the distribution of the force is given below :—

MYSORE SILLADAR HORSE.

1st Regiment	Head	Quarters at	Shimoga.	5th Regiment	Head	Quarters at	Chituldroog.
2nd	Do.	Do.	Toomkoor.	6th	Do.	Do.	Bangalore.
3rd	Do.	Do.	Colar.	7th	Do.	Do.	Hassan.
4th	Do.	Do.	Mysore.				

INFANTRY.

1st Regiment	Head	Quarters at	Toomkoor.	3rd Regiment	Head	Quarters at	Bangalore.
2nd	Do.	Do.	Mysore.	4th	Do.	Do.	Shimoga.

DISTRIBUTION.

DIVISION.	District.	Distribution.	SILLADARS.		BARR.	
			Commis- sioned Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers Rank and File.	Commis- sioned Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers Rank and File.
NUNDIDROOG	Bangalore ...	Head Quarters	8	348	19	520
		District ...	1	79	0	77
	Colar ...	Head Quarters	3	65	9	132
		District ...	1	108	0	95
	Toomkoor...	Head Quarters	6	232	10	181
		District ...	1	36	0	68
ASHTAGRAM	Mysore ...	Head Quarters	5	174	15	275
		District ...	3	163	0	144
	Hassan ...	Head Quarters	4	87	7	108
		District ...	1	91	0	80
NUGUR	Shimoga ...	Head Quarters	6	223	20	313
		District ...	2	109	1	121
	Cudoor ...	Head Quarters	2	115	2	60
		District ...	1	57	0	40
	Chituldroog	Head Quarters	8	350	9	178
		District ...	4	169	0	65
Total ...			56	2,406	92	2,457

NEW CANTONMENT NEAR MYSORE.

Fever prevalent in the
6th Regiment N. I.

202. The 6th Regiment Native Infantry has suffered much from fever since its removal from the French Rocks to the New Cantonment near Mysore.

203. This disease has been known in Mysore to break out without any apparent cause, in localities which before were perfectly free from it, and in the same unaccountable manner, to disappear from places which it had for years made notorious.

204. No doubt that in the present case, exposure and fatigue during the time the lines were being constructed, were powerfully predisposing causes.

205. Belts of trees are now being planted to shelter the Cantonment in some degree from the high north-east winds.

206. The following is a Return of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Mysore :—

STATIONS.	CORPS.	General Officers.	Dy. Insp. Genl. of Hopsle.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary do.	Chaplains.	Asst. Adjt. General.	Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.	Major of Brigade.	Aid-de-Camp.	Dy. Judge Adv. General.	Paymaster.	Engineer.	Commissariat Officers.	Commissary of Ordnance.	Conductors & Sub-Condns.	Troop Qr. Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Comd. Officers.	Sergt. and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regimental Horses.	Natives attached.	Sick of all Ranks.	Bullocks.	
BANGALORE.	Division ...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D. Brigade Royal Horse } -Artillery ... }	...	...	2	1	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	33	5	7	238	386	626	29	14	
	H. M.'s 18th Regt. Hussars...	...	...	2	5	15	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	36	8	6	410	522	528	61	...	
	Artillery Band Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	28	...	2	...	...
	A. By., 14th Brigade, R. A....	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	159	114	199	11	...	...
	A do. 23rd do.	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	142	116	267	2	...	...
	H. M.'s 10th Regiment	...	...	3	9	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	42	19	...	848	...	23	35	...	...
	22nd Regiment N. I....	...	...	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	48	15	...	574	...	78	11	...	...
	33rd do. do. ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	46	16	...	577	...	71	14	...	...
MERCARA. HARRUR. MYSORE. HOONSOOR.	Do. Sappers & Miners	...	...	1	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	25	4	...	327	...	60	20	...	...
	15th Do. Do.	...	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	47	15	...	508	...	65	11	...	...
	30th Do. Do.	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	46	13	...	559	...	5	13	...	...
	6th Do. N. I.	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	47	9	...	555	...	71	53	...	...
	Do. 15th do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	59	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	21	28	73	7	11	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	1	19	92	401	108	19	4934	1128	1996	260	14

207. The bursting of old and unserviceable guns has been completed in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. In the Nugur Division the work was stopped by the monsoon.

The Returns are as follow :—

Nundidroog Division	119	Guns and Ginjalls.
Ashtagram do.	158	„ „
Nugur do.	87	„ „
Total ..	364	

208. The guns proved to be for the most part of Native manufacture, *viz.*, iron bars bound with iron hoops. Some breach loaders of primitive construction were discovered, and on the top of a Droog, a few ship guns of European make were found.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

209. During the year 1864-65, the Department of Accounts has been engaged in maturing and bringing into complete operation the measures adopted in 1863-64, for the introduction of English accounts in Mysore. The Budget system being a novelty in this Province, where the native methods of keeping accounts prevailed from time immemorial, some difficulty was felt at the outset in enforcing the observance of the prescribed rules and forms, but it is satisfactory to note that very considerable progress has been made in these respects both in the Talook and District Treasuries, as evidenced by the greater correctness and punctuality with which returns are rendered. All Treasury Accounts up to the close of the year 1864-65 were received in the Account Department in the course of the month of May, and the annual accounts for the whole Province were compiled and closed on the 20th July.

210. Among the more prominent measures of the year were those taken for the utilization of the cash balances, for the payment of fixed charges before audit, for the earlier adjustment of contingent expenditure, and for clearing up the complicated deposit accounts. English numerals are now used in all vernacular returns. A complete set of rules has been adopted for the accounts of the Forest Department, which was organized in the latter part of 1863-64, and revised rules for those of Public Works executed by Civil Officers. The Budgets and Accounts of District and Municipal Funds have also had special attention, and steps have been taken to place them on a satisfactory footing.

211. Further supplies of Madras and Bombay Currency Notes have been received and sent into the Districts and Talooks for circulation, of the former to the value of Rs. 4,99,510, and the latter Rs. 62,360. The demand for Notes continues unabated, and is met so far as means permit. The issue of Notes in exchange for cash at Bangalore, has been obviated by the establishment of a branch of the Madras Bank, but they are given in payment of public demands, and at the District Treasuries in exchange for cash also.

212. Copper coins have also been obtained this year from the Madras Mint to the value of Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 71,000 worth have been supplied to the Districts, where they are sold to vendors at a discount, at places where they are not procurable at their par value. On the other hand, the Native copper coins continue to be withdrawn from circulation, mutilated and sold as copper: such coins to the value of Rs. 55,000 have been remitted from the Districts to head quarters.

213. The orders of the Government of India authorizing the reception of sovereigns and half sovereigns, have been duly notified to all the treasuries in the Districts and Talooks, but up to April 1865, 103 sovereigns and 54 half sovereigns only were paid in. There is little doubt, however, that if sovereigns were available at the treasuries, they would readily be taken by the people at the rate fixed by the Government of India, of Rs. 10.

214. The most important financial measure of the year was the investment in Government securities of 30 lakhs of Rupees as a Trust Fund, and the payment of the debts of His Highness the Maharajah which amounted to about 58½ lakhs including one special claim of a private nature, aggregating Rs. 3,30,000. The 30 lakhs of coins were remitted in May 1864 for investment to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, who, to avoid any disturbance of the money market, was instructed to purchase the required amount in 4 per cent. paper, not only at Madras but also at Bombay and Calcutta. This was done in due course. It remained to discharge the sums awarded to His Highness' creditors, and the gross cash balance of the Province having been reduced to 64½ lakhs when the settlement commenced in October 1864, it became important to collect for this purpose all the surplus cash of the Districts at the Commissioner's Treasury, Bangalore. To this end arrangements had been previously organized, and the awards, which eventually amounted to about 30 lakhs of Rupees were paid on presentation to the extent of Rs. 22,29,000, in the latter months of the year.

215. The usual annual accounts will be found in the appendix. The Budget for the year was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,01,75,628 as the probable total of receipts, and Rs. 1,01,75,416 as that of the charges under all heads.

216. The actual receipts, however, amounted to Rs. 1,04,97,444 or Rs. 3,21,816 better than the estimate for the year, and Rs. 3,18,623 more than the realizations of the preceding year 1863-64. This improvement is to be found mainly under the head of Land Revenue, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,04,311. Stamps show an increase of Rs. 83,921 or 50 per cent. Abkarry Rs. 1,00,649 or 12 per cent. Sayer customs are Rs. 89,084 less, owing to the abolition of transit duties. Forests, Mohaturpha, and other minor heads, stand at much the same amount as in the preceding year. On the other hand, while the receipts were Rs. 3,18,623 better, the administrative charges were Rs. 3,23,918 greater than in 1863-64. They are also more than the original Budget of the year by Rs. 9,488, in consequence of the Maharajah's actual share of the Revenue being Rs. 1,10,138 more than was estimated.

217. The increase in the expenditure compared with the year 1863-64 occurs under the following heads. Land Revenue Rs. 60,500 chiefly owing to the extension of survey operations; Forests Rs. 34,982 arising from improved Forest Conservancy; and Abkarry Rs. 12,844 from the introduction of the sudder distillery system. Post Office is Rs. 27,626 more, in consequence of a general increase to the pay of Runners. The increase under B. II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements is nominal, being the result of a transfer from C. Army, of certain stipends of a political nature disbursed through the Military Department, but belonging to the head under which they are now shown. The small increase under C. Army is due to compensation for land, and the cost of constructing barracks for the local force. The increase under Public Works is due to the progress of operations in that department. Salaries and expenses of Public Departments have cost less than in 1863-64. Law and Justice, 64,928 more, principally owing to the establishment of a Small Cause Court at Bangalore, and to Jail expenditure, which is enhanced by the rise in cost of rations, and by improvements in Jail management. The increase under Police 21,628 is attributable to the full scale of the District or Candachar Police not having been charged for in 1863-64, which shows Rs. 15,000 in 1864-65. The clothing of the Cantonment Police in 1864-65 cost Rs. 3,137, and the difference is made up of miscellaneous items. The net actual cost of education is about Rs. 6,000 more than in 1863-64, owing to the establishment of several new village and talook schools during 1864-65. About Rs. 2,000 were expended in photographing antiquities, and a small sum in the improvement of the Public Garden at Bangalore. The miscellaneous expenditure under B. IV and B. V, and the special or extraordinary under F. IX, F. X, shews a net increase of Rs. 26,278 as compared with the preceding year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—POPULATION.

Numbers. 218. The annual returns give the following figures:—

DIVISIONS.				1863-64.	1864-65.
Nundidroog	...	...	...	15,14,283	15,65,384
Ashtagram	...	...	...	12,51,244	13,09,072
Nugur	...	...	...	11,30,160	11,39,145
				38,95,687	40,13,601

Showing an increase in the past over the previous year of 1,17,914.

219. These figures may be taken as approximately correct, and as indicating the relative proportion of the population of each Division. It is also consistent with the increasing prosperity of the Province that

its inhabitants should continue to multiply, although the computation given above is not absolutely reliable.

220. The year 1864-65 does not appear from the reports to have been, on the whole, a more unhealthy one than usual. The Nundidroog Division has probably suffered less from epidemics than Ashtagram and Nugur, where cholera, fever, and small-pox have prevailed to an appreciable extent.

221. Details of the diseases which have come under observation at the Head Quarter Stations will be found in the section which treats of the operations of the Medical Department.

II.—EMIGRATION.

222. From information furnished by the Protector of Emigrants at Madras, and by the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, it appears that during the past year, 66 emigrants from Mysore embarked from the former place, and 70 from the latter. Total 136.

223. The reports from the district authorities state that 272 persons came before the Magistrate with the declared intention of leaving the country. These were all from Bangalore, and chiefly coolies whom the completion of the railroad had left without employment.

224. Very few of the agricultural classes are induced to emigrate, which may be regarded as a sign of their prosperity and contentment at home.

III.—AGRICULTURE.

Season.
Nundidroog Division. 225. In the Nundidroog Division the season is reported to have been on the whole a favorable one.

226. The paddy crop reaped in November was abundant, and made up for a deficiency in the May crop, which suffered from the want of a sufficient supply of water in the tanks.

The dry grain harvest was an average one.

Ashtagram Division. 227. From the Ashtagram Division the report is not so favorable.

Nugur Division. 228. In Nugur the season was generally unpropitious, scarcely a shower of rain having fallen in the six months from October to March.

229. After the first showers in April, a small smooth brown caterpillar made its appearance in a portion of the Division, and in a few days ate up every green thing, the grass assuming the appearance of having been burnt up.

230. The betel nut gardens yielded a very deficient crop, and the return from coffee was small.

Monsoons. 231. Both the Monsoons with which Mysore is favored were as usual characterized by violent storms of wind and rain, which did much damage to public works and cattle.

232. In the Toomkoor District, the Duputy Superintendent reports that, in last August, 87 head of cattle in one herd died in one day from exposure to a storm.

233. The rainfall at the principal stations is given below. The returns from the Talooks are not reliable, but a simple pattern of rain guage recommended by Mr. N. R. Pogson, Madras Government Astronomer, is under trial previous to introducing it throughout the Districts.

				Inches.	Cents.
Bangalore	...	...	..	37	62
Toomkoor	...	...	...	43	10
Mysore	...	...	...	26	63
Hassan	...	...	...	30	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shemoga	...	...	...	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

234. It is satisfactory to be able to report again this year a very large increase in the extent of dry land brought under cultivation. A comparative statement is given below.

DESCRIPTION.					1863-64.	1864-65.
					Acres.	Acres.
Dry	...	...	...	...	23,89,958	26,49,543
Wet	...	...	...	...	4,07,956	3,95,304
Garden	...	...	...	...	95,687	98,260

235. Applications are beginning to be more frequently made by ryots and land holders, for permission to repair old tanks at their own expense, the Government granting the land to be irrigated, on a light assessment.

236. Many also have dug wells on their lands, having been assured that they would enjoy the full benefit of the outlay, and that improvements made at their own expense would be taken into consideration, on a revision of the assessment by the Revenue Survey Department.

237. The price of agricultural produce of all kinds is still high, and every year sees an increase in the wealth and contentment of the ryots.

238. The present year has opened with excellent prospects, the seasonable rain admitting of ploughing and sowing operations being well advanced.

239. The number of acres under cultivation last year was 48,702, against 72,804 in the previous year. The seed used is chiefly indigenous, the ryots not appreciating the endeavours which have been made to introduce a better kind. The price of cotton has fallen in Mysore as in other parts of the country. A considerable portion is said to be held therefore in reserve, in hopes of a rise.

Indigo. 240. No Indigo is cultivated in Mysore.

241. The poppy is grown chiefly in the Colar District, but not to any great extent, 990 maunds of opium (equal to 24,750 lbs) and valued at Rs. 75,000, were exported from that District.

Opium.

Opium is leased out with other drugs to a contractor.

242. Last year was an unfavorable one for coffee in consequence of unseasonable rains, but its cultivation is notwithstanding rapidly extending, even in localities where it was formerly supposed that it would not thrive.

Coffee.

243. Planters are said to be beginning to entertain the opinion that the tree flourishes best in shade, especially in the more open parts of the country, and some are planting forest trees where before they cut them down.

Cultivation under shade.

244. The Planters' Association will be requested to favor Government with an account of any important changes in the method of cultivating coffee, which experience may lead them to adopt.

245. The culture of the cinchona has been attempted with partial success, both in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions. The attention of District Officers has been drawn to the subject, as favorable localities are probably to be found in the hilly and forest tracts of these portions of the Province.

Cinchona.

246. The Mulberry is cultivated to a considerable extent in parts of the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. The rate per acre varies from Rs. 2-10-4 to Rs. 29-9-1, and it is calculated that 1,21,000 silkworms can be supported by the produce of one acre, the amount of silk obtained from which is 15 seers (of 24 Rs. weight) for each crop, of which there are two in the year.

Mulberry.

247. The worms are reared chiefly by Mussulmans, the occupation being popular among them.

Silkworm.

248. The greater portion of the raw silk is exported, but a part is retained for home consumption, and is worked up into shawls and other articles of dress at Bangalore and other places.

Raw silk.

249. There is no doubt that the Mulberry plant, and consequently the worm, has deteriorated since the time it was introduced in the year 1841; but as the silk of Mysore is attracting attention, and as European skill and enterprise are already entering into competition with Native cultivators, a marked improvement in the manufacture will no doubt soon become apparent.

Improvement anticipated.

250. The loss of cattle last year has been considerable, the price of bullocks has however fallen, owing probably to the demand for carriage to convey cotton to the coast having become less urgent, and to the facilities in the same direction, which the opening of the Railway has afforded.

Cattle.

IV.—TRADE RETURNS.

251. The Deputy Superintendents were last year, for the first time, called upon to furnish returns of the trade of their respective Districts, comprising information regarding its present course, and the rise and fall in prices. These returns have been received, but as they have been found, on examination, to contain discrepancies of a kind such as might be expected in a first attempt to deal comprehensively with so intricate a subject, they will not be embodied in the present report.

252. They will however be corrected and completed, and will serve for purposes of comparison with the returns for the current year, in the preparation of which every effort will be made to secure exactness.

V.—FORESTS.

253. The Forest Conservancy of the Province was formed in January 1864 under the supervision of Major Hunter, and although the year under report has been a period of transition, in which consequently many difficulties have had to be contended with, the results are, upon the whole, full of promise for the future efficiency of the new Department.

254. The forest ranges are three, *viz.*, Ashtagram, Nugur, and Nundidroog.

255. The first two are under the charge of Assistant Conservators, who entered upon their duties on the 4th May 1864, and the last under a Sub-Assistant Conservator, who took up his appointment on the 1st April 1865.

256. Much time was consumed in the beginning of the year in raising and revising Establishments, defining the duties of Assistants and their Subordinates, and more particularly in ascertaining and adjusting the old outstanding balances, against and in favor of the Department.

257. The issue of licenses on the new system, and the active duties of the conservancy, did not therefore begin till October, after which the Conservator and his Assistants took advantage of the dry and cold weather, when the jungles are comparatively healthy, to inspect the forests and establish new timber depôts, and to determine the capabilities of the various ranges, and the best means of working them.

258. The above remarks have especial reference to the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions, in which the most valuable forests are to be found.

259. It has been found necessary still to continue the former system of collecting sandalwood at fixed places in the jungles, by means of paid agents, who are further remunerated according to the quantity collected, the wood being afterwards carted in for sale by the Revenue officials.

260. The Conservator is much opposed to this system as affording opportunities for fraud, but although, under his orders, strenuous efforts, specially in the Ashtagram Division, have been made to introduce the contract system in its entirety, but little success has been obtained, the tenders offered at Mysore being at too high a rate to justify acceptance,

and none at all being forthcoming in Nugur. At Bangalore there is some promise of success.

261. According to the present method of collecting sandalwood, the cost of preparing it for sale in the Ashtagram Division, during the past year, was at the rate of Rs. 9-11-8 per Candy of 560lbs, and the selling price was Rs. 82-3-9 for the same quantity. It is apparent, therefore, that there is a broad margin of profit, which would justify the offer of liberal rates to contractors, especially if by employing them, the loss to Government by the alleged opening for fraud in the present system, would be avoided.

262. There was a falling off in the collection of sandalwood last year, owing, as above stated, to the late commencement of the working season.

263. Two auctions were held in the Ashtagram range, and one at Bangalore, but none in Nugur, the classification not having been completed in time. A considerable sum was, however, realized in this Division from private sales.

264. The cost in Bangalore of preparing a Candy (560lbs) of sandalwood for sale is stated to be Rs. 25-3, the one item of carriage being 6½ Rupees. The selling price, according to last year's auction rates, is Rs. 91-8-0.

265. The present system of classifying sandalwood for sale is somewhat intricate and laborious, but as traders have been for a long time accustomed to it, a general change has not been insisted upon, pending the trial of a new method at the depôt at Seringapatam.

266. The agents of native merchants from Bombay are the principal purchasers at auction. European firms, apparently, have nothing to do with the trade, for when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were asked what classification of sandalwood would best suit the market, they were unable to give any information.

267. First class sandalwood is used chiefly in making carved boxes, fans, and other fancy articles. Inferior sorts and chips are used in burning the dead bodies of certain castes, and in keeping up holy fire in the temples and houses of Parsees. A valuable oil is distilled from the roots, and from the powder or sawdust, ointment and aromatic compositions are made.

268. The Mysore forests abound with sandalwood, and every effort will be made to conserve this valuable tree, and to propagate it in all suitable localities. This, the Conservator is of opinion, can best be done by putting down seeds throughout the jungles in the vicinity of old trees, and not by nurseries or plantations, which he considers unnecessary.

269. Seeds should be sown within 15 days of their being plucked ripe from the mature tree.

270. The sandalwood tree is felled all the year round. If grown in hard and barren soil, it reaches a diameter of 9 inches, if in soft and fertile land, it measures as much as 18 inches.

271. The forests producing teak and other valuable timber trees are worked partly by Departmental agency, and partly on the license system, with the exception of those in the Nundidroog Division and in the Hassan District, in which paid establishments are found to be too expensive; in the one case because there is no teak, and other woods are less abundant; and in the other, because labor is very scarce, and the demand for timber is not great.

Teak. 272. Teak is sold only at auction or by private sale, and its collection is exclusively in the hands of the Forest Department.

273. Three additional dépôts have been established in the Ashtagram Division, and there is a timber yard at Mysore. There are six dépôts in the Nugur Division, and a large yard is under construction at Shemoga. One dépôt is about to be formed in the Nundidroog Division.

274. Stations for the collection of timber to be floated down have been fixed upon on the banks of the Cubbany River, and the wasteful practice of leaving wood in the jungle when felled, to be frequently destroyed by fire or lost in the long grass, has been ordered to be discontinued.

275. The Mysore merchants who procure wood from Wynaad and float it down the Cubbany have been directed to make a place called Muddagherry their dépôt, instead of leaving their timber, as formerly, scattered about along the banks of the river.

276. The Hoonsoor forests having been re-transferred to the Mysore Government, it becomes a matter for consideration whether Hoonsoor should not be made the chief timber and sandalwood dépôt of the Division. With the Head Quarters of the Assistant Conservator so near these valuable jungles, the supervision would be improved, and an undoubted saving in cart hire would be effected.

277. The Nugur forest range is large and important, as it has the advantage of water carriage by three rivers, the Wurda, the Toonga, and the Bhudra, by which the export of timber into the Dharwar and Bellary Districts is much facilitated. The Conservator is of opinion that it would be very advantageous to fix a wood dépôt at Hurrihur, on the banks of the Toongabudra formed by the confluence of the two rivers last named.

278. As in the case of sandalwood, and for the same reason the quantity of timber collected was not so large as in preceding years, nor were the sales by auction so numerous. This, in the case of the Ashtagram Division, was owing chiefly to the low rates, the market being overstocked with timber from Wynaad and Coorg, and with the wood sold off at Hoonsoor by the Commissariat Department, on the abolition of their woodyard establishment. The cost of cutting and bringing timber for sale at Mysore was 7 annas a cubic foot, and the price fetched was 13 annas 9 pie.

Teak plantations. 279. It is proposed to establish teak plantations on the banks of the Cubbany River in the Ash-tagram Division, the locality being admirably adapted for the purpose.

280. In the event of the Madras Irrigation Company forming a large reservoir at Luckawally, by which a plantation in the vicinity will be submerged, it is proposed to shift teak planting from the banks of the Bhudra to the Toonga River. A contract has been entered into by which 10,000 one-year-old-plants will be handed over to Government every year, to be paid for at the rate of Rs. 300 for 5,000 plants. Malabar teak seed will be supplied to the contractor at Government expense.

Bamboos. 281. The conservancy of bamboo forests, especially in the Bangalore District, where they have been much over-worked, is being carefully attended to. The Deputy Superintendent reports that bamboos are now imported into Bangalore by rail, and are sold at a cheaper rate than those cut in the forests of the country.

Firewood and Charcoal. 282. At present there is no tax or duty upon firewood or charcoal, whether consumed by ryots or brought into towns for sale; nor are traders required to take out a license to cut wood for the purpose. Certain trees only are, however, allowed to be used, and there is a strict prohibition against taking reserved timber or green bamboos.

Consumption of wood in smelting iron. 283. The question of imposing a tax on wood used for iron furnaces is under consideration. The consumption in such furnaces is enormous. In the Toomkoor District alone there are 123 iron furnaces, and each furnace consumes one cartload of charcoal a day, for the preparation of which three cartloads of firewood are necessary. The annual consumption of wood amounts thereby to 1,34,685 cartloads, which at 4 annas a load (a moderate tax) would yield to Government a sum of Rs. 31,167, after deducting the revenue Rs. 2,503 at present derived from furnaces.

Topaul and Thangadi barks. 284. On these barks which are used, the Topaul or Batool in distilling arrack, and the Thangadi in tanning leather, a seigniorage of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ a cartload is levied according to the description of cart.

Other forest produce. 285. Gums, lac, wax, dyes and other forest produce, are rented out by the Revenue Authorities, also the grazing on jungle pasture land.

Forest maps. 286. As soon as sufficiently accurate information has been collected, forest maps of the different ranges will be made, on which will be indicated the localities of the various kinds of timber by appropriate marks and signs. Forest roads, and streams for floating timber, depôts, huts, and peons' stations, also teak nurseries, will be clearly laid down in these maps.

Forest Notification and Rules. 287. In the Appendix will be found a Notification and Rules for the guidance of Forest Overseers and Revenue Officers, which have received the approval of Dr. Cleghorn, and the sanction of the Supreme Government.

288. In the Notification will be found a list of the reserved and unreserved trees in each Division, and the terms on which ryots and

traders may procure them. The concessions to agriculturalists, which are liberal, are in accordance with their wants and the character of the country which they inhabit. Care being taken not to curtail unduly and suddenly privileges which hitherto they have largely enjoyed.

Rules for Accounts
and Registers, &c.

289. A set of Rules for the preparation of Accounts, Registers, and Returns, were drawn up and issued in the Account Department in September last, with effect from 1st October. They appear in the Appendix.

290. The following is an Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.

DIVISIONS.	Timber.	Sandal.	Seigniorage.	Depôt Rent.	Other Forest produce under Revenue Officers.	Total.
Ashtagram	37,074	77,634	13,170	664	27,287	1,55,829
Nugur	69,092	19,654	13,081	705	47,235	1,49,767
Nundidroog	84	14,192	7,860	0	56,450	78,536
Total, 1864-65.....	1,06,250	1,11,480	34,111	1,369	1,30,972	3,84,182

DISBURSEMENTS.

DIVISIONS.	Conservancy and working charges.	Establishments.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
Ashtagram	13,575	16,875	1,317	905	32,672
Nugur	2,824	12,432	860	721	16,837
Nundidroog	1,472	8,530	924	562	11,488
Total, 1864-65.....	17,871	37,837	3,101	2,188	60,997

291. As laid down in Circular No. 13 of 1864, from Government of India, abstract statements showing the financial results of Forest operations, will be found in the Appendix.

VI.—MINING.

292. Mining operations in Mysore are not of great magnitude ; but iron of sufficiently good quality for agricultural and building implements is manufactured for home consumption, chiefly in the Districts of Chituldroog, Toomkoo and Bangalore.

293. Some steel, recently sent from Toomkoo to the Superintendent of the School of Arts at Madras, was pronounced better for engraving, modelling and garden tools, than that received from England.

294. The price of steel is said to be rising, and proposals have been made to establish foundries in the Bangalore District, under European supervision.

VII.—SURVEY.

295. The operations of the first seven months, namely, from 28th September 1863, the date of sanction, to 30th April 1864, were described in last year's report; but as the Survey year ended on the 31st October 1864, the progress made up to the latter date, which comprises the first year of the existence of the Department in Mysore, will be given in this report, followed by a sketch furnished by Major Anderson of the work done in the course of the official year ending 30th April 1865.

296. The following statement shows the area measured in the Survey year by each establishment, the area submitted to test, and the average error :—

Name of Assistant Superintendent.	Area measured.	Area tested.	Average difference between test and original.			
			Acres.	R.	P.	Yards.
Lieutenant J. P. Grant ...	1,69,081	10,679	0	2	18	0
Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson... From 1st March 1864.	1,22,514	9,944	0	2	5	0

297. The test is the remeasurement, by the European Officers themselves, of a certain portion of the work of every Native measurer. The result in the present case being that of 1,223 fields remeasured, in 1,133 fields the difference between test and original did not exceed one per cent, and in three fields only did it exceed 5 per cent, which is considered to be the limit within which error would not affect the value of the work for revenue purposes.

298. Mr. R. H. Light, with his classing establishment, was transferred temporarily to Mysore on 15th February 1864, between which date and the end of the field season, acres 2,00,176 were in all classed, of which 15,063 acres were reclassified by Mr. Light himself for the purpose of test. The average error or difference between original and test classification, was $7\frac{1}{4}$ pie or a fraction over $\frac{1}{4}$ of a class. Of 848 fields tested, in 14 fields only was error in excess of 2 annas or the difference between 2 classes, discovered ; and in one field only in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas or $1\frac{1}{4}$ class. That is, no work was passed containing larger error than this. If more serious mistakes were discovered in any village the work of the entire village was cancelled and done over again.

299. The average cost of measurement was Rs. 0-2-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per acre, and of classification 11 pie per acre, or for the whole operation, Rs. 0-3-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per acre. This includes superintendence and settlement, and all other expenses, which are spread proportionately over the cost of measurement and classification per acre.

299 a. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 53,679, and was distributed in the proportion of 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to superintendency and establishments, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to contingent and working charges.

300. As remarked by Major Anderson, the cost per acre in this, the first year of the Survey, is much higher than it will be in future years for similar tracts of country. From the strength of establishment being unavoidably small the expenses of direction and supervision bear an unusual proportion to the total; and, moreover, the number of paid men under instruction was much greater in proportion to the number of effective working hands, than will be the case when the department is older.

Further report on the official year 1864-65 by Major Anderson. 301. With reference to the operations of the official year 1864-65, Major Anderson states as follows :—

“Everything possible has been done during the year under report to increase the strength of Establishment by the employment and instruction of new hands. On the 1st May 1864 there were 40 measurers, and 18 learners and probationary measurers on the strength of the Department; on the 1st May 1864, these numbers were increased to 54 measurers and 35 learners and probationary measurers. I could of course obtain many more learners, but am obliged to keep the number of them at any one time within the limits of what can be taught, without inconvenience and obstruction to the progress of the work for the time being. New hands belonging to the Mysore Survey are not only attached to as great a number as possible of the Mysore Field Establishments to learn their future duties, but they are also attached to Field Establishments employed under my orders in the Bombay Presidency.

“On the 1st May a little more than two-thirds only of the current working season had elapsed; up to that date, however, the area measured this season amounted to acres 3,00,148 or about 10,000 acres more than the total ground got over in the preceding year. The total area measured in the Current Field season will exceed 4,50,000 acres, or fully one-third more than in the last year, and the area classed will amount probably to about 2,30,000 acres.”

Measurement and Classification of certain Talooks. “The measurement of the Hurrihur and Davengiri Talooks has been completed, that of the Kankooa Talook very nearly completed, and that of the Chituldroog Talook commenced. The Classification of the Hurrihur Talook is completed, and that of the Davengiri Talook very nearly so.”

Settlement of the Hurrihur and Davengiri Talooks. “The settlement of the entire Hurrihur Talook, and of 33 villages of the Davengiri Talook was made by me in March and April last. The papers showing the working of the revised rates of assessment in comparison

with last year's realizations, have not been as yet completely made up, but I have no doubt that they will show an immediate increase of revenue on the settled villages, of at least 15 to 20 per cent. on last year's realizations, and very little of the available arable waste of even a tolerable quality will fail to be taken up, even in the current year.

“As soon as the settlement papers have been made up, we shall be able to proceed with the fixing of the remuneration of the village officers. The Establishment of their pay on a fair basis is one of the measures most called for in Mysore, and will in every case follow after the introduction of the revised rates of assessment with as little delay as possible.”

Remuneration of village officers.

“The Survey has progressed during the year under report with remarkable smoothness and absence of difficulty; the people give us all the help we require with very general readiness, and all the officials have co-operated with the Survey Officers to the utmost of their ability.”

Co-operation of Revenue officials.

302. In confirmation of the remarks made in the letter above quoted the following extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Nugur Division, within whose jurisdiction the Revenue Survey is at work, may be added.

Report by Colonel Clerk.

“I was at Hurrihur when Major Anderson was settling the Talook, and was struck with the contentment of the ryots, as a body, with the rates of assessment fixed by that officer. In several cases the reduction in the old assessment was considerable.”

Contentment of ryots with rates of assessment.

“The only classes who seem to have suffered are the village Potails and Shanbagues or village accountants, and some influential ryots who had held large tracts of good land for a nominal tax, and who had possession of other people's land for nothing at all, by encroachment.”

Influence of some classes diminished.

“The former state of things in regard to the Shanbogue's influence in the village, has now come to an end. Each ryot knows exactly the boundaries and extent of his land, and what he has to pay for it, and is no longer dependent on the good will and favor of the Shanbogue.”

“The Shanbagues however endeavour to keep some power in their own hands: in illustration of which, I saw the ryots of a village in the Hurrihur Talook just settled, refusing to take up the waste land in their village, when asked if they wish to do so by Major Anderson. The Shanbogue then offered to take them all, not evidently with the intention of cultivating them himself, but with the object of subletting them to the ryots at his own price. This manœuvre however was put a stop to, and Major Anderson directed that the settlement of these waste lands should be kept open for a period of two months, at the expiration of which time tenders were received for them by the European Assistant Superintendent of the District in person, with very good effect, after explaining to the ryots the object and bearing of the system.”

Shanbagues unsuccessfully try to retain power.

“ One important feature in the mode of settlement seems to have Confidence of ryots especially gained the confidence of the ryots, namely, the restoration to them at once during the settlement, of any difference between the old and new rates of assessment, where the new rates were lower than the old ones; and the non-collection of the difference from the ryots, when the new rates were higher than the old ones.”

“ A portion of the Davengiri Talook has also been surveyed and assessed, and the appreciation by the people of the measure is exhibited by their taking up every bit of unoccupied land in the villages settled.”

303. In the appendix will be found a correspondence, as noted Correspondence with at foot, * which took place last year with the view Government of India. of affording information to the Government of India regarding the Bombay system of Revenue Survey, and its applicability to Mysore.

SURVEY OF AMRUT MAHAL KAWULS.

304. These are the pasture lands which were formerly set apart for the Mysore cattle breeding Establishment, now broken up.

305. Their survey was commenced in the Toomkoo District on 1st December 1863, and up to the 31st March last 85 kawuls of an aggregate area of 30,977 candies or 64,002 acres, were surveyed, of which 21,884 candies were measured in the past year.

306. There yet remain to be surveyed 21 kawuls.

307. Plans on a scale of 100 yards to the inch, have been prepared by Mr. Butcher, the Surveyor, who has been transferred to the Mysore Revenue Survey under Major Anderson.

308. It is understood that proposals have been made to the Madras Government to re-establish the Amrut Mahal, or Cattle Breeding Establishment, with a view to avert the apparent rapid deterioration of the Mysore breed, and the difficulty now experienced in procuring cattle for Government purposes at an economical rate. It may be observed that the experiment of reconstructing the Department is worthy of consideration, as there is a large extent of pasture land available. Private individuals cannot compete with Government in such an enterprise, it being essential that grazing should be available in different parts of the Country, so that when an epidemic threatens to break out, the diseased cattle may be separated and the herds distributed among distant pastures. Should this step however not be taken, it will be advisable to lease out the grazing lands either in whole or in part, for a long term of years on a moderate progressive rental.

* From Commissioner of Mysore, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 19th November 1864.

From Major Anderson, to Secretary to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th November 1864.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, dated 18th February 1865.

VIII.—MEDICAL.

309. The medical duties at Bangalore and in the several charges Nundidroog Division, in the Nundidroog Division were performed by the Bangalore. Commissioned and Warrant officers named below:—

Names of Officers in independent charge.	Nature of charge.
Surgeon Major J. Kirkpatrick, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D.	Commission Head Quarters, and Medical Stores, Pettah, Civil and Jail Hospitals, Leper and Lunatic Asylum.
Assistant Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon W. Farquhar, M. D. ...	Cantonment Civil Hospital at Bangalore.
Apothecary B. Woutérs ...	Bangalore.
2nd Apothecary G. A. Trutwein ...	Commissioner's Establishment.
Assistant Apothecary De Sautos ...	Toomkoor.
Do. do. Macfarlane ...	Colar.
Apothecary Lincoln ...	Military Assistant's Department.

310. The working of the Pettah Civil Hospitals has been large, 887 in-patients and 12,243 out-patients having been attended to.

Pettah Civil Hospital.

PARTICULARS.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Remained ...	45	81	56	78
Admitted ...	827	13,523	831	12,165
Died ...	62	5	76	5
Average daily sick ...	59	81	56½	69

Of the former 76, or one in every 11.6 died, amongst the latter class 5 died. The chief diseases of the in-patients have been fevers, ailments of the bowels, chest and skin, and venereal affections; the patients of the last class being 129 men and 75 women, and the duration of some of these cases has been protracted. This institution has ever been remarkable for the large number of women under its care, and in 1864-65, 195 were received for treatment.

311. The Lunatic Asylum is located in buildings adjoining the Civil Hospital. In the beginning of 1864-65 the number of its inmates was 58; but at the close of the year, with 49 admissions, 28 discharges and 121 deaths, 67 remained. The numbers have been every year on the increase, and further augmentations must be expected. In the past year the women have been accommodated in separate apartments with a large and airy court yard, and the space for the men augmented by the addition of the women's former ward. This change has materially improved the women's health. There are as yet no means of separating the criminal lunatics, of whom there are always 6 or 7. Additional warders are needed to employ the lunatics more in gardening, water drawing and other operations.

312. The Leper Asylum also adjoins the Civil Pettah Hospital; there were 36 persons in it at the close of 1863-64, 12 were admitted, and 6 died. These afflicted persons employ themselves in little gardens; they are rationed partly by food and partly by money, and are allowed to make purchases in the market once or twice weekly, though it would be preferable to retain

them wholly within the asylum. A large and convenient latrine has been erected for them and a wall raised to enclose their garden grounds.

313. The Central Jail of the Nundidroog Division was opened in August and September 1864, and the prisoners were brought together and now number 900 inmates. The former Jail was partly in buildings behind the Civil Hospital, and partly in the Military Cantonment, all small and ill-constructed. The healthiness of the Bangalore Central Jail is perhaps without example in any other Jail in India, a condition which in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, must be attributed to the airy and spacious accommodation, and the newness of the building, exempting the patients from causes of sickness.

314. The Cantonment Civil Hospital is located in a block of buildings in a crowded part of the Military bazaar, immediately north of the Garrison Hospital. With 24 in-patients remaining 781 have been admitted, total 805, of whom 117 or 1 in every 6·8 have died. This large death rate has been caused by many of the patients being in a perilous condition when brought in by the Police from the bazaars. The present Hospital is unsuitable in form, and in an objectionable locality. A more convenient institution is about to be erected in an open situation.

315. Considerable improvements have been made in the latrines, bath rooms and dead rooms. The out-patients treated have been 5,302 in number, amongst whom five deaths are recorded. Both of these Hospitals are useful institutions doing a vast amount of good, and as this city is daily increasing, the demands on them will become greater year by year. But, by being more eclectic in the reception of cases, the accommodation will be sufficient for some years to come.

NUGUR DIVISION.

Names of Officers.	Charges.
Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon S. T. Heard	Head Quarter Stations, Civil Hospitals, and Jail, Shimogah
Assistant Apothecary G. Watson	Superintendent's Establishment, Chituldroog District
Assistant Apothecary S. Hall	Superintendent's Establishment, Cudoor District

316. The names of the Medical Officers in independent charges in the Nugur Division, are given in the margin.

317. Intermittent fever is always more or less prevalent in Shimogah. Shimogah, but towards the end of August 1864, it increased seriously and continued to do so until October, when it gradually declined, and by December the number of cases met with was not above the average. In the Mulnaad, fever has been less, and in the Maidan Talooks it seldom prevails.

Mortality.

318. The mortality in Shímogah in the several

	Quarters for the year.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total.
Europeans ...	0	0	0	1	1
East Indians ...	1	0	0	0	1
Hindoos ...	46	44	57	48	195
Mahomedans ...	22	32	23	13	90
Total ...	69	76	80	62	287
Ratio per 1,000 persons...	18	20	21	16	78
" " in 1863 ...	0	46.8	41.	18.4	26.2

quarters of the year was as per margin. The conservancy of the town is well cared for, and a plan by Major Puckle for improving the drainage was partially carried out. Objectionable buildings have been removed, and new sites selected for burning and burying grounds.

319. The average cost of diets in 1863, was 18 pie, but the cost in 1864 averaged $26\frac{1}{8}$ pie owing to the great increase

Soodra and Brahmin Hospital.

in the value of all articles of food. 5,927 diets were given in the Sudras' and 773 in the Brahmins' hospital, total 6,700; and the expenditure in 1864 was Rs. 2,393-15-7. The number of admissions in the Sudras' hospital was 283, and in the Brahmins' hospital 41, total 324, and the out-patients were 3,515. The clothing and furniture are described as satisfactory.

320. Of the 3,839 admissions amongst the in and out-patients,

Ailments.

Fevers ... 1,556
Disease of stomach and bowels ... 1,049
Abscesses and ulcers ... 292
Skin diseases ... 220

the chief ailments were as per margin, and 22 deaths occurred; from fevers 4, pneumonia 1, heart disease 1, diarrhœa 3, dysentery 2, anasarca 1, ulcers 1, wound 1, anœmia 3, paralysis 4, caries 1. Only one of the larger operations was performed in the year, viz.,

amputation of the thigh, from which the patient sunk.

321. The health of the prisoners in the Shímogah Jail has been very bad. Out of an average strength of 268, the

Shimogah Jail.

total admissions were 586, so that each prisoner was more than twice in hospital, and the deaths were 61, or 1 in every 4.3, from the following ailments; diarrhœa and dysentery 37, old age and anœmia 4, cholera 4, fevers 4, pneumonia 2, intussusceptio 1, and other diseases 9; total 61.

322. Surgeon Oswald, M. D., who had been long at Shímogah,

Causes of unhealthiness in the Jail.

attributes these high rates of sickness and deaths, to the bad site of the Jail on the banks of a river, and to its faulty construction, and he quotes in illustration the better health of a body of 50 prisoners in a temporary Jail about a mile distant, who remained there for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months without a death and only 7 admissions, and that of a working gang of 100, who were employed on out-door labor in another locality. The clothing and food of the prisoners are reported to be good. The cases of diarrhœa, which is the chief cause of death, have been found to be but little amenable to treatment.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

323. In this Division in 1864-65, the Medical Officers in independent charges were as per margin.

Names.	Charges.
Assistant Surgeon J. Houston, M. D.	Civil Surgeon of the Division, Mysore.
Apothecary W. Barns	Supt.'s Establishment, Mysore.
Assistant Apothecary C. Pet- tigrew	Supt.'s Establishment, Hassan.

324. The year 1864-65 was one of severe heat, followed by unusual drought and scanty fall of rain. The average of 12 years' fall in Mysore is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but in 1864-65 only $26\frac{1}{3}$ inches of rain fell. In the Mysore District fevers are the prevailing diseases, and the Hegadevankotta, Gundulpett and Pereapatam Talooks are said to suffer most; but this year, cholera has appeared as an epidemic in all the Talooks, and in the Mysore District 790 deaths were reported from this ailment, 719 of these occurring in May 1864.

325. 81 deaths occurred in the Division from small pox, of which 33 were in Yellundoor Talook, 20 in Chamrajnugur, 10 in Mysore, and 10 in Mulawulli.

	Average strength	...	...	315 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Remained in Hospital 18			
Mysore Jail.	Admitted	...	598	Total treated 616
	Died	...	...	17
	Average daily sick	...	...	20

326. Each prisoner of the strength was nearly twice in hospital in the course of the year, but the deaths, 1 in every 18 of the strength, were not so great. Three-fourths of the 616 treated, were 192 cases of fever, 155 abscesses and ulcers, 123 diseases of stomach and bowels. Of the 17 deaths, 10 occurred from diseases of the stomachs and bowels, 3 from cholera, 2 from diseases of the lungs, and 2 from dropsy. The Medical Officer considers the supply of quinine deficient, which will be remedied.

327. The Medical Officer has noticed defects in the water supply, which will be attended to, and two new wells will be sunk, one for drinking water and one for ablutions. The dry earth system is in operation, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals remarks that the Conservancy of the Jail is without fault.

328. Out-door labour and road making, are the ordinary employments of the prisoners.

329. The Head Quarters of the Ashtagram Division is the town of Mysore. It is 2,381 feet above the level of the sea, with a population of 62,000 people in 11,000 houses. Changes, to improve its sanitary condition, are being made in it from year to year.

330. In the general care of the sick of the town, the great change has been the establishment of a Dispensary, in September 1864, in a separate detached building, to which all out-patients apply.

331. Taking a survey of the diseases occurring in Mysore, amongst the prisoners, public servants and followers, the Medical Officer reports fever to be the prevailing ailment, the feverish season being when the wind is easterly, from October to March, November being the most trying month.

332. In January and February 1865, a severe and fatal form of fever called "mauke rogah" appeared, attacking the brain ; convalescence was very slow and anasarca followed.

Hassan District.

VACCINATION.

TALOOKS.	VACCINATORS.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
• Eighty.	24	23	23

333. The Vaccinators for the Mysore Country are 80 in number,* and they are assisted by the medical subordinates, the result of their labors having been as under :—

Return of Vaccination by Staff Vaccinators.

STATION.	Under one year of age.			Above one year of age.			Total.			Remarks.
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failure.	
Mysore Territories ...	21,605	21,044	561	71,907	68,052	3,355	93,559	89,196	4,416	

Return of Vaccination by Medical Subordinates.

STATIONS.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Result not known.	Remarks.
Cantonment Hospital, Bangalore	33	11	6	16	
Ashtagram Division, Mysore ...	225	19	206	0	
Hassan Supdt.'s Establishment ...	27	22	5	0	
Hassan	37	32	5	0	
Total ...	322	84	222	16	

334. The system hitherto in operation in the Mysore Commission has been to exact from each vaccinator a certain number of monthly operations, fining by deducting a small sum for each operation less than the regulated quantity. There has also been a rule, rewarding by donations those vaccinators in their respective Divisions, whose operations were in excess of the numbers laid down.

335. These rules appearing to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to have the effect of retaining the vaccinators in the more populous parts of the Talooks, so as to admit of their obtaining numerous individuals to operate upon, to the neglect of the smaller or out of the way villages, he has recommended the issue of their full pay to them, with the object of ensuring their visits being paid to every part of the country. This proposition has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that much general benefit may result.

IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

336. In the Administration Report of last year, some account was given of the origin and progress of the Missionary Societies established in Mysore ; it remains now therefore only to state the position in which they describe themselves to be at the present time.

337. The Catholic Mission, which is the oldest, numbers throughout its congregations 20,096 Christians, a great portion of whom are said to be of the cultivating classes.

338. In Bangalore there are 14 English and Vernacular Schools for boys and girls, at which 668 pupils, both boarders and day scholars, attend.

339. There are also 4 orphanages in which 111 children are brought up, and one Magdalen Asylum with 74 inmates.

340. In the out-stations there are 12 Schools with 395 pupils.

341. The Press attached to the Mission has been engaged in printing the following works during the year : —

Canarese Books.	History of the Old and New Testament			
		2nd edition	8vo.	
English Books.	History of England	...	1 vol.	8vo.
	"Gnana Bodhaka"	...	1 vol.	12mo.
	"Agneata Vasathiana"	...	1 vol.	12mo.
	Elements of Geography	...	1 vol.	8vo.
	Controversial Catechism	.. 2nd edition	1 vol.	12mo.
	Outlines of English Grammar	1	vol.	12mo.
London Missionary Society.	Butler's Catechism	...	1 vol.	12mo.
	Abridgment of above	...	1 vol.	

342. The agency employed by the Mission during the past year is as follows :—

343. Two European Missionaries, one Native Minister, nine Native Evangelists, Catechists, and Colporteurs, and twenty-eight Native School teachers.

344. The number of Christians in connection with the Mission is 291, and the number of schools, including those at out-stations, is 17 English and Native, in which 890 students are under tuition.

345. In the English Schools, education is carried up to the standard required for Matriculation in the Madras University.

346. An illustrated Anglo-Canarese Periodical called the "Arunodya" continues to be published at the rate of 430 copies monthly.
Native Literature.

347. Rs. 11,477 were expended last year in carrying out the objects of the Mission. This sum does not include the salaries of the Missionaries.
Expenditure.

348. The number of European Missionaries was lessened during the past year by sickness and death, but two Native agents were ordained as Ministers.
The Wesleyan Mission.

349. A large Chapel in the Bangalore Cantonment, in which it is intended to hold service in English, is nearly completed.

350. The former Chapel is to be transferred to the Native congregation of the Military portion of the Cantonment.

351. The issues of the printing press in Bangalore connected with this Society, chiefly in Canarese Scriptures, Tracts, and school books, have been for the year 66,49,761 pages.
Printing Operations.

352. The printing of the English and Canarese Dictionary, in the preparation of which the Reverend D. Sanderson has been long employed, will be commenced in a short time.

353. The following is a list of the Schools :—
Education.

2 Anglo-Vernacular boys' schools	...	330 pupils.
31 Vernacular boys' schools	...	1,190 "
2 Vernacular girls' boarding schools	...	48 "
5 Vernacular girls' day schools	...	210 "
1 English girls' day school	...	38 "
		<hr/> 1,816 <hr/>

X.—RAILWAY.

354. Since the 1st August 1864 Bangalore has enjoyed the advantage of direct communication with Madras by Railway.
Bangalore Branch.

355. It is almost needless to say that all classes of the community, and the inhabitants of Mysore generally, fully appreciate the means of secure and speedy travelling thus brought within their reach. That in the Traffic Department also, the line is made free use of, is apparent from the Returns comprised in the following Statements, which, as remarked by Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager, who has been good enough to furnish them, compare very favorably with those of the South-West and

North-West lines, especially when it is remembered that the statistics are based upon the first five months of working:—

Statement of the Passenger Traffic from Bangalore for the 5 months ending 31st December 1864.

	Class.	Maloor.		Colar Road.		Cooppum.		Jolarpett.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
BANGALORE.	1	21	31 8 0	29	74 5 0	6	23 4 0	816	4,335 0 0
	2	436	272 8 0	185	197 8 5	127	205 0 10	2,312	5,117 11 4
	3	5,314	1,992 12 0	2,941	1,684 1 3	632	612 4 0	16,257	21,501 5 3
MALOOR.	Class.								
	1	1	1 1 0	0	0 0 0	3	11 4 0		
	2	31	13 11 7	6	5 15 0	61	45 5 0		
	3	394	104 10 6	132	78 6 0	1,313	1,230 15 0		
COLAR ROAD.	Class.								
	1	0	0 0 0	2	5 8 0				
	2	36	20 10 0	56	64 2 8				
	3	347	119 4 6	1,433	955 2 0				
COOPFUM.	Class.								
	1	19	26 2 0						
	2	173	99 1 10						
	3	2,019	704 5 6						

Statement of the Passenger Traffic to Bangalore for the 5 months ending 31st December 1864.

		Cooppum.		Colar Road.		Maloor.		Bangalore.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Jolarpett.	Class.								
	1	16	22 0 0	0	0 0 0	1	3 12 0	879	4,669 11 0
	2	150	85 15 0	22	25 3 4	86	134 6 0	2,390	5,290 5 10
	3	2,500	859 6 0	1,228	844 4 0	1,325	1,242 3 0	15,194	20,179 8 6
		Cooppum.	Class.						
			1	0	0 0 0	3	7 2 0	3	11 10 0
			2	22	12 9 8	5	4 15 2	121	195 5 10
			3	403	138 8 6	154	91 7 0	747	723 10 6
				Colar Road.	Class.				
					1	1	1 1 0	29	74 5 0
					2	37	16 6 1	268	286 2 4
					3	416	110 8 0	2,914	1,866 12 6
Earnings per mile open.									
							Maloor.	Class.	
								1	23
								2	326
								3	5,024
To and from Bangalore					...	...	...	...	928 7 8
South-west Line					...	...	...	...	116 1 7
North-west Line					...	...	...	...	624 12 7

*Statement of the Goods Traffic from Bangalore for the 5 months ending
31st December 1864.*

	Maloor.		Colar Road.		Cooppum.		Jolarpett.	
	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.
Bangalore.	94	5 6 2	438	41 1 0	146	20 8 6	90,332	17,407 11 8
		Maloor.	0	0 0 0	75	6 10 3	3,951	535 0 6
				Colar Road	208	10 13 4	7,202	712 11 2
						Cooppum.	21,569	1,123 6 2

*Statement of the Goods Traffic to Bangalore for the 5 months ending
31st December 1864.*

	Cooppun.		Colar Road.		Maloor.		Bangalore.	
	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.	Maunds.	Amount.
Jolarpett..	12,818	667 9 8	6,379	631 4 1	4,613	625 5 8	3,59,224	69,225 7 4
		Cooppun.	679	35 5 10	4	0 5 8	11,772	1,655 7 0
				Colar Road.	11	0 6 5	4,833	453 1 0
						Maloor.	850	48 11

Earnings per mile open.

To and from Bangalore	... ..	1,096	8	9
South-west Line	... ..	1,661	7	5
North-west Line	... ..	1,111	5	9

XI.—PUBLIC BUNGALOWS FOR TRAVELLERS.

356. The following is a classified list of Public Bungalows in the Mysore Territory, with a schedule of revised establishments, which came into effect from 1st May 1865.

357. A scale for the supply of furniture, crockery, glassware and cutlery, has been laid down for each bungalow according to its class, and orders have been given to furnish completely the 1st Class Bungalows in the present year, and the 2nd and 3rd Classes in succeeding years.

SCHEDULE OF REVISED PUBLIC BUNGALOW ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE MYSORE TERRITORIES.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.		ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.		NUGUR DIVISION.	
1st Class.		1st Class.		1st Class.	
Coopsunder (1 Overseer at 15 in addition to usual establishment.) Nellamungalum. Sompoor. Chennapatam. Toomkoor. Colar.		Mysore Herungeerah. Goondulpet. Somenhully.	Hoonsoor (New Bungalow.) Hassan Munjerabad.	Shimoga. Theerthully. Hurihur. Chikmoogloor. Thrikéré. Bauwar.	Cudoor. Chituldroog. Seera. Herloor. Bomagondanakera.
2nd Class.		2nd Class.		2nd Class.	
Davenhully. Closepet. Koonmulgode. Yebbargode. Biddadee. Yellahunka. Ooscottah.	Soloor. Nelhaul. Tiptoor. Nittoor. Nundy. Chota Ballapoor.	Mundium (New Bungalow.) Nunjengode. Yelwal. Periapam. Untursuntay (N. Bungalow.) Bundipoor. Baigoor. Bellikeray. Punchully. Settihully. Utticulpoor. Mysore. Kakuukotta. Sindhully.	Mudoor. Humpapoor. Mulawully. Chenraipatam. Pallium. Kikeri. Heercesavy. Dundigunahully. Arseekaray. Baileor. Marnhully. Aticoopa. Nagmunglum. Gundeshy.	Benkipoor. Coomsee. Hollaloor. Anantpoor. Sagur. Thalagooph. Honnully. Mullibenoor. Agoomby. Mundagudda. Chenagiri. Shikarpoor. Lingadabhully. Sautavery.	Lingenhully. Kulbutty. Murlagowdeapelliem. Jownagondanahully. Yerabhully. Chellakera. Tuluck. Hangu'l. Rampoor. Davengiri. Anagode. Bhurmasagur. Vejapoor. Iyamungul.
3rd Class.		3rd Class.		3rd Class.	
Junguncotta. Rajeeppoor. Coonghul. Yeddloor. Moyasunder. Kibbenhully. Toorvakere. Mudghiri.	Baimacul. Ralpaud. Moolwagul. Guntwarpullu. Thulgirah. Periasunder. Anksunder. Kaukanhully.	Chetnahully. Untursuntay. Mundium (Old Bungalow.) Lingraj chutrum. Cuddacole.	Hoonsoor (Old Bungalow.) Chamundy Hill. Sagur Cuttah. Bellagole. Chircoorlee.	Malloor. Maigrawully. Hoolahonoor. Soorub. Anawutti. Nugur.	Jodakuttay. Wustara. Yedthully. Lukhowully. Adjumpoor. Hurnhurpoor.

PUBLIC BUNGALOW ESTABLISHMENT.

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
1 Maty or cook.	Rs. 7 0 0	1 Maty or cook.	Rs. 7 0 0	1 Toty. ..	Rs. 4 0 0
1 Peon ..	.. 5 0 0	1 Toty ..	.. 4 0 0	1 Waterman ..	.. 4 0 0
1 Toty ..	.. 4 0 0	1 Waterman ..	.. 4 0 0		
1 Waterman ..	.. 4 0 0				
Total Rs. ..	20 0 0	Total Rs. ..	15 0 0	Total Rs.	8 0 0

XII.—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

358. Several attractions have been added to the Lal Bagh during the past year under the tasteful superintendence of Mr. Black, nor have efforts to make it useful as well as to ornament it, been wanting.

The Lal Bagh at Bangalore.

359. Walks have been extended and gravelled, and the carriage drives have been repaired. New flower beds have been formed, and much has been done in renewing those which had become exhausted.

360. A want formerly felt by many, has been supplied by attaching labels with their botanical names, to the more interesting plants.

361. A brick seed-pit constructed under a tope, has been found very useful in protecting seedlings.

362. The fountain between the green house and the band stand is now in working order, and is regarded with great curiosity by native visitors.

363. The Aviary is ready for the reception of birds, and the new tiger cage awaits the arrival of two tigers, a gift from the people's Park at Madras.

Menagerie.

364. A bear and a cheetah were lost last year.

365. The cultivation of European culinary vegetables, for the purpose of ascertaining the varieties, best suited for growth in this climate, has received a good deal of attention.

Vegetables.

366. Five kinds of potatoes were received from Captain W. Hill, which have produced a fair return for the first planting. The potatoe of Bangalore is said to be degenerating for want of a supply from a fresh stock, and of care on the part of Native growers, who too frequently use unripe and worthless tubers instead of the finest and largest.

Potatoes.

367. The seed peas from Europe with which experiments have been made, yielded poor returns from the first sowing, but it is expected, that the seed saved will give better results.

Cereals.

368. The attempt to grow wheat is continued, but as yet without success.

Rye.

369. Rye made good grass like the wheat, but produced no flower stalks.

Barley.

370. Barley shot up a very few ears which ripened, but the yield was indifferent.

Oats.

371. Oats sown in the beginning of July and cut in the end of November, gave a fair return, but suffered much from the attacks of rats and other vermin.

372. Black Tartarian oats gave the best yield, owing, as the Superintendent reports, to the flower panicle being more erect and less branched than the Scotch or Poland oats, and therefore not so liable to be weighed down to the ground.

373. The bread fruit ripened last season for the first time, but it proves not to be the edible variety, but that which bears perfect seeds.

Fruits.

374. Seeds of the Bengal variety of the Bael fruit have been received through Doctor Anderson of the Calcutta garden, and from these five to six hundred plants have been reared. This kind is considered better for medicinal purposes than the variety which is indigenous to Mysore.

Bael (*Ægle Marmelos*).
 Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*). 375. Plants of this fruit brought from Burmah, have been presented to the garden by Lieutenant Colonel Batten.

Almond. 376. From Doctor Kirkpatrick plants of the Almond have been received.

377. This plant of the orchid tribe has perfected for the first time, and is apparently equal to that grown in warmer and moister countries, but it is doubtful whether its cultivation in this dry climate would be profitable.

Vanilla.
 378. The Victoria Regia Waterlily, received from the Horticultural Society's Garden at Madras, is a great acquisition and gives fair promise of success.

379. In addition to the gifts noted above, His Excellency Sir William Denison has contributed constant supplies of Australian seeds. Plants and seeds have also been received from the Royal Gardens Kew, J. D. Sim, Esquire, Doctor Balfour, Doctor Cleghorn, Captain Lowther, Captain Beddome, Colonel Colbeck, Captain Bruce, and Mr. New. Exchanges have been made with the Gardens at Calcutta, Madras, Ootacamund, Cape Town, and Natal.

Library. 380. The Library has received several additions to its stock of useful books.

381. The number of carriages which entered the Garden last year, was 12,656, being 500 in excess of the previous season.

Visitors.
 382. The Soldiers' Gardens in the Cantonment, the Hospitals and the band promenade, have been supplied with seeds and plants, gratis.

Sale of Produce. 383. The sale of produce amounted last year to Rs. 1,926-13-4.

Expenditure. 384. The expenditure was as follows :—

Establishment	...	...	...	4,887	7	5
Contingencies	...	...	...	1,003	2	5
Menagerie expenses	...	...	...	505	8	2
Special Grants	...	...	...	646	11	10
				<hr/>		
				7,042 13 10		
				<hr/>		

385. It was stated in last year's report that measures were being taken to restore the Deria Dawlut Bagh at Seringapatam, and the Residency or Cole's Garden at Mysore. The progress made with this object has been satisfactory, the garden being self-supporting.

Public Gardens at
 Seringapatam and Mysore.

ARBORICULTURE.

386. The formation of avenues has received increased attention, and in some Districts with satisfactory results. Not so however in others, and especially in those where the Country is bleak and water scarce.

Avenues.

387. Nurseries have been established with comparative facility, but the difficulty lies in transplanting and maintaining seedlings at any thing like economical rates. In the Bangalore District where contractors have come forward, more success has been met with, and tenders to plant 59,162 trees on 180 miles of road have been accepted. Trees to the number of 13,836 have already been planted out, and Rs. 5,800 have been advanced.

388. In the Toomkoor District also, a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been advanced to contractors.

389. The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division has received permission to revert, as an experimental measure, to the former system of promising waste lands on a light assessment to individuals who undertake to plant avenues, and hand them over to Government when the trees have attained a certain growth.

390. District Officers have been urged to make renewed efforts during the present favorable season.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

391. Temporary accommodation for the collection and arrangement of contributions to the Mysore Museum, which it is proposed to open at Bangalore, has been found in the old Cantonment Jail. Systematic efforts are therefore being now made, under the energetic supervision of the Acting Inspector General of Hospitals, Doctor Balfour, to get together a useful and interesting collection of the natural and artificial products of the province.

392. Mention may here be appropriately made of the success attained by Major Dixon of the Madras Army, who was employed by the Mysore Government during a portion of the year under report, in taking photographs of ancient inscriptions on stone slabs and grants on copper, which abound especially in the Nugur Division of Mysore.

Ancient Inscriptions.

393. A set of these interesting photographs comprising 113 from stone, and 10 from copper Shásanas, has been sent to the Government of India, and efforts are being made to decipher the writings, which are found to be chiefly title deeds conferring grants of land for the support of temples and religious establishments.

XIV.—GOVERNMENT PRESS.

394. The demand for Educational works, and for reprints of Government Regulations and Acts, &c., has necessitated a further increase to the establishment, at a cost of Rs. 90 a month. The pay of the workmen has also been raised to make it equal to that offered by other Presses.

395. The return of work has been in proportion to the greater efficiency of the Department, the value of printing, type casting and binding, being Rs. 18,547 against Rs. 17,275 in previous year.

Work performed.

396. The following is a list of Educational and other works published during 1864-65.

No. of Copies.

- 2,000 English and Canarese Dictionary, 4th Edition (greater part.)
- 520 Katba Manjari in Canarese, 2nd Edition.
- 520 Puncha Tantra in Canarese, 1st Edition. This edition was all sold within two months of its publication.
- 2,500 Copies of the 2nd Edition of the above, in which the Slokas have been introduced.
- 5,000 First Book for Natives learning English, 3rd Edition.
- 10,000 First Book in Canarese, 2nd Edition.
- 1,000 Select English Poetry.
- 2,000 Rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of Civil Suits, in English and Canarese, 2nd Edition.
- 300 Selections from the Records of the Mysore Commissioner's Office (greater part).
- 150 Le Hardy's Report on Coorg.
- 1,000 Act X of 1862 (The Stamp Act) in Canarese.
- 250 Act XXV of 1864 (Marriage Act) do.
- 250 Act XVIII of 1854 (Railway Act) do.
- 120 Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1863-64.
- 120 Report on the Administration of Coorg for the year 1836-64.

397. The Printing Machine, referred to in last year's Report, was duly received in February. Its working powers are well proved by the fact that it repaid its entire cost including freightage, import duty, carriage, &c., in two months.

398. Stereotyping apparatus has been ordered, this will be a very valuable acquisition as explained in the last Report.

399. Moulds and matrices for casting Pica and Long Primer English type, have been received; they have already proved of great use, and have saved the necessity of a very considerable outlay in type.

400. An attempt to improve the style of cheap binding has been attended with fair success, but still further improvement is contemplated, on the receipt of goods now daily expected.

CONCLUSION.

401. In the month of August I made a short tour through the Colar District, inspecting all the Talook Offices, and examining the traces of several proposed lines of local roads. The trip was made on horse-back, and at an unfavorable season of the year, but much valuable information was gained regarding a portion of the province, in which I hope the Revenue Survey may soon commence its operations. In the cold season I made a long march through the more remote Talooks which skirt the South of the Territory, my object being to bring under inspection the Talook Cutcheries, and to visit the Forests and Irrigation Channels of the Mysore District. Fourteen Offices were inspected, and I had the satisfaction of finding that much attention had been

paid by the Amildars to their Revenue and Judicial duties, the files being generally in good order, and the work fairly done. The great lines of road leading to Coimbatore, Ootacamund and Wainad, which pass through the dense and unhealthy jungle, were all visited. The feverish climate and the comparative want of population render it a matter of great difficulty to maintain these communications in a proper state, but since the opening of the Railway to Bangalore, they are of less importance than formerly, although still frequented by laborers proceeding to the hills for employment, and by merchants who convey cereals to Manantwadi and Ootacamund. The great forests which divide the Mysore District from Her Majesty's Territory have been sadly devastated, timber of large girth being now very scarce, while no attempt has hitherto been made to compensate by planting, for the indiscriminate feeling of the last sixty years. A long period must elapse before these woods can produce again teak of a superior quality, the deductions of the forest tribes, and of ryots in search of timber for their houses or for sale, having extirpated all the finer trees.

402. The greater part of the anikuts and irrigation channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts were visited by me. These works afford remarkable evidence of the ingenuity and industry of former times, the water furnished by them, which would otherwise run to waste, affording the means of bringing large tracts of land under cultivation. Although there are defects of construction in the dams, these are generally built of massive materials, and some of them have remained intact for several hundreds of years. The majority have, however, frequently been breached, and the channels, owing to long neglect and wilful damage caused by ryots who cultivate the adjacent lands, are greatly in need of repair. It is impossible, however, not to admire the skill shown in the laying out of the contour lines, which in some instances convey the water by channels of 70 miles in length, thus irrigating a considerable stretch of country, while precautions have been taken to avert damage during the time of freshes, by constructing escapes at intervals to relieve the surcharged canals. Most of these works appear to have been designed in the time of the Vijianugur Dynasty, the date of their construction being frequently shown on inscribed stone slabs erected in the vicinity of the anikuts. Some of these are supposed to be 500 years old. Great exertions have recently been made to conserve these valuable irrigation works, and to carry out a proper system of repairs, by which the revenue will, no doubt, be largely augmented.

403. The outlying Talooks of Mysore District, which formerly were only approachable from Mysore itself, are now being connected by cross roads leading from one Head Quarter station to another, and the communications thus formed are a great boon to a portion of the country, which has hitherto been very secluded.

404. After completing my tour of inspection in the Ashtagram Division, I proceeded to Coorg.

405. It may be confidently affirmed that the agricultural population in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, as well as in the rest of the province, has materially advanced in prosperity. The best evidence of this fact is found in the circumstance that cultivation has greatly increased, and that each year shews a marked improvement in the land revenue. At the same time, it may be observed that there is little apparent tendency to cultivate new staple productions, and the attempts made

to stimulate the growth of cotton have only been partially successful. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that cereals are more profitable. The great development of coffee cultivation, without any particular stimulus on the part of Government, shows that the natives of the Province are not slow to avail themselves of the means of enriching themselves. Had cotton been with certainty equally profitable, I have no doubt that it would also have attracted as much attention, but the attempt to give it undue encouragement, appears not to have accomplished the end desired.

406. In the preceding paragraphs of this report will be found full details of the working of the revenue branches of the administration, and I think it may be assumed that fair progress has been made during the year in most departments. There has not been much novelty to report, the attention of the Officers of the Commission having been mainly directed to the necessity of consolidating and enforcing the various measures introduced during the previous year. Viewed in this light, I think that much has been done, there being abundant evidence to show that great exertions have been made by the Officers of the Commission generally to improve the working of the administration, and to protect the interests of the people. Whenever any orders of importance have been issued, care has been taken that they should reach all concerned, by circulating translations widely throughout the province. In this manner, all the Codes as well as instructions regarding the lower scale of duties under the revised Sayer System, and the liberal rules encouraging private enterprise in sinking wells and repairing tanks, have been made known to all. The progress of the Revenue Survey has been watched with interest and anxiety by the ryots, and it is satisfactory to know that the first assessments made in the Hurrihur Talook have been accepted as just and reasonable. Much subsidiary work relating to the settlement remains to be done, of which the principal points are the definition of Inam holdings, the fixing of proper perquisites for village officers, and the preparation of rules for village accounts. A considerable increase of revenue may be expected from the equalization of rates, and the temptation to cultivate new land, which a secure tenure holds out.

407. The trade of the Province has greatly increased owing to the numerous remissions of duty which fettered industry, and the opening of the Railway to Madras has had the effect of throwing far into the interior, articles which were formerly rarely met with beyond Bangalore, while the facility presented for exporting and importing grains has been of service in equalizing prices. It may therefore be said without presumption, that the condition of the trading as well as of the agricultural classes is highly satisfactory. The subordinate officials find great difficulty in subsisting on their scanty pay, although the general enhancement of allowances made in 1862 has preserved them from absolute want. It is premature to expect any rapid improvement in the qualifications of this class, as, till quite recently, the advantages of a superior education have not been either attainable or appreciated, and I must repeat my observation of last year, that the Talook officials in Mysore are inferior to those in a similar position in other parts of India. When it is considered that out of a population of 4 millions, only 1 person out of 150 receives education of any kind, it will be seen that official posts and emoluments must be confined to a limited number of influential castes or families. It is doubtful whether the higher castes will not maintain their present superiority for a long series of years, but it would be very advantageous if

the Government had a wider field of selection, in first introducing the people of the country to official employment. It has been thought advisable to secure as much as possible the services of natives of the Province to the exclusion of residents of the Madras Presidency, a measure which appears only fair to the former, and which puts a check on the intrusion of inferior or disreputable people into Government service. It is, I consider, of much importance to maintain existing relations by not breaking down natural barriers of individual nationality, and to foster the good will of the people by giving due consideration to prejudices and sentiments, which are so strongly marked, as in the case of the inhabitants of Mysore.

408. The Judicial Report for the Province being, under recent orders from Government, submitted for the Calendar year, no longer forms a portion of the main report, an arrangement which is attended with some disadvantages in a Province where both Judicial and Revenue functions are performed by the same officers, from the Deputy Superintendents down to the Amildars of Talooks. It being unnecessary to speak in this place of the services during 1864, of the department presided over by the Judicial Commissioner, I proceed to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of those officers who are entitled to a recognition of their labours in the Revenue and General Departments. There has been no change during the year among the Superintendents of Divisions. The Nundidroog Division was controlled during the whole period by Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs, with characteristic zeal and industry. The work is said to have increased considerably, a circumstance which is owing to the consolidation of revenue procedure and to the enhanced value of land, but Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs' energy and intimate knowledge of revenue details, have surmounted all obstacles. The Ashtagram Division has been efficiently superintended by Major Elliot, C. B. The Division now only contains the two Districts of Mysore and Hassan, but being the most productive portion of the Province, the work is very heavy, and litigation about landed property is in excess of what is observable in other parts of the country. Major Elliot's experience and good judgment have been of great value in enforcing a more orderly system of conducting revenue administration, and he has taken special pains to watch closely the Talook officials in the details of their duties. Lieutenant Colonel Clerk was in charge of the Nugur Division, and has worked right well, being always ready to sacrifice personal comfort and to proceed to the most inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the Division at the call of duty. He is an officer of long experience and of great energy, in which latter respect he has set an excellent example to those under him.

409. Among the Deputy Superintendents, Major McHutchin, Captain C. Pearse, Captain T. Acton, and Mr. Krishna Ayengar are entitled to special notice. The remaining District Officers have performed their duties creditably, and all have worked hard and to the best of their abilities. Mr. Krishna Ayengar was in charge of the Colar District during the whole year, and has fully justified the expectations I formed, when he was appointed to this post.

410. Some of the European Assistants have been in charge of Districts, owing to the absence of many Officers on sick leave. Of those not so employed, Captain Mottet, Lieutenant Gordon Cumming and Captain Benson, are entitled to particular mention. The rest have worked fairly.

411. Of the Native Assistants, Messrs. Numboor Krishna Judge, Small Cause Court, but for a time employed on political duty Mysore in connection with the Maharaja's debts), Krishna Rao, Soondur Rao, Krishnasami Ayengar, Sabapati Modeliar and Poornaket Rao deserve prominent notice. The Commission has lost the services of Mr. Nagabhooshun Rao, an upright and excellent officer, and of Syud Moheood-deen who, having obtained an appointment elsewhere, resigned his post.

412. The harassing duties of President of the Cantonment Principal Board were excellently performed by Lieutenant R. A. Cole, by an intelligent and zealous committee. Since his nomination to the post of Acting Superintendent, Lieutenant W. Hill has filled his place to the credit to himself.

413. Major R. Sankey officiated as Chief Engineer during his year, and I desire to record my acknowledgments of the ability shown by him in this post, and of his cordial co-operation with the Civil authorities. Colonel Lawford, on his return from Europe in November, resumed the duties of the permanent appointment.

414. Mr. Hudson, Acting Auditor and Accountant, has spared no pains to consolidate the improved method of accounts introduced with the Budget system, and has conducted his duties with as much good sense as possible.

415. Doctor Kirkpatrick, Surgeon of the Commission, has resigned his appointment, and his loss will be much felt, as during a long service in Mysore he had won the regard of all with whom he had come in contact.

416. The following heads of departments are entitled to the thanks of Government:—

Doctor W. Mackenzie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Major W. Anderson, Superintendent of Survey.
Major A. Hunter, Conservator of Forests.
Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. J. Philip Garrett, Superintendent of the Government Printing Press.

417. The Medical Officers attached to the Commission have worked assiduously and well. Major Anderson, Superintendent of Survey, is well known to make it necessary for me to eulogize his services, and sufficient to refer to the section on the subject, to show that the operations of the Department under him promise the best results.

418. Major Hunter and Mr. J. Garrett have presided over the several departments to my satisfaction. Mr. J. Philip Garrett is deserving of praise for his efficient superintendence of the Government Press.

419. In the highest rank of Native Officials, Messrs. Vijiarung Naidoo, Head Serishtadar, Aroonachellum Modelier, Post Master General and Furiad Bukshee, and Sethoo Row, the Treasurer, are entitled to special thanks. The labors of the second of these gentlemen are very onerous, but have been discharged with exemplary zeal and care.

420. Finally, I desire to recognize the efficient supervision of the Mysore Horse and Foot by Major Ramsay, Military Assistant, and to bring to the notice of Government the valuable and ever ready aid that I have received from Captain J. A. Campbell, in the responsible and laborious duties of the Secretariat.

BANGALORE, }
31st July 1865.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

27	122
39	139
4	20
...	1
...	...
4	21
...	3
3	...
...	...
3	3
...	...
1	...
1	...
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4	...
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1	...
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22	...
22	...

[illegible]

from 1st November 1864 to 30th April 1865.

		ORDERS, REPORTS, &c.				PETITIONS.			
Maramut.		No. pending on 1st November 1864.	No. filed from November 1864 to April 1865.	No. disposed of.	Balance pending.	No. for Disposal on 1st November 1864.	No. filed from November 1864 to April 1865.	No. Disposed of.	Balance pending.
Irrigation.	Other works.								
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
10	26	10	9,561	9,069	502	...	2,394	2,285	109
526	389	1	10,222	10,222	1	...	2,247	2,246	1
7	7	7	4,817	4,824	...	3	1,713	1,716	...
543	422	18	24,600	24,115	503	3	6,354	6,247	110
6	6	94	9,375	9,328	141	...	1,664	1,664	...
...	...	169	6,533	6,376	326	90	1,802	1,740	152
6	6	263	15,908	15,704	467	90	3,466	3,404	152
59	321	133	8,977	9,004	106	45	868	883	30
29	171	...	5,029	5,004	25	...	898	898	...
...	...	4	7,605	7,549	60	...	631	623	8
88	492	137	21,611	21,557	191	45	2,397	2,404	33
637	920	418	62,119	61,376	1,161	138	12,217	12,055	300
...	...	...	86	61	25	...	1	1	...
My	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
brin	1	5	1	899	850	50	...	...	...
I ha	1	5	1	985	911	75	...	1	...
labo	...	...	1	13	14	...	...	20	20
...
3	...	1	13	14	...	...	20	20	...

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Commissioner of Mysore on 18th April 1864, announcing that Sayer Duties had been remitted on the following articles :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Iron. | 8. Cotton. |
| 2. Ghee. | 9. Gunja. |
| 3. Cumblies. | 10. Castor Oil Seeds. |
| 4. Tamarinds. | 11. Sesamum Seeds (1st sort.) |
| 5. Hides. | 12. Sesamum Seeds (2nd sort.) |
| 6. Earth Salt. | 13. Chillies. |
| 7. Sheep and Goats. | |

It is now notified for the information of all Sayer Officials, and all Traders and Ryots of the Province, that the Supreme Government has been pleased to direct the entire and absolute relinquishment of all export and import duties between the Province of Mysore and the surrounding Districts of H. M.'s Territory, Sayer being retained only on articles produced within the Province and intended for home consumption according to the detail given in the Notification of 18th April 1864.

The Commissioner confidently anticipates that this evidence of the benevolent intentions of the Government of India, and of its desire to stimulate industry and to foster the trade of the country, will be received by all classes with joy and gratitude, and that the orders now issued will tend materially to advance the best interests of the province.

The remission of the export and import duties above referred to will come into effect on and from 1st January 1865.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE;

26th October 1864.

By Order,

J. A. CAMPBELL,

Acting Secretary.

Education

Institutions for General Education

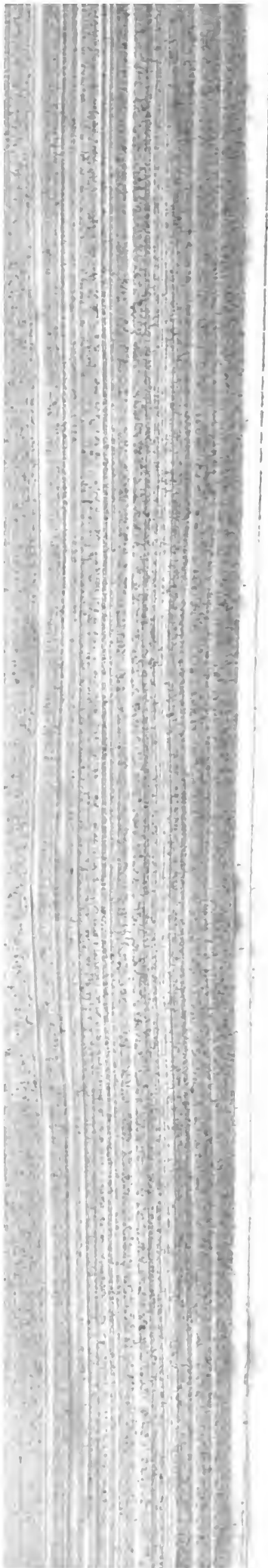
	NAME OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		English.	Canarese.	Tamil.	Hindustanee.	Telugu.
HIGHER CLASS ...	High School...	469	469	...	...	...
MIDDLE CLASS...	Anglo Vernacular	85	85	...	...	...
	Ditto	73	73	...	...	...
	Ditto	85	85	...	...	...
	Ditto	44	44	..	...	...
	Ditto	30	30	...	...	...
	Ditto	51	51	...	...	...
	Ditto	33	33	...	...	...
	Ditto	37	37	...	...	...
	Ditto	34	34	...	...	...
	Ditto	26	26	...	...	...
	Ditto	47	47	...	...	...
	Ditto	14	14	...	...	...
	Ditto	6	6	...	...	...
	Ditto	31	31	...	...	...
		598	598	...	...	...
LOWER CLASS ...	Canarese School	35	35	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	38	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	28	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	36	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	26	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	30	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	23	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	31	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	42	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	51	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	35	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	35	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	30	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	55	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	38	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	27	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	50	...	...	...
	Ditto	.....	36	...	...	...
	Hindustani School	.....	.....	...	32	...
		35	685	...	32	...
		1,102	1,752	...	32	...

eneral E

Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	CHARGES.			ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.
	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
4 as. to 1 Re.	0 15 10	.....	.. ..	60 4 8	1 6 10	
2 „ „	0 14 2	.....	52 9 2	24 5 11	12 12 3	
4 as. to 8 as.	0 0 0	.....	.....	57 1 7	16 3 3	
.....	1 14 0	.. ..	52 9 2			
2 to 12 annas	9 13 8	.. ..	7 13 8	20 2 5	13 15 3	
2 to 4 „	0 0 0	45 0 0	.....	18 12 5	11 11 3	
.....	6 0 0	.. ..	.....	25 7 7	13 13 6	
1/2 to 2 Rupees	34 0 0	126 0 0	.....	24 8 5	14 10 10	
.....	36 3 10	68 12 2	.....	8 11 9	4 2 8	
.....	16 1 6	239 12 2	7 13 8			
1/4 to 1 anna	18 0 0	.....	15 0 0	11 3 10	5 6 5	
1/4 to 4 „	15 13 6	.....	10 0 0	12 15 7	6 4 0	
.....	38 4 2	.....	6 0 0	7 2 6	3 5 4	
4 as. & 8 as.	05 8 0	.....	.....	5 2 4	2 7 7	
.....	31 7 0	.....	.....	4 11 1	4 4 6	
.....	25 8 0	2 8 0	.....	2 0 4	1 14 11	
1 & 2 as.	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70 10 0	.....	15 9 0	2 3 5	0 12 9	
.....	40 2 0	.....	48 0 0	5 5 0	0 10 0	
.....	54 0 0	20 0 0	.....	6 1 2	1 7 8	
1 anna	37 8 0	.....	.....	5 11 8	1 2 8	
Ditto	44 0 0	.....	.....	5 12 1	2 2 6	
4 annas	31 6 9	86 10 3	.. ..	6 6 3	1 13 6	
2 to 8 annas	29 8 0	.....	.....	1 2 2	0 9 10	
1/4 to 1 „	77 11 5	109 2 3	94 9 0			
2 as. to 1 Re.	53 3 3	.....	190 0 9	32 4 8	13 5 4	
.....	65 12 9	.....	0 8 9	8 14 5	6 15 7	
.....	60 0 0	0 0 9	.....	13 13 6	4 9 9	
.....	90 0 0	.....	.....	44 13 5	1 5 8	
.....	41 10 4	97 15 9	.. ..	21 10 7	14 6 4	
.....	68 0 0	.....	.. ..	4 7 5	1 10 8	
.....	78 10 4	97 15 9	190 9 6			
.....	84 5 3	446 14 2	345 9 4			

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction.



64-6

Total

4,070 3

1,958 7

6,028 11

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2,380

64-65.

Total	CHARGES.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		REMARKS.
	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
4,070 3 10	4,278 0 0	331 15 6	4,609 15 6	60 4 4	.....		200 6 11	197 12 6	
1,958 7 7	1,799 15 7	0 0 0	1,799 15 7	158 8 0	.....		257 2 2	231 10 1	
6,028 11 5	6,077 15 7	331 15 6	6,409 15 1	218 12 4	.....			

ring the year 1864-65.

Male Schools.	Total.	REMARKS.
2,380 0 0	13,296 8 0	

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction.

M

No. 6.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the above Institutions for the year 1864-65.

No. 6.										
Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the above Institutions for the year 1864-65.										
RECEIPTS.					CHARGES.					REMARKS
Schools of the Higher Class.	Schools of the Middle Class.	Schools of the Lower Class.	Female Schools.	Total.	Schools of the Higher Class.	Schools of the Middle Class.	Schools of the Lower Class.	Female Schools.	Total.	
Government ...	15,002 8 6	22,370 6 4	4,459 11 0	.....	41,832 9 10	10,560 0 0	20,157 4 2	3,915 0 6	.....	34,632 4 8
Private ...	18,959 4 10	7,648 0 0	6,392 4 8	4,686 0 7	37,685 10 1	19,011 14 0	7,416 1 6	6,377 11 5	4,778 10 4	37,384 5 3
Government ...	6,628 11 5	.....	.....	.....	6,628 11 5	6,409 15 1	.....	.....	.....	6,409 15 1
Private ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	40,590 8 9	30,018 6 4	10,851 15 8	4,686 0 7	86,140 15 4	35,981 13 1	27,573 5 8	10,292 11 11	4,778 10 4	78,623 9 0

Special Education

{ Government ...

Private ...

{ Government ...

Private ...

Total ...

LOSE OF THE YEAR.

ing Repairs.

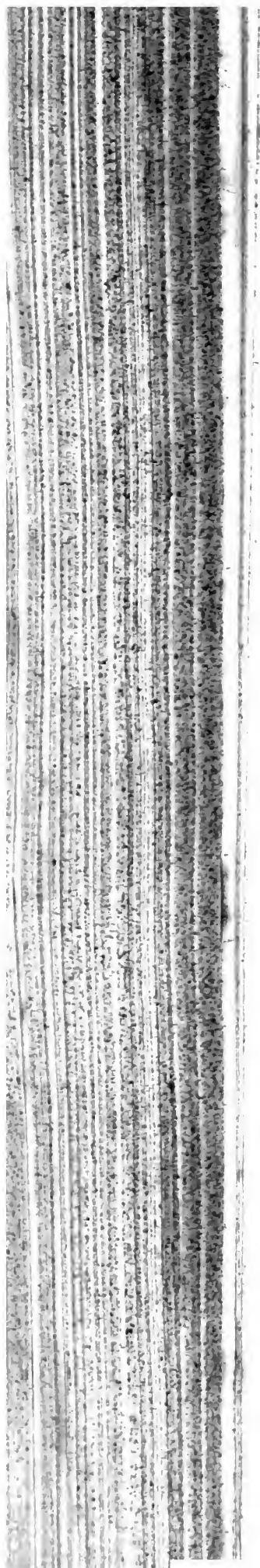
Not recommended
and why.

Disused.

REMARKS.

38

39



*Rules for the Conservancy of the River Channels in the Ashlagram
Division of Mysore.*

The conservancy of the river channels as well as all works of irrigation is vested in the Superintendent of Channels under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent.

2. The term conservancy includes the protection of the channels from injury by design, neglect, or accident, the execution of all repairs, and clearance and the maintenance of a due supply of water according to the requirements of the cultivation, but does not extend to any work of improvement, which should not be carried out without reference to the Executive Engineer.

3. The Amildar will report to the Deputy Superintendent all irregularities, inattention, and neglect of duty on the part of the channel servants, and all injuries, &c., to the channels, or works attached, but will not interfere directly with the channel servants, and it will be the duty of subordinate Talook servants to report immediately to the Amildar any occurrence affecting the welfare of the channels.

4. The Deputy Superintendent will refer such reports to the Superintendent of Channels for information, disposal, or report, according to their nature.

5. The conservancy establishment consists of one Superintendent, three Darogahs, seven Overseers, 28 Monigars, and 231 Sowdees. The establishment is directly under the orders of the Superintendent of Channels, through whom the Deputy Superintendent will transmit all instructions relating to conservancy.

6. The Darogahs should possess the practical knowledge required of an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and should not be appointed without obtaining a certificate to that effect from the Executive Engineer.

7. The duties of the Darogahs will consist in constant inspection of the channels and anicuts, &c., and in preparing estimates for ordinary repairs, also in superintending the execution of works, and measuring and reporting on the same when completed; but they will not act as disbursing agents, and all payments will be made by the Amildar on the orders of the Treasury Officer as forwarded by the Superintendent of Channels.

8. The Darogahs will keep journals in English of their proceedings, noting briefly, but clearly, the duties they perform and the observations they make on the state of the works. The Journals should be sent every ten days to the Superintendent of Channels with sufficient margin for him to make such remarks as he may deem necessary. The Superintendent of Channels will then forward the documents to the Deputy Superintendent for his perusal and for such further remarks and orders as may appear called for, and the Deputy Superintendent will finally return them with the least possible delay to the Superintendent of Channels. In all cases of emergency, or where immediate attention is required, the Superintendent will not wait for orders.

9. All estimates will be forwarded by the Superintendent of Channels after examination to the Deputy Superintendent, who will dispose of them according to the rules in force for petty works.

10. The Darogahs will report at once all instances coming to their notice of channel offences as set forth below.

11. The qualifications of a Channel Overseer should be about the same as those of a Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and he should have a certificate from the Executive Engineer.

12. The duties of the Channel Overseers will be exactly the same within their ranges as those of the Darogahs.

13. The Monigars should possess the qualifications of a Shanbogue, and will keep the accounts of all works executed by the Revenue Authorities. They are also required to make themselves acquainted with the state of the channel within their ranges, and bring to notice any deficiencies or irregularities.

14. The Sowdees are the distributors of water and watchmen of the channels, and occupy the same place as the Neerguntees of tanks, but as they are more highly paid, they will be required to perform more work. They will constantly inspect the channel, and, under the order of the Overseers, regulate the discharge of water through the sluices, preventing or reporting all irregular means which the ryots may resort to, for watering their lands.

15. In cases of emergency, the Sowdees will give immediate information to the nearest village authorities, as well as to the Conservancy Officers, who will adopt the necessary measures for preventing or repairing injuries.

16. Sowdees should be provided with a momoty and bill hook, and should hut themselves as near as possible to their beat on the channel. They should be employed in making petty repairs, planting trees, leveling the channel bank, and in any other manner consistent with their proper duties, but are on no account to be withdrawn from the channel, or employed as peons, &c.

17. The repairs to be provided for by the conservancy establishment and executed by the Civil Officers are current and emergent.

18. Current repairs consist of those which are usually executed in the dry season, when the channels can be inspected and estimates framed, and should never be executed without the previous sanction of the Deputy Superintendent.

These estimates should be sent in by the Superintendent of Channels by the end of November.

19. Emergent repairs are such as may be executed at any time, and may be commenced without sanction, but of which an immediate report should be made by the Superintendent of Channels.

Requisitions by the Superintendent of Channels on the Talook Treasuries, within the limits of which emergent repairs are required, to the extent of Rs. 100, must be immediately attended to.

20. Repairs to all works connected with the channel, including anicuts and sluices, will be executed under the rules for the execution of public works by Civil Officers, but no alteration shall be made in the course of any channel, and no new sluices or waste weirs shall be constructed, nor the position of any existing sluices or waste weirs be altered except after reference to the Executive Engineer, to be specially reported.

21. Mile-stones will be fixed along the bank of each main channel, and the annual estimates will shew the current repairs to be executed

in each mile of distance from the head, as well as in what village limits they are situated.

22. The following are the duties of the ryots in connection with the channel conservancy :—

- I. To keep in order, without payment, the branch channels.
- II. To render prompt assistance in cases of emergency or danger to the main channels or works connected therewith.

23. The following acts constitute offences punishable by the Magistrate or Amildar, and Deputy Superintendent in their Revenue capacity :—

- I. Obstructing the flow of water in the main or supply channels.
- II. Injuring the main channels by opening escapes for the water or otherwise.
- III. Injuring the channel banks by digging up grass or otherwise.
- IV. Wilfully allowing cattle to stray on the banks of the channels.
- V. Cultivating land within a space of five yards from the channel banks after being prohibited by proper authority from doing so.
- VI. Interfering with any sluice or other work in the main channels.
- VII. Widening, deepening, or otherwise altering the supply channel to the detriment of land further from the sluice.
- VIII. Wilfully allowing wastage of water flowing from the main channel.

These may either be punished by fine in the Revenue Courts, or offenders may be prosecuted under Sections 425, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432 of the Indian Penal Code.

24. The Superintendent of Channels is empowered to fine channel servants for inattention to orders, neglect of duty, &c., to the extent of Rs. 10, but in no one instance exceeding one quarter of the monthly salary of any servant. Darogahs of circles are empowered to fine channel servants within their circles for similar offences to the extent of Rs. 5, but in no one instance exceeding one quarter of their monthly salary.

Monthly statements of fines to be furnished by Darogahs to the Superintendent of Channels, and by him to the Deputy Superintendent.

All complaints against village or talook officials to be reported by the Superintendent of Channels to the Deputy Superintendent.

25. Amildars are empowered to deal promptly with channel offences, as enumerated in para. 23 on the Revenue side, by fine not exceeding Rs. 10, the more serious cases being punished under the Penal Code, as above laid down. Monthly statements of such cases as are disposed of on the Revenue side to be furnished to the Deputy Superintendent.

(Signed) C. ELLIOT,
*Acting Superintendent,
Ashtagram Division,*

Abstract Statement of Receipts

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	
	Cash Balance ...	1,14,26,376	15
I.	Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkari—		
	1. Land Revenue	73,19,026	11
	Sayer Customs	10,24,775	14
	2. Forest Revenue	3,16,331	4
	3. Abkari	9,20,211	10
II.	Assessed Taxes Mohaturpha	3,69,820	2
IV.	Salt	22,480	13
VI.	Stamps	2,41,367	8
VII.	Mint	15,076	14
VIII.	Post Office Provincial	34,837	8
X.	Law and Justice	80,160	4
XI.	Police	8,264	3
XIII.	Public Works	74,451	8
XV.	Miscellaneous	70,639	12
	Total ...	1,04,97,444	5
XVII.	Public Debt		
	Mysore Trust Fund	1,17,824	8
	Municipal Fund	1,24,890	14
	District Fund	1,62,612	5
	Deposits	18,02,780	1
	Miscellaneous	11,94,293	10
	H. M.'s Treasury at Bangalore	11,21,308	10
	9. LOCAL REMITTANCES.		
	Remittances in Specie and Notes	1,82,32,779	14
	Supply Bills	9,75,630	5
	Public Service Remittances	13,60,523	6
	Privilege Remittances	1,85,704	15
	Drawing account of the Executive Engineer	9,97,031	0
	Ditto ditto of the Civil Officers ..	82,916	12
	Total Public Debt ...	2,63,58,296	6
	Total Receipts ...	3,68,55,740	12
	Grand Total, Rupees ...	4,82,82,117	11

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.			GRAND TOTAL.	
Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9,38,963 9 10	9,91,186 9 5	19,30,150 3 3	73,19,026 11 4	
72,115 3 11	66,625 14 6	1,38,801 2 5	10,24,775 14 7	
1,28,154 4 5	2,254 9 11	1,30,408 14 4	3,16,331 4 8	
1,72,027 10 0	43,404 14 7	2,15,432 8 7	9,20,211 10 11	
73,327 3 2	49,048 6 1	1,22,375 9 3	3,69,820 2 11	
616 5 1	722 6 4	1,338 11 5	22,480 13 10	
38,909 3 8	12,706 4 4	51,615 8 0	2,41,367 8 8	
.....	.....	.....	15,076 14 0	
7,837 1 3	3,876 13 4	11,713 14 7	34,837 8 4	
13,938 15 4	6,730 9 4	20,669 8 8	80,160 4 7	
1,320 11 2	616 12 11	1,937 8 1	8,264 3 0	
23,267 10 6	4,246 6 6	27,514 1 0	74,451 8 4	
26,878 10 11	7,205 13 5	34,084 8 4	70,639 12 6	
14,97,416 9 3	11,88,625 8 8	26,86,042 1 11	1,04,97,444 5 8	
.....	.....	.....	1,17,824 8 8	
48,629 9 8	3,520 12 11	52,150 6 7	1,24,890 14 5	
42,896 8 3	31,377 1 2	74,273 9 5	1,62,612 5 0	
4,73,916 11 1	1,71,090 4 3	6,45,006 15 4	18,02,780 1 2	
4,21,596 9 1	71,608 3 8	4,93,204 12 9	11,94,293 10 2	
2,57,140 9 8	6,814 6 1	2,63,954 15 9	11,21,308 10 0	
37,36,927 2 7	10,84,836 2 6	48,21,763 5 1	1,82,32,779 14 0	
4,49,040 9 9	.....	4,49,040 9 9	9,75,630 5 9	
88,518 5 9	13,856 14 9	1,02,375 4 6	13,60,523 6 4	
54,232 5 5	13,272 11 10	67,505 1 3	1,85,704 15 3	
1,43,265 0 0	1,76,166 0 0	3,19,431 0 0	9,97,031 0 0	
26,248 0 0	8,600 0 0	34,848 0 0	82,916 12 0	
57,42,411 7 3	15,81,142 9 2	73,23,554 0 5	2,63,58,206 6 9	
72,39,828 0 6	27,69,768 1 10	1,00,09,596 2 4	3,68,55,740 12 5	
5,76,412 12 10	6,31,374 5 8	12,07,787 2 6	1,14,26,376 15 6	
78,16,240 13 4	34,01,142 7 6	1,12,17,383 4 10	4,82,82,117 11 11	

H. HUDSON,

Acting Auditor and Accountant of Mysore.

		1864—6	
		NUGUI	
		Cudoor District.	
		Rs. A. P.	
		1,273	13 0
		51,843	7 4
		9,343	14 3
		163	6 6
		2,875	7 3
	
		921	0 7
	
		8,749	3 3
		F.—	
		C.—	
		E.—	
CIVIL SERVICES.		ARMY, MYSORE LOCAL FORCE (FOOT)	
I.—Public Works		WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT & PUBLIC CON	
II.—Colonies and		...	

of the Mysore Territory from May 1864 to April 1865, classified under the Budget Headings, showing the Share of the Net Revenue calculated in conformity with the principle laid down by His Excellency General of India in his Lordship's Minute dated 14th April 1834, and the orders of the Honorable the 2th February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former year as prescribed by Mr. Secretary . 1839.

	Amount in 1863-64.	Amount in 1864-65.		DIFFERENCE.		REMARKS.
		Rs.	A. P.	Increase.	Decrease.	
...	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	do.
...	.....	53,29,713	1 9	53,29,713	1 9	Do.
...	.....	53,29,713	1 9	53,29,713	1 9	do.

...	97,14,617 15 8	1,53,68,250 0 11	56,53,632 1 3	.....
...	4,64,203 10 2	4,58,907 6 6	.....	5,296 3 8
ut of Cash Balance	.....	48,70,805 11 3	.....	.....

H. HUDSON,

Acting Auditor and Accountant of Mysore.

NOTIFICATION.

The Mysore Forest Conservancy having been established under the orders of the Supreme Government, the following rules are published for information :—

1. It is the duty of the Conservancy Department to preserve valuable timber, to establish nurseries for the growth of firewood and for planting avenues, and to prevent the spoliation of immature trees and felling at the sources of streams. The Forest Conservator will issue such detailed rules as he thinks proper for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment, but the following list of trees which may be cut by the ryot free of duty, or which are reserved either to him or to the trader, are notified for information with the rates leviable on each species.

2. Ryots may cut without molestation, and free of duty, all trees in their own talook, except those shewn in the accompanying List No. 1. These are reserved with the exemptions noted, and if the ryot requires any of them, he must take out a license and pay for them as a trader. He may receive all other trees shown as reserved in the annexed traders' List No. 2, and not specified in list No. 1 as dutiable, free of duty and without license or permit, on the distinct understanding that the wood is used for his own agricultural and domestic purposes, and not for sale, and that immature timber is not cut. Mature trees must be felled two feet from the base, all branches and tops squareable to 6 inches must be taken, and no waste is allowed.

3. No. 1. List of reserved trees which (with the exceptions shewn) must be paid for both by ryot and trader, a license being obtained on payment of the rates of duty shewn in the following table :—

NAME OF TREE.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
			Hill Talooks.		Plain Talooks.	
	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per chukra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or waggon-load.	Rate per chukra cart-load.	Rate per Hooloo or waggon-load.
1. Sandal... ..	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	Sold at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.
2. Teak	Not found.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
3. Stunted Teak ...	Rupees 7	Rupees 8	...	Do.	Do.	...
4. Koovi	Not found.	" 7	2	4	3	6
5. Nundi or Benteak...	Do	" 8	2	4	3	6
6. Honay	Rupees 7	" 7	3	6	4	8
7. Muttee or Karamuttee	" 7	" 7	3	4	3	6
8. Bitti or Blackwood.	" 7	" 8	3	6	4	8
9. Hebulus or Wild Jack	Not found.	Not found.	2	4	3	6
10. Honall	Do.	Do.	3	6	4	8
11. Heswa	Do	Rupees 7	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.
12. Jhala or Lac Tree.	Rupees 7	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.	Free to ryots.
13. Dindaga	" 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14. Bilwar	" 7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15. Karachee	" 7	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.	Not found.

ABSTRACT.

RESERVED SPECIES.

Nundidroog Division 9 reserved from ryots, all reserved from Traders

Ashtagram Do. 9 Do. Do.

Nugur Do. 10 Do. Do.

4. No. 2. List of reserved trees which (if not included in the previous list) the ryot may obtain free for his own use and not for sale, but which the trader must pay for on license at the following rates :—

NAME OF TREE	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
			Hill Talooks.		Plain Talooks.	
			Per chuckra cart-load.	Per Hoo- loo or waggon- load.	Per chuckra cart load.	Per Hoo- loo or waggon- load.
1. Babool... ..	7	4½	2	4	3	6
2. Hoolwai	7	6	Not found.		Not found.	
3. Bunnee	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
4. Kadagamara	5	Not found.	Do.		Do.	
5. Haulay	5	Do.	Do.		Do.	
6. Somay	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
7. Bangay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
8. Hettiga or arsentiga	5	4½	2	4	3	6
9. Kuglimara	7	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
10. Ippay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
11. Jembay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
12. Moogli	5	Not reserved.	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
13. Heegay	5	Do.	Do.		Do.	
14. Neem	5	4½	Do.		Do.	
15. Bamboos	2½	1	½	1	½	½
16. Eb ony	Not found.	6	3	6	Not found.	
17. Tree Honay	Do.	6	2	4	3	6
18. Sandree	Do.	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
19. Dindaga	7 See list 1.	4½	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
20. Bilwar	7 Do.	4½	2	4	2	4
21. Jhala or Lac Tree.	7 Do.	4½	2	4	2	4
22. Balay	Not found.	Not found.	3	6	4	8
23. Mussee... ..	Do.	Do.	2	4	3	6
24. Hodaga	Do.	Do.	2	4	3	6
25. Nowladee	Do.	Do.	2	4	3	6
26. Yenasoo	Do.	Do.	2	4	3	6
27. Wild Chumpaka ...	Do.	Do.	2	4	3	6

List of Trees reserved from Traders only.

Quantities equivalent to a cart-load.

5. One cart-load is equal to two wudder cart-loads, or four plough cart-loads, or four bullock, or five ass-loads, or 16cooly loads.

6. The Mulnaad or hill talooks in the Nugur Division are as follows : Shemogah, Shikarpoor, Anuntpoor, Sorub, Sagur, Nugur, Koulidroog, Lukhowulli Koppa, Wustara and Chickmoogloor; all other talooks in the three Districts of Shemogah, Cudoor, and Chituldroog, are plain talooks.

7. All mature trees not included in the foregoing lists, (fruit trees excepted), as also useless boughs of felled reserved timber, fallen dry bamboos, and brushwood, together with leaves and shrubs required for manure, are free to all ryots in their own talook without let or hindrance.

8. The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent may stop the Revenue Officers may cutting in any jungles of any timber, reserved or prohibit felling. unreserved, for sufficient reason.

9. Ryots or traders requiring any of the reserved timber (except sandal and teak), regulated as above, (where no exemption in favor of the ryot is mentioned in List No. 1), must apply direct either to the Assistant Conservator or to the Amildar of the Talook, stating:—

- Licenses.
1. Name and residence of applicant.
 2. Number of cart-loads required.
 3. Description of tree.
 4. Name of jungle and Hoblee in which to be cut.
 5. Limit of time for cutting.

The applicant must at the same time produce, or send with his application, a receipt showing that he has paid into the District or Talook Treasury the value of the timber required by him.

10. A license and passport will then be given to the applicant in the Forms A and B, the former to be returned by him before the expiry of the limit prescribed in it, and the latter to be kept by him as a voucher for his possessing the wood. Such license may be renewed at the discretion of the Assistant Conservator. Amildars are empowered to grant licenses for any amount not exceeding 15 cart-loads.

11. No money in payment of wood will be received by the Forest or Sayer Departments.

Payment not to be made to the Forest or Sayer Departments.

12. Reserved timber and bamboos not covered by a pass will be stopped, and the parties found in possession will be liable to prosecution.

Illicit trading.

13. Ryots found trading in the reserved woods in List No. 2, or felling without license woods in List No. 1 (save the exemptions noted) will be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865, the timber being sold on behalf of Government; 25 per cent. of the net profit may be paid to the informer, whether he be in the Forest Department or not.

Ditto.

14. The following offences are punishable under Act VII of 1865: viz., Destroying saplings, damaging nurseries, avenues and fruit trees, felling and burning jungle for cultivation or coffee planting without permission, smuggling sandalwood, using reserved timber for firewood, collecting without written permission of the Revenue Officers the Topaul (or *Acacia lincophlea*) and Thungadee Bark, (or *Cassia auriculata*), as also Siga cayee (or *Mimosa absterguces*) gums, lac, wax, and other Forest produce, setting fire to grass in the vicinity of coffee plantations without giving previous notice.

Forest offences.

15. Charcoal burners, iron smelters and jaggory boilers, are prohibited from using reserved timber and green bamboos for firewood.

Reserved Timber not to be used for firewood.

16. Private individuals, whether ryots or others, may cut reserved trees and bamboos on their own lands and "Kans" for their own use without restriction, but such wood cannot be removed or sold without a license being obtained as in the case of traders.

Trees on private property.

17. The Forest Department is authorized to add to the list of reserved timber, and shall be at liberty at any time to revise these rules under proper authority, giving due notice of any amendment.
- Power to alter rules if necessary.

Rules for the Guidance of Overseers of the Forest Department in the Mysore Province.

1. Overseers will traverse thoroughly every Forest in each Talook, and will forward to the Assistant Conservator a detailed report according to the tabular statement, and instructions supplied for their guidance.
List of trees and Jungle produce to be furnished from each Talook.
2. They will report in what Hoblees of each Talook sandalwood is abundant, and furnish returns regarding bamboo ranges and Forest produce.
Sandal, bamboo, and Forest produce ranges to be reported.
3. Overseers and their peons will see that saplings and young trees are carefully preserved, and will restrict felling to mature trees : all trees being felled within 2 feet from the base.
Young trees.
4. The reserved woods in each Division are laid down in the Forest Rules.
5. The Overseer will mark all mature reserved trees with the regulation steel die according to directions in Circular No. 3 accompanying, and only such trees are to be felled.
Marking trees.
6. Overseers and their establishments will prevent any kind of depredation being committed in the Forests. No reserved timber is to be cut or removed for sale without a license or passport, as laid down in the Forest Rules.
No reserved timber to be cut without written authority.
7. All charcoal burners, iron smelters, Brinjaries, Lombadies, and others setting fire to any jungle or forest, shall be reported to the Assistant Conservator, with a view to their being prosecuted for mischief under the Penal Code, or Forest Act.
Charcoal burners not allowed to fire Jungle or Forest.
8. All outlets from the Forest must be carefully watched, and all cases of "Koomari" or "Takul" cultivation, smuggling sandalwood, or timber of any description, as well as any instances of damage to trees, or of felling immature trees, must be instantly put a stop to, and a report made to the nearest civil authority, as well as to the Assistant Conservator.
Koomari or Takul cultivation and smuggling.
9. All confiscated timber will be sold under instructions from the Assistant Conservator, 25 per cent. of the net profits will be paid to the informer, whether in the Forest Department or not.
Confiscated timber.
10. No private individual is allowed to sell sandalwood, and persons having sandalwood surreptitiously in their possession will be punished. Foreign sandalwood is allowed to pass through Mysore, but not to be sold within the limits of the Province. Such sandalwood must be covered by a passport.
Sandalwood.

11. Overseers and their subordinates will report all cases of waste or neglect on the part of Monegars or Contractors in collecting sandalwood or timber, and will carefully superintend and watch them.

12. The number of elephant pits in elephant runs, and on the banks of rivers or elsewhere, are to be reported, as also their existing state.

13. A seigniorage of Rs. 5 per cart-load will be levied, unless specially remitted by the Revenue Authorities, on the Topaul bark, and also on the Thungadee bark. All other forest produce, such as dyes, segacayee, gums, lac, wax, decayed fruit trees, &c., are rented out by the Revenue Authorities, and the grazing on jungle pasture land is also rented out by them ; but persons leasing these pasture lands are not entitled to sell the timber thereon.

14. Overseers have full power to apprehend all persons illegally felling or smuggling timber, burning or destroying jungles, and will call, if necessary, on Potails and on Revenue or Police Authorities to give them help, but must report at once such cases to the Assistant Conservator, and bring the same to the notice of the nearest Amildar or Killadar.

15. Overseers are required to render to the Assistant Conservator monthly accounts of any monies they may receive. They are forbidden to trade in timber, bamboos, or sandalwood.

16. With a view to form topes in the vicinity of all large towns and villages, and to supply avenue trees on all main roads, nurseries are established at cusbah towns and in the vicinity of public bungalows. Overseers will report half-yearly to the Assistant Conservator upon their condition and contents. For this purpose Overseers will collect seeds and send them to the Amildars, for distribution to all ryots who may require them. A list of the best trees for nurseries will be forwarded to each Overseer, who is also directed to sow sandalwood seeds abundantly in jungles.

17. Forest peons will see that jungles in which firewood is cut are not entirely cleared. Trees must be left for seeds and shelter, and all roots and young plants protected.

18. One cart-load is to be reckoned as equal to two wudder cart-loads, or four plough cart-loads, or four bullock, or five ass-loads, or 16 cooly-loads.

Circular No. 3.

Before the stamp is applied, the rough part of the bark should be taken off with a hatchet or billhook, in order that the impression may be made with care and be visible. The stamp should not enter deeper than the bark, or the number will soon be filled up.

Memorandum for the Guidance of the Talook Authorities.

1. Each Amildar will be supplied with a book of Licenses, Form A. The left-hand portion is the Register, and that on the right is granted to the applicant, with a passport, Form B, on the fixed rate being paid. The License is to be returned to the granter and forwarded monthly to the Assistant Conservator.
2. Applications for licenses for more than 15 cart-loads should be referred to the Assistant Conservator.
3. All reserved timber is only obtainable at auction or on license by the trader, and if not protected by a pass will be detained.
4. Ryots found trading in reserved timber granted to them *free* should at once be reported, and strict measures taken against the offender.
5. No seigniorage is to be levied on timber or bamboos at Sayer Cuttays.
6. All jungle pasture lands should be rented out, as also forest produce, *viz.*, dyes, gums, lac, wax, &c.
7. The former practice of renting out portions of timber forests, sandalwood left by Monegars, bamboo ranges, and ranges for firewood, is discontinued.
8. Persons renting jungle pasture lands are not entitled to sell the timber thereon.
9. The Topaul and Thungadee bark, if not exempted by the Revenue Officers, is taxed at Rs. 2½ per wudder cart-load, or Rs. 5 per chuckra cart-load.
10. Mat-makers are not allowed to prepare bamboo matting within the bamboo ranges in the Nundidroog Division, but they can take out bamboos on license at the fixed rate.
11. A ryot cutting timber and bamboos free in his own talook must be able to show, if called upon, that he is a ryot paying cundayem, a certificate from the Shaikdar stating the fact will suffice.
12. Useful timbers and bamboos in some talooks are so scarce that the supply both of water and firewood is affected; every exertion should therefore be made by the ryots to plant trees, which, of course, will be their own property, and the Forest Department will supply Amildars for the purpose with any quantity of useful tree seeds on application.
13. The forest rules regarding the trader and the ryot shall be made as public as possible, and copies supplied to all Killadars, Shaikdars, Cuttadars, Potails, and Heads of villages, and stuck up in all Thannahs, Choultries, &c. And the Talook Authorities are directed to give every assistance in carrying them out.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 216, dated 15th September 1864.

The following Rules respecting Accounts are prescribed with effect from 1st October 1864.

2. The Forest Budget being submitted, the Assistant Conservator will obtain from Forest Overseers or other Subordinates responsible for the disbursement of forest expenditure in detail, monthly estimates of their respective requirements, in Form 1, and will submit, through the Conservator, by the 20th of each month, an application to the Account Department for the amount of advance he may require during the ensuing month for working-charges, payments to contractors, and other fluctuating expenditure (Form 2), but not for fixed salaries or establishments. It will be checked and forwarded by the Conservator to the Auditor and Accountant who, within the limits of the Budget, will furnish the Assistant Conservator with a letter of credit on the Treasury of the District endorsed on Form 2.

3. The Assistant Conservator will forward the letters of credit with a requisition to the District Treasury Officer, who will issue an advice (Form 3) to the Amildars to make payments on the Assistant Conservator's cheques (Form 4) within the amount of credit required, provided the cheques are presented within three months after date.

4. All payments made on cheques against the letters of credit will be charged in the District Treasury accounts for the month to the head of "Forest Department Advances" subordinate to "VII. Miscellaneous" of "Public Debt."

5. Payments on audited Bills for fixed salaries and establishments not defrayed from advances will be disbursed on presentation at the Treasury, and charged in its accounts under "Forest" as at present.

6. Forest Overseers or others through whom payments are made must each render a monthly account to the Assistant Conservator, shewing on the one hand the amount received and on the other the sums expended, with all necessary details and the amount of cash in hand (Form 5.)

7. The Assistant Conservator will render to the Auditor and Accountant a monthly cash account (in Form 6) based on the accounts received by him from his subordinates, in which he will debit himself with the amount of each cheque drawn by him, and take credit for expenditure duly passed on Bills by the Auditor, which Bills will form the vouchers of the account. This account will be closed with cash and inefficient balances in the hands of each subordinate. For the amount of these balances the Assistant Conservator will be primarily and personally responsible, and it will be his duty to see that due provision is made for the adjustment of the items either by audit or by recovery in cash.

8. All pay abstracts and contingent and other bills of the Division will be prepared in the Assistant Conservator's Office, and will be submitted through that of the Conservator, who will check and countersign them after making any corrections that may be necessary, to the Auditor.

9. The Assistant Conservator will render the following to the Deputy Superintendent:—

I. A monthly Register of Licenses issued by him for felling
 Form 7. ber, &c., shewing the sums realizable in the Talook, with the dates on which they are due, and the amount of Sayer duty realizable at each Cuttay.

II. A monthly Register of Passes granted to ryots and
 Form 8. by Amildars with the sanction of the Deputy Superintendent, and countersigned by the Assistant Conservator—for timber, bamboos, &c., shewing the seigniorage or duty realizable at each Cuttay.

III. Account sales of timber and sandalwood sold, shewing of purchasers, quantities, rates, and other necessary particulars. Reports, both on account of Free Permits and Licenses, will be issued.
 Form 9.

10. It will devolve upon the Deputy Superintendent to see that the amounts shown to be due by the above returns are duly realized, and brought to credit in the accounts of the District, and, in communication with the District Treasury Officer, he will notify to the Assistant Conservator the sums realized in a monthly statement, in which he will also exhibit any forest receipts realized without the previous cognate of the Assistant Conservator in the District or Talook Treasuries.

11. The Assistant Conservator on the other hand, though he does not enter such receipts in his cash accounts, which will be confirmed by cash drawn and paid on his own orders only, will take measures in concert with the Deputy Superintendent to facilitate realizations, and to bring all needless delays to his notice.

12. The Assistant Conservator will submit to the Deputy Superintendent a Register of all contracts and such other returns as may be prescribed for the purposes of his office, with copies of his monthly Cash Account and the Deputy Superintendent's statements of realizations.

13. The Conservator will submit a quarterly statement to the Deputy Superintendent of the Division prepared from the returns of the Assistant Conservator, shewing the quantity of timber felled, in hand, and remaining in depôts, and another of sandalwood, and will determine the time and place of sales in communication with the Superintendent.

14. The Conservator will further render to the Superintendent the Division quarterly statements of the value of timber and sandalwood in hand, sold, and remaining in each depôt.

BANGALORE,

6th September 1864.

H. HUDSON,

Acting Auditor and Accountant of Mysore

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HUNTER, Major,
Conservator of Forests, M

and close of the year 1864-65.

BAMBOOS.					Total amount realized.	
5.	Quantity sold.	Amount realized.	Quantity on hand at the close of the year 1864-65.	Probable Value.		
	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	218	19 8 0	...	....	85,734 11 2	Includes Rs. 1,317-1-1 due by purchasers for Timber at the end of the year.
	12,790	395 12 6	...	....	88,746 1 9	
	....	....	...	....	34,616 9 2	Includes Rs. 20,354-12-4 for sandalwood sold by auction on the 20th April 1865.
	13,008	415 4 6	...	....	2,09,097 6 1	

*From L. BOWRING, Esq., Commr. of Mysore, to COL. H. M. DURAND, C. B.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, Fort William,
No. 3133-130, dated Bangalore, 19th November 1864.*

Adverting to para. 17 of your letter No. 1438, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 379, dated 8th instant, from Major Anderson, Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, which, taken in connection with his letter No. 330, dated 8th October 1864, explaining the system pursued in the survey of Berar, will, I trust, afford all the information that is required by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, regarding the process followed, and the results attained, by what is known as the Bombay Survey.

2. My reason for preferring the system of survey and settlement pursued in Bombay may be summed up thus : I found that in Mysore, which borders both on that Presidency and on Madras, we had ample opportunity of comparing the method pursued in either case. The difference is as follows : Under the Bombay system the survey, classification, and settlement are all continuous links of one chain, forged under the directions of the same individual, whose interest it is to see that every successive link fits closely into its predecessor ; every step being also carefully taken with advertence to the next one. There is no such close connection in the Madras system. The boundaries are fixed by one person, the survey laid down by another, and the settlement by a third ; these several agencies not being under one responsible head. The survey, so far as I can judge, is excellent, but the Surveyor had not the power of altering boundaries if incorrect. On the completion of the survey, the work was taken up by the Settlement Officer.

3. The Mysore system of jumma bundee or yearly assessment was briefly as follows : The Shaikdar, who is a kind of minor Tehseeldar, of whom there are five or six to a Talook, went over his range every sason, inspected the cultivation, and reported all details to the Amildar, who, setting out in November or thereabouts, calculated the assessment of each sub-division of his Talook in turn. The Superintendent followed, and the puttahs issued yearly were distributed in his presence. As a general rule, the Amildar's estimate was accepted and the puttah made out accordingly, but if it was unduly high, or if any particular dissatisfaction was shown by the ryots, the Superintendents, after enquiry, made such reductions as they thought fit. It is obvious that, under this system, though any crying grievance was redressed, and the action of the Superintendent was generally on the side of leniency, it was impossible for him to make himself acquainted with the actual circumstances of every individual ryot, or to do more than interpose his authority to avert gross injustice. The consequence has been that, in a long course of years, the astuter and more influential ryots have obtained possession of the better lands of a village, while paying a lower rent than the poorer classes pay for inferior descriptions of soil. The number of rates of assessment is capricious and almost endless, but the effect of the power which has been thrown into the hands of the Shanbhogs, or village accountants, has been used to lower the rates on their own and their friends' lands, while maintaining those on the lands of other less favored people. The general average would be found to be low probably, a portion of the ryots paying their fair quota,

while the more influential ryots pay absurdly low rates, besides holding large portions of concealed cultivation not brought to book in the accounts. The Government has therefore been largely defrauded ; and, in addition to the loss entailed in Sirkar villages, the holdings of Inamdars are, as a rule, enormously in excess of what their Sunnuds justify. Some, indeed, hold only by prescription or favor, and have no Sunnuds whatever to produce.

4. A survey in this Province was more needed to protect the interests of the Government than to show consideration for the ryots, who are, as a class, particularly well off, though in the north they are envious of the superior wealth and independence of the people of Dharwar. The Mysore ryot now rarely throws up his land, though formerly the practice of giving a razeenama, as the relinquishment of land was called, was common. It is difficult at present to get land, and many wild tracts have of late years been cleared of jungle and cultivated.

5. Under these circumstances, I contented myself, pending the progress of the survey, with issuing instructions that all existing puttahs would, at the option of the holder, be confirmed for five years. This indulgence has been largely availed of, and, on comparing the accounts of several Talooks, I ascertained last season that only one-tenth of the puttahs had been renewed in many Talooks, such puttahs being for new land taken up, as well as for that which had been relinquished. The measure was proposed many years ago, but General Cubbon was opposed to it, chiefly because he considered the yearly renewal of puttahs to be a check on the village servants, and as tending to prevent the holding of concealed lands.

6. I also issued an order that ryots repairing, at their own expense, old tanks, which it would not be remunerative for Government to undertake, or sinking new wells, should continue to pay unirrigated, or dry rates, as they are called in the south of India. This measure, though highly beneficial, requires close watching, the tendency of the native officials being to impose enhanced rates on such land, in order to raise the revenue of their Talooks and to show their efficiency.

7. I have not deemed it expedient to prescribe any general forms for the Shanbhogs' accounts, as the introduction of the settlement will enable me to do this in a more satisfactory manner than would attend the attempt at present. I have inspected a great many such accounts, and generally found them worthless as evidence of what each ryot pays. This is found in the puttah, which, instead of being a title deed, is a running account with the Government, in which the amount due, and the instalments liquidated, are entered. This arrangement proceeds, apparently, upon the principle that all land belongs to the Government, and is leased out, on certain terms, to the ryot, who has no hereditary title to it. Such was, no doubt, the nature of the holdings in Mysore, as in most parts of India the doctrine of hereditary right being, I conceive, of modern introduction. If the Government wanted to make a road, they remitted the kandayem or rent,—that was all. Wet, that is, irrigated land, and garden land, were, however, exceptions, they had a realizable value, and the Government never dealt with them in the arbitrary manner in which dry land was disposed of. The force of

circumstances, or, in other words, the security of tenure given by British Administration, has, however, now placed dry land on a different footing; and besides being freely bought and sold among the ryots themselves, which is an evidence of its value, it has become a subject of contention in the neighbourhood of large towns, so that the old theory that Government is sole proprietor is greatly disturbed by actual practice.

8. In the Mulnaad or hill portion of the Nugur Division, the land is, for the most part, held in what is called a Wurg. A Wurg is a farm, containing a large number of fields, ledgered for convenience in the name of one individual, who may be said to correspond to the Putteedar of Upper India. The settlement here might be made with this one individual, or, perhaps, with four or five persons in a large village; but the apparent facility for settlement thus held out is more than counter-balanced by the difficult nature of the country for survey operations, which, in such localities, would cost double what it would in the open country. The nature of the tenure in the Mulnaad is widely different from that in the Maidan Talooks, the holding being hereditary, a fact which was, I believe, never questioned. It corresponds closely with the Junum tenure in Malabar, and the Jumma tenure of Coorg, which are as sound holdings as any recorded in Domesday Book.

9. The principal other holdings are Kaimgootta or Istimrarree villages, generally held by powerful officials, and Jodee tenures or lands held on an easy quit-rent, whether whole villages or portions only. Inam villages and lands are found in abundance, as the Raja at one time lavished them profusely right and left, and much of the best land under irrigation channels is rent-free.

10. In my letter to Government No. 190, dated 5th July 1862, I brought to notice the existing state of things, and was authorized, in reply, to introduce cautiously the Bombay survey, the Government laying particular stress on Major Anderson being placed at the head of it. Major Anderson visited Bangalore in the early part of 1863, entered fully into all the details of his operations, and a report of our conference was submitted with my letters No. 413, dated 29th January 1863, and No. 420, dated 24th February 1863. During the course of the year he formed his establishments, and the Mysore survey was commenced last cold weather.

11. It has been just a year at work, and only the first stage, or the actual survey and measurement of fields has been completed for the Talooks of Hurrihur and Davengiri. It is necessary that the survey should be well ahead of the classifying party, as the classification of soils is effected with comparative rapidity, and it only commences this cold season. The object of making Hurrihur the starting point of the survey was, that this talook touches on Dharwar, and that I satisfied myself personally from conversation with the people, that they were anxious that the survey should be commenced. The remoteness of the Talook from Mysore or Bangalore, put it out of the power of the Inamdar interest to thwart the progress of the survey.

12. It will appear from the above, that the survey operations are not sufficiently advanced in Mysore to admit of my pronouncing an opinion on its merits locally. All that is yet known is, that there has

been a great rush for land at Hurrihur in anticipation of the survey. All the published reports of the Bombay survey and settlement, as carried on in the Southern Mahratta country, show clearly, I think,

1. That the Government revenue has almost invariably risen largely.
2. That new land is rapidly taken up for cultivation.
3. That there is no instance of the assessment breaking down.

These are cardinal points, proving the success of the system financially, the contentment of the ryots with it, and the careful accuracy of the process followed. I think that of all the systems of settlement pursued in India, this is the best, both in respect to the manner in which it is worked out, and to the effect on the Government revenue. It is no doubt expensive in one point, and that is, the European agency which is employed ; but I venture to think that the use of this agency is the greatest merit of the system, and that it is owing to the want of such careful supervising agency that the Madras settlement has not proved so effective. There is great room for fraud in settlement operations, and a long lease of 30 years holds out temptations to it which can only be combated successfully, if at all, by European agency.

13. To proceed to the particular questions put in your letter under reply, I may observe that, in regard to the Record of Rights as affecting the future disposal of litigated claims to land, the first question propounded appears to be only partially answered in paras. 2—4 of Major Anderson's letter, which shows that the rights and liabilities as between the ryot and the Government are clearly defined, and that disputes between Inamdars and their tenants are disposed of. There is great uncertainty, however, in Mysore as to the relative rights of proprietors and sub-proprietors, who are known here as shikmeedars, and whose precise position has never, so far as I can learn, been accurately defined. Proprietary right in Southern India is evidently much less clear than it is in the North, and consequently the minor right is even more vague. I have recently ruled that twelve years' possession as a sub-tenant, provided that the stipulated rent is duly paid, constitutes an occupancy which debars the puttahdar from dispossessing a cultivator ; but, though convenient as a basis of adjudication, it may be questioned whether this is not an innovation, and whether it may not possibly act injuriously as regards the improvement of land. It is, however, undoubtedly a protection against oppression, and may therefore hold good until we can see our way more clearly.

14. As regards the number of classes of soil, I beg to refer to my letter No. 190, dated 5th July 1862, in which some details are given of the various kinds of soil recognized by the people of the Mysore Talooks. It was then ascertained that nineteen divisions of dry land soils were adopted, each bearing different assessments. There were seventeen divisions of wet land, or irrigated soils, and six divisions of Bagayet or garden lands. Specimens of all these soils were sent to me at the time, and there is no doubt great variety perceptible, though the minute sub-division is somewhat fanciful and arbitrary. I think, however, that the principle adopted by Major Anderson is sound, inasmuch as by fixing nine classes, one of which comprises the best, and the other the worst des-

cription of land, he, in effect, reduces his number practically to seven, the *ne plus ultra* in either case being rarely met with. Seven rates do not appear to me too minute a division for working purposes; as within reasonable limits, it is desirable to guard against abrupt lowering or enhancement of rates. On analyzing the 596 rates now in force in the old Bangalore Division, I found that the same revenue would be derived by fixing ten rates, and I think that, considering the undoubted number of varieties of soil, it is wise to afford a sufficient margin for errors in classification, which would press on the ryot more severely were the rates few and widely differing in amount.

15. My letter quoted in the previous para. shows that, under the former system, the number of sub-divisions of rates was enormous, and that the Government suffered in consequence, the power of raising or lowering the rate being entirely in the hands of the village accountant. In regard to the survey operations, the minute and careful supervision of the European Officers is a valuable check upon extortion on the part of the Native Classifiers. Abuses do perhaps occur, as Major Anderson frankly acknowledges may be the case, but they are, I think, guarded against as much as possible.

16. As regards the 4th question, I would venture to propose that the term of the survey should be 20 and not 30 years. In fact, I am somewhat inclined to suggest ten years as sufficient at first, for prices and necessities of life are so fluctuating at present that little reliance can be placed upon figures. Many articles fetch three or four times more than they did in 1856, grain especially having, owing to new roads, facilities of exportation, and the extension of trade, risen so highly as to perplex and bewilder the natives of the country, while the mystery has not been very satisfactorily solved by the European observer.

17. Major Anderson discusses at length in his letter the question of unarable waste and grazing land, and has, I consider, in paras. 17—30 of that communication, justified the system hitherto pursued in the Southern Mahratta country. His remarks do not call for any additional observations from me. Indeed I feel that I have already trespassed too long on the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy. I trust, however, that the full explanations which Major Anderson has given, accompanied by the remarks that I have made in this letter, may be accepted as justifying the course which I recommended in adopting the Bombay system of survey and assessment as that best suited to the requirements of Mysore. I confidently believe that it will conduce to the contentment of the people, while largely increasing the finances of the Province.

From MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON, Supdt. of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, to Secy. to Commr. of Mysore, Bangalore, No. 379; dated 8th November 1864.

I have the honor to forward the report called for by your letter General No. 2741, dated 26th ultimo, on the points noticed in para. 17 of a letter from the Government of India, No. 1438 of the 6th ultimo.

2. The first question is "whether the system of survey and settlement disposes satisfactorily of judicial questions connected with the landed tenures, or enables the Civil Officers to do so." The Survey and Settlement Officers have no power as such beyond that of defining rights according to present enjoyment. In case of dispute regarding possession, the Superintendent of Survey or Settlement Officer has at present no jurisdiction as such, but he is always appointed an Assistant Collector in the District in which he is employed, and has as such, under Act XVI of 1838, the power of giving possession (subject to appeal to the Civil Courts) in case of complaints being made within six months of dis-possession.

3. All decisions of a Superintendent of Survey are subject to reversal by the Civil Courts, points in dispute do frequently occur upon which the Superintendent of Survey has to decide, as these decisions are made at the settlement in the presence of all parties concerned, and as I find that in the more complicated cases when the truth is hardest to get at, I can generally induce the people to refer the matter on dispute to a punchayet, which, let the decision be just or not, disposes of the subject finally. Appeal against our decisions are rare, and reversal by superior authority still rarer.

4. As regards the facilities afforded to Civil Officers, by our proceedings, for the disposal of judicial cases, every person holding land under Government has his rights and liabilities, as regards Government, clearly and precisely defined. The limits of all fields are so clearly defined by permanent boundary marks, and so far cases occurring between Enamdars and their tenants, and "occupants" or proprietors under Government and their tenants, are rendered of comparatively easy disposal.

5. The second question is "whether there are not too many classifications of soils." I presume that too many classes of soil is what is meant. There are nine classes for soil established, but it by no means follows that the whole nine are to be used in every village or District, or that the lands of every village are to be distributed among the nine classes.

6. The main characteristics of nine classes are described, and should any soil occur not corresponding to any one of the described classes, it will be placed under that class which corresponds with it in relative value. The description of our classes of soil is framed for the trap soil of the Deccan, and the primary soils of the Southern Mahratta country, which extend over a great part, if not the whole, of Mysore. If a different description of soils occurred it would be necessary to adjust the classes again. In the Konkon for instance, and in the hill ranges near the western ghauts in Sattara, the number of classes was much reduced, as it was found that a much smaller number would conduce to speed and simplicity, and would cover with sufficient accuracy the ranges of quality of soil met with. Our system of survey and settlement is by no means based on having exactly nine or any other precise number of classes of soil, this must vary according to the soils generally met with in a District, all we have to look to is that the number of classes is sufficient to embrace every quality of soil commonly met with, and that the difference between each class is broadly and distinctly marked.

7. I have never seen any of the Bengal or North-West Provinces, but have seen a considerable part of Sindh and the Punjab; there the

soils are generally alluvial, and such is, I imagine, the case also in the valley of the Ganges. In soils of that formation it is very probable that much fewer than nine classes of soil would be found fully sufficient. But because such is the case there, it by no means follows that a similar procedure would answer in Mysore or in the Deccan, where the greatest imaginable admixture of soil prevails. One end of a field being on a river bank will frequently comprise a portion of the best soil in the village, and may probably be placed under the second or third class; while the other end of the field at a distance of five or six hundred yards might consist of soil of the seventh or even eighth class. This difference of soil will frequently be met with in one and the same field, and as great or even greater disparities in quality will therefore be commonly met with in different fields of the same village.

8. In the north of Mysore, we commonly find every gradation of soil from the finest black down to the poorest sandy gravel in the same village and frequently in the same field. I exclude entirely land so poor as to be considered unarable, and allude only to such land as it is found to be the practice to cultivate.

9. There is no attempt to attain at scientific accuracy in our classification of soils, the differences between one class and another are broad and distinct, and consist of those qualities and deficiencies which in the popular estimation of the cultivators go to add to or detract from the value of land. Though neither the ryot or the English yeoman is capable of analyzing soils or describing their component parts, yet both can give a good opinion, and I believe an equally good one, regarding the value of the soils they are acquainted with, and the relative value of adjacent fields. This popular valuation is what we endeavour, and I think we may claim some success in the attempt, to build into a system, being always ready to modify or simplify the system when circumstances appear to call for or admit of it.

10. The ryots well know the relative value of fields acre for acre, and their estimates in this respect, myself and my Assistants frequently compare on the spot, when examining classification, with our relative classification value, and have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Though a ryot could very probably in most cases pay without any inconvenience four or eight annas per acre more than he is called upon by us to do, yet he would consider himself wronged if called upon to pay more than his neighbour on land of similar quality; just as much as we would do if called upon to pay 25 per cent. additional income tax from a wrong estimate of the assessor. With a 2 rupee maximum assessment on dry crop land, 4 annas* represents the difference of assessment due to a difference of one class in classification; 4 annas per acre will make a sensible difference in a holding of 30 or 40 acres, and if cases of such inequalities of assessment were common, the expression of discontent could not fail to be heard. Mistakes of one class in the classifications, though of very rare occurrence, we cannot entirely avoid. The difference between class and class, both in quality of soil, and assessment, is already sufficiently great; were the number of classes reduced the

* Note.—Excluding the last three classes the difference between which would be 3 annas as regards the interval between the sixth and seventh class and the seventh and eighth, and 2 annas between the eighth and ninth.

differences of assessment between class and class must be greater, and the consequence of an error of judgment, or of carelessness producing a mistake of one class, would be a difference of assessment glaringly perceptible—or less difference must be made between the assessment of the best and worst soils, and this I do not think any one would advocate. If the assessment of the best soils was lowered, there would be a great and most unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, if the assessment of the poorer soils was raised, much of them would be thrown out of cultivation. While the better classes of soil give a rent, and a very considerable one, to their owners or "occupants," the very lowest classes will be found to be only coming gradually into cultivation, and therefore can only pay the land tax and the expense of cultivation; to raise their assessment would keep them waste for an indefinite time.

11. Nine classes exist, however, more in theory than in ordinary daily practice. The first class heads the scale and the ninth closes it, the two extremities of any scale of measurement or valuation are rarely used, they represent the extremes of goodness and badness, and are necessary to set the standard of comparative value; as such extremes are of rare occurrence in practice, the use of the corresponding classes will be similarly rare.

12. The 3rd question is "whether the system of classification leads to extortion or oppression." He would be a rash man who would assert that in India any work whatever can be done, with the aid of native agency, without some abuse of authority, no matter what the vigilance of the European superiors may be. All that we can hope for is to reduce malpractices to a minimum, and that is I believe done by the great extent of the check on the work maintained by the Assistants in charge of the Field Establishments who are, as a rule, English gentlemen. Of every branch of the work done by the Native Establishment, a proportion, varying from five to fifteen per cent. according to circumstances is done over again by the Assistant Superintendent himself, step by step, in the same manner in which it was originally done by the native measurer or classer. The expense of this check is of course great, it amounts to nearly half the cost of the whole survey, but it is the cheapest way of doing the work in the end, for the check is so complete as to render the work of the Native agency practically almost as reliable as if it were done entirely by the European officers themselves.

13. Were a simpler form of classification substituted for that we now use, the liability to abuse would be in no measure decreased, for the very fact of measurement or classification of any kind, however simple, taking place, must admit of abuses in the absence of reasonable precaution. If a classer or measurer wished to falsify the result, he would not be prevented from doing so by the simplicity of the means by which the result was attained, but indeed the simplicity or roughness of the work might afford a way for the classer to escape blame by pleading an error of judgment, where he had erred by design; for rough work and the exaction of great care are not compatible with each other.

14. It must be remembered that the Assistant Superintendent in charge of a measuring or classing Establishment is in the same talook with his men, frequently moving about among the villagers in which he is employed, visiting his men unexpectedly in the village, or checking

their work in the field, and using all means in his power by constant communication with the people to obtain information of and check any possible abuses. With the will and means of keeping abuses down, it is impossible that they can prevail to any extent, though, as I before said, it would be futile to suppose that we have it in our power to positively prevent all abuses in any Department of the public service in this country where Native agency is made use of.

15. Some misapprehension certainly exists regarding one system of classification and its supposed complicated nature, where a settlement field by field is by the custom of the country necessary, separate classification of each field is indispensable. As the soil in different parts of a field may differ greatly in western and southern India, the classification cannot be struck by inspection of any one spot, the classer takes the class at intervals of about 80 or 100 yards and then strikes the average for the entire field. He records in his field book on a sketch of the shape of the field, copied from the village map which he has with him, the precise reasons which induced him to adopt that particular class for that portion of the field. This gives the Assistant Superintendent, when he tests the classification of the village, the means of literally "bringing the classer to book" in case of error being detected. It takes much longer to describe this operation than to perform it, the classification of a 20 acre field will not take more than 20 or 25 minutes, and seven or eight such fields will be done in one day by one classer, 13 or 14 of whom form the establishment of one Assistant Superintendent, which will get over in plain country from 45,000 to 50,000 acres a month. In addition to the actual field work, the classers collect all the great mass of statistics which we get together. This is done in the evening, the mornings being devoted to field work.

16. The cost of classification varies, being from 6 to 8 pies per acre in plain country where dry crop cultivation prevails, and from 9 to 11 pies per acre in irrigated Districts when small holdings prevail, and the population is dense, half of this expense may be debited to European superintendence, and one-third of the remaining half at least to the preparation of statistical data; at least it would cost fully that amount to get it done without the classification, though it adds nothing to the cost of classification, as it employs time which would otherwise be turned to no account. Thus the actual cost of the simple classification remains at from 2 to 4 pies per acre, that is, minus the European supervision and field check, which is peculiar to our system of survey and settlement, and minus one-third of the residuary expense on account of preparation of statistical data, this is in round numbers from Rs. 6 to Rs. 13 per square mile. I can hardly believe that the operation which corresponds to our classification in other surveys in India, where there is no minute European superintendence however rough and simple, is done at a cheaper rate than this.

Rupees 6-10-8
Rupees 13-5-4

17. The 4th question is "whether there should not be a ryotwar-ree settlement and a fixed assessment, for a given number of years, with which no interference is to be allowed; for instance, the lands held by each ryot might be assessed certain payable by each individual, and a given sum moderate in its amount, put on the waste or grazing land, to be paid by the community on fixed principles, whether left in that state or broken up."

18. The custom of the country in the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and in, at any rate, the northern Districts of Mysore, is for a ryot or occupant to hold as many fields as he pleases, as long as he pleases, he can release himself from all responsibility for the Government tax on any part of his holding, consisting of an entire field, by giving in a "razeenamah" or written resignation of the particular field in question, which is known by a name sometimes, and always by a number. In the same manner he can add to his holding at any time by giving in a written "kaboolaitnamah" for any particular field or tract of unoccupied Government waste, which he specifies by its number if it has one, or by its name, mentioning the approximate area. This waste land he can hold as long as he likes; if he finds it a bad speculation, he may resign it the next or any subsequent year. I am alluding to the custom of the country in the Southern and indeed most other Districts of the Bombay Presidency and in the north of Mysore.* This custom prevails both in the adjacent Districts of the Madras Presidency, in Bombay, in Mysore, and in the independent States and Jagheers in the south of the Bombay Presidency. We may therefore assume with safety that this system of holding and resigning land is the established custom of the country in the Districts referred to. We found this to be the system before the survey, and in the Bombay Presidency our rules for the administration of settled Districts have been framed in accordance with it.

19. It must be plain that the proposed plan of settling each holding permanently, and of giving out the waste land to the villagers at a lump assessment, would not fall in at all with the above described custom of this side of India. I entirely set aside the question of the expediency of forcing on them the proposed system, which I will presently discuss, and first describe our system.

20. Our settlements cannot be called ryotwar because it is not on the ryot. It is a field settlement, because each Revenue Survey field or number is separately defined and assessed, and as the settlement is made on each field, holdings may increase and decrease by fields changing hands, being taken up, or being resigned, but for the period for which the settlement is guaranteed, ordinarily 30 years, the assessment on the field remains unchanged. Government, that is unclaimed arable waste land, is divided into survey fields of convenient size for being taken up, and classed and assessed on exactly the same standard of assessment as if it were cultivated. Unarable waste is divided up into blocks of from 300 to 500 acres each, and is not assessed. The classers merely walk over it to see that, by mistake, no arable land has been included in the unarable.

21. At the settlement which is made by the Superintendent of Survey himself, the officer in charge of the Talook being also present, in the first instance all the occupied land is disposed of, each ryot comes forward, is told the survey fields recorded against his name in the village accounts, and the assessment of them one by one, he then agrees for the whole or resigns any he pleases, and moreover he is at liberty in any subsequent year to resign any field he pleases. The ryot is not bound to hold, but Government is bound not to increase his assessment during the guaranteed period. The resignation of a field may be either conditional,

* Note—It may exist all through Mysore, and probably does, but I have no personal knowledge of the fact.

that is, in favor of any other person, whose name will in that case be entered in the razeenamah, in which manner transfers of land by sale are commonly effected. Or the resignation may be unconditional, in which case the land remains unoccupied waste till some one else takes it up.

22. After the whole of the land already occupied has been disposed of, the disposal of the unoccupied Government waste is entered upon. The village site, and a small bit of land around it, sufficient to give free access on all sides, have already been measured off into "village sites" and entered as unarable, and is therefore unassessed. Any unoccupied waste field, found contiguous to the village site, is then, if no provision of the kind otherwise exists, entered as unarable, the assessment remitted, and the land recorded as made over as "common" to the whole village for public purposes, such as for grain pits, winnowing grain, collecting the cattle on previous to their going out to graze, and for expansion of all the village site if necessary. Next, a reasonable portion of the hills or other unarable land of the village is entered as "common grazing ground" for which nothing is paid, the area of this may vary from 100 to 600 acres according to the size of the village and number of cattle. Should there be but little unarable land, and the villagers desire to have a portion of assessed arable land for grazing land, as many survey fields as they desire are entered in the name of any one person who agrees to be put forward as the representative of the whole body of ryots, and who becomes responsible for the assessment of those fields. This arrangement is always made when the villagers desire it, and they can agree upon any one person as their representative, which is often not the case, but they very frequently break down afterwards, from the people quarrelling among themselves, and refusing to pay their respective quotas, on this the representative ryot resigns the land, and if no one else of the village is willing to take up the office of representative, and become responsible for the assessment, the land is entered as unoccupied waste, and is available for any one of the ryots who chooses to take it up for his own private use. After providing for the common wants of the village, the remainder of the Government assessed arable waste land is notified, field by field, with the area and assessment, and the ryots of the village each take up any fields they please. It very commonly happens that two or more individuals apply for one field, if neither of them can advance any valid claim to preference, such as contiguity to his occupied lands alone, recent occupation, &c., the claimants either draw lots for the field, or the occupancy of it, subject to the payment of the annual survey assessment, is put up to auction, bidding being restricted to the inhabitants of the village.

23. All unarable waste survey fields, not specially appropriated as common or otherwise, and all assessed unoccupied Government waste fields, are put up to auction, for grazing only, among the villagers yearly, field by field, till any one takes them up for occupation on the survey assessment.

24. In the Central and Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency, as well as in the north of Mysore, it was the practice before the settlement to sell the grazing by auction annually, and in some Districts also to levy in addition a sheep or cattle tax. Sheep and cattle taxes are abolished at the settlement, and the grazing revenue raised directly by auction sale of the right.

25. The proceedings in making the settlement involve no alteration whatever of previous custom regarding occupation of land, taking

it up from waste, or resigning it, or in the grazing privileges. All that is done is to define lands by permanent boundary marks, so that every one may know exactly what is his own, to fix a moderate assessment graduated according to productiveness, to give a secure and permanent tenure, and to measure off the Government unoccupied waste into convenient plots with a definite assessment fixed upon each, ready for any one who wants to take any up; every ryot knows exactly what land he has, and what he has to pay for it, and that no one can eject him so long as he pays the assessment due thereon. This assessment is guaranteed ordinarily for 30 years, the fruit of all improvements effected by him being the ryot's own. The revision, at the end of 30 years, will, it has always been understood, and is distinctly stated in the survey Bill now before the Bombay Legislature, not take into account the improvements effected by individuals, but any modification in the assessment made will be based upon general grounds, such as alterations in prices, &c. No re-survey or field investigation would be necessary on a revision occurring, as general considerations alone would be taken into account, and a percentage increase or decrease made.

26. The plan proposed under the 4th question of making over the waste to the community would never answer on this side of India, where the population consists of a much greater admixture of races and sects, than I apprehend is the case in the north of India. Each village may be called a community rather officially or politically than socially, the village organization as regards servants and officers is very complete, they are common to all, and could such a thing as a village boundary dispute be found in a surveyed District, most of the people would doubtless feel an interest in the settlement, or more probably the new settlement of it, but any thing like a joint responsibility or linking together of individual interests is, I imagine, quite unknown in the south of the Presidency and adjacent Districts.

27. Moreover, if the waste land were given out, at a deduction from the survey assessment, to the body of the ryots, setting aside entirely the great innovation on the custom of the country, there must be a very heavy sacrifice of Government Revenue. Suppose a village having land assessed at Rs. 500 survey assessment occupied at the time of settlement, and land assessed at Rs. 500 at that time found to be Government unoccupied waste; suppose that the villagers as a body were induced to take up all the waste at a lump sum of Rs. 250 a year, it appears to me that there must be either a serious loss to Government, or to the ryots, or probably to both.

28. Of the supposed Rs. 500 worth of waste land, according to custom here, each ryot would take up what he pleased; suppose they took up Rs. 150 worth the first year, and then Rs. 100 worth in each successive year. The first year they would pay Rs. 150 instead of Rs. 250 for waste, and so avoid the fruitless burden of the extra Rs. 100 for land they did not then want. In the second year, by having taken up another Rs. 100 worth, they would pay Rs. 250 for waste, the third year Rs. 350, the fourth year Rs. 450, adding very greatly to the revenue above what they would have paid under the system of giving out the waste in the lump. It is evident that, when a village has been greatly depressed by excessive assessment, and there is consequently a large area of land out of occupation, to induce the people to increase their burdens

by taking up one acre more than they could turn to profitable account, would not only tend to greatly retard the attainment of prosperity, but must very largely sacrifice the prospective Government Revenue.

29. Where the system of working by communities is established as the custom of the country, there are doubtless the strongest reasons for preserving that system intact, even at some sacrifice of revenue. Where the system of individual responsibility already exists as the immemorial custom of the country, there are equally strong reasons for preserving it, and those reasons are certainly not weakened where it can be proved that the preservation of the system and the interests of the people and of the revenue are identical.

30. To show the way that Government unoccupied waste land is taken up, I beg to refer you to the Statements at Page 539, Supplements to Bombay Government Gazette of October 20th. pages 121, 122, 123, of Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. LXXXI, a copy of which I recently sent to the Commissioner. The case of the Talooks referred to in those statements is no exception to the rule ; the returns for any other settled Districts will, as far as I know, exhibit similar results, results which may be summed up in the fact quoted by His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield in the debate in the Bombay Survey Bill, namely, that the area of occupied land in the 13 Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, which stood at acres 12,691,111 in 1850-51 stood in 1860-61 at acres 17,992,757, an increase of upwards of 5,000,000 acres.

31. The above fact alone proves the contentment of the people with the system. The Southern Districts of the Dharwar Collectorate which protrudes like a wedge into Mysore have been settled for the last 15 to 16 years ; the prosperity and contentment of the people is well known to many officers of the Mysore Administration. That the settlement presents no difficulty in the administration, but that work is largely reduced, can be borne witness to by the Talook and Collectorate officials from the Collector down to the Amildar's Karkoons.

32. I have gone at some length into the above points, because the system must be taken as a whole, and no part of it can be materially modified without great detriment to the working of the whole machine, and moreover as regards the part of India involved in this discussion without great innovation on the custom of the country.

33. The only object of simplifying the procedure of the survey operation in detail can be to increase speed and reduce expense, if indeed the former item is not included in the latter, for speed is a mere question of annual expenditure. An idea prevails that the Bombay Surveys and Settlements are inordinately expensive as compared with settlements in the north of India. We know the cost of any one of our surveys and settlements per acre and per square mile exactly, for the whole operation is conducted in our Department, by different branches, working in combination under one head. But we could never ascertain the precise cost of the North-West Surveys, as the work appeared to be conducted under several separate Departments. Again the cost of survey varies greatly in different Districts, an open plain country will be done at half the expense per acre that will be required for a highly enclosed country where much garden land exists. I only a few days back learnt that it was the practice in the North-West and the Punjab to estimate the cost of a survey by the

proportion it bears per cent. to one year's revenue of the District surveyed. In para. 8 of a letter* of the Government of India to the Bombay Government on the subject of the Survey of Sindh, I find this percentage stated as follows :—

Above 40 per cent.,	cost excessive.
30 to 40 do.	do. high.
20 to 30 do.	do. moderate.
20 do.	do. cheap.

34. It would take some time to make up the Returns of all the Districts I have settled in the Bombay Presidency, but for those settled in Berar I had the data available at once. I found there that the survey and settlement of nearly a thousand square miles settled up to the present time had cost less than 18 per cent. of one year's revenue. On a rough calculation of expenditure and revenue of the Districts settled by this survey in the Bombay Presidency, which contains much very difficult country, I have no hesitation in saying that the cost of survey and settlement has not exceeded 30 per cent. of one year's gross revenue as fixed by the survey.

35. The above figures both prove that the cost of the survey is not more than what is considered to be moderate elsewhere, and also vindicates the settlements from a charge, sometimes brought, of securing success by unduly low rates and sacrifice of the interests of Government. The survey cannot be expensive, and the Government revenue must be duly secured, otherwise the above moderate proportion between cost and revenue could not be preserved.

36. There is one more and a very strong argument in favor of the satisfaction which our settlements afford both to the payers and receivers of revenue. This is the great extent to which the Enamdars or proprietors of Enam villages are calling for survey and settlement; the rule is that, if an Enamdar will bind himself to abide by whatever settlement the Survey Department may make of his village or villages, Government will defray the entire expense of survey and settlement. If, on the other hand, the Enamdar wishes to retain the power of modifying the survey rates, he must pay the expense of survey, classification, and calculation of the rate papers which will then be made over to him. It is, I must add, quite optional with Enamdars to have their villages surveyed or not. It is only done on their application.

37. In the Suttara Collectorate there are 385 Enam villages, the survey of which was, as above stated, optional to the Enamdars, of these the holders of 69 villages have, up to the present time, put in no application for survey. The holders of 278 villages have applied for survey and settlement, and have beforehand bound themselves to permit the settlement to be introduced, and to abide by it; the holders of 38 villages have applied to have the survey done, but have reserved deciding whether they will promise to abide by the settlement, till they know what revenue it will give them. Of the 69, who have as yet not applied to have their villages surveyed, there can be no doubt but that some will still apply, for those who do not agree to have the settlement made are much worried, and there is sufficient force in public opinion here even, to make an Enamdar pause before he acquires the name of being at perpetual war with his ryots. As far as actual revenue goes, the

Enamdars will probably be the gainers, but many of them would doubtless, were they free from pressure on the part of their ryots, prefer to retain the power of modifying the assessment in their own hands.

38. This letter has run to a much greater length than I could desire, but a breach in any part of the detail would affect the whole system; I have therefore endeavoured to show that, while the parts of the detailed working specially adverted to are neither unsound in principle or unnecessarily complicated, the practical working, the test to which all systems must be submitted, is completely satisfactory both to the rulers and to the people. The work while good for the present, is good also for the distant future, there is nothing of merely temporary use or application about it; the village maps, permanent field boundaries, and field assessment proportion to quality may, and probably will, with the general proportional modifications called for by the changes in the country, once in a generation, serve as the basis of the land revenue for ages to come.

From COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secy. to Govt. of India, to the Commr. of Mysore,—(No. 84, dated Fort William the 18th February 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and its enclosure, No. 130, dated 19th November last, and in reply to observe as follows :—

2. The Governor General in Council has had no intention of setting aside the Bombay system of survey and settlement which has been authoritatively introduced into Mysore; the only question in His Excellency in Council's mind is whether some of its rules might not with advantage be modified. The Governor General in Council will leave the matter in your hands with the injunction that you should watch its operations.

3. The old system of land revenue, as described by you, evidently possessed many defects, and was open to much abuse. There can be no grounds for comparing that system with that now under consideration.

4. As regards the landed tenures in Mysore, it is possible, indeed probable, that the rulers of the country in many instances had usurped them to a greater or less extent; but the Governor General in Council believes that in ancient times such rights did exist, and were respected: the very terms "warris," "warrisent," and the like, show that this must have been the case. The description of the tenures in the Mulnaad a strong country, supports this view.

5. The common law of India from former times was that the right in the land originally pertained to him who cleared it. The almost universal feeling was that the land belongs to the people, *i. e.*, the occupier or his representative, but the revenue to the State.

6. In Northern India the right to the soil, the inheritance in the land, though often set aside by an oppressive ruler, was thoroughly understood and claimed by the parties in possession wherever British rule has been extended, and the same system exists in such States as those of Rajpootana.

7. It has been the policy of the British Government by repeated Acts of the Legislature to recognize such rights. A similar course should be pursued in Mysore. Where there is no conflicting claim the right in

the land should be recorded as belonging to the occupier; where that right is contested, it should be awarded to the party, who, all things considered, has the best claim. Cases may often occur where the right belongs partly to one individual and partly to another.

8. In the Mulnaad it is said that the sole proprietary right in the "wurg" is recorded in the name of one person, though there may be several sub-proprietors, or rather co-sharers, "shikmeedars." But in such a case, though the settlement be made with the single individual, or with a few individuals, the names of all the other coparceners should be recorded, otherwise, in progress of time, they will almost certainly lose their rights, and sink into mere cultivators.

9. Such tenures as istumraree or kaimgotta, jodee, and the like, as well as enam grants, owe their origin of course to the chiefs of the country, but it does not appear whether such grantees have also a right of property in the soil. If they have, or if there exists no other party with such rights, the grantees will be recognized as the proprietors, but the question what revenue they should pay must be a point for separate consideration.

10. In the revenue survey system of the Bombay Presidency no real investigation into the tenures of land appears to be made. Their officers seem, so far as the Governor General in Council can see, simply to decide summarily with whom the settlement shall be made, and whose names shall be placed in the field measurements. Such decisions are liable to review and reversal in the Civil Courts; but there is no record of the Settlement Office to which that Court can refer. It is only the survey map and register which are available for this purpose.

11. On this side of India, on the other hand, such disputes are disposed of by the Settlement Officers after careful judicial enquiry. These officers have been trained to this kind of work, and make a regular record of their proceedings; these decisions in the regulation Provinces are subject to reversal by decisions of the Civil Court on complaints preferred within three years. In the Punjab, Oude and the Central Provinces, this appeal to the Civil Court is specifically barred; but the decisions are appealable direct to the Commissioner of the Division, and from him to the Financial Commissioner. Now a system whereby such suits shall be carefully adjudicated seems necessary in Mysore, otherwise the summary fiat of the Survey Settlement Officers will obtain the force of a formal decision, and rights may thus be destroyed. This appears to be the weakest portion of the Bombay system.

12. As regards the number of classes into which the soil is divided, this can be left to the Surveyor, though the Governor General in Council still thinks that they should be limited to the fewest necessary: where the sub-divisions are minute, the difficulty of checking fraud must be great.

13. As regards the term of settlement, His Excellency in Council considers that a thirty years' assessment, especially after so detailed and careful a scrutiny as that enforced by the Bombay system, is not too long.

14. The Bombay system of survey and settlement takes up much time, and is certainly expensive. It should be an object, while retaining all its real advantages, to reduce the time and cost as far as may be practicable.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

It has fallen to the lot of Captain Cole, the Acting Superintendent, to submit the general report for Coorg for the past Official year, but the duties were performed by Mr. Kerr from July 1864 to March last. Captain Cole has thus had to report on the labors of other Officers, which is always an invidious task.

The province of Coorg continues to attract the attention of European Planters on account of its rich Coffee producing jungles, and the supposed congenial climate, and the past year has consequently witnessed a considerable influx of settlers.

Divisions of the District.

Coorg comprises 6 Talooks as follows:—

<i>Name of Talook.</i>	<i>Names of Nads.</i>	<i>Head Quarters Station.</i>
1.—MERCARA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Madukere Hormul-nád. 2. Kugodul. " 3. Horoor Moorokkul " 4. Kantamoor. " 5. Hoodigree Moondrappa. Mercara. 6. Moodigere. 7. Haleri Budigere. 	
2.—NALKNAD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Padinalk. " 2. Kuduit. " 3. Tháva. " Napokkul on the 4. Benga. " Cavery. 5. Kooingere. " 	
3.—YEDENALKNAD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yedenalk. " 2. Beppoo. " Veerajenderpett. 3. Umiut. " 	
4.—KIGUTNAD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anjigere " 2. Thavalgere. " 3. Hutgut. " Hoodagere 4. Bitiut. " 	
5.—NUNJERAJPUTTUN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guddi. " 2. Yedawa. " 3. Soorlabi Mootoor. " Fraserpett. 4. Nunjrajputtun Hoblee. 5. Ramasawmy Kunnvé Hoblee. 	
6.—YELOOSAVIRA SHEE- ME OR 7 THOUSAND (PAGODA) COUNTRY.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kodli Hoblee " 2. Bilhada. " Suniwar-sante. 3. Niruta. " 	

There is a Soobadar (Tehseeldar) to each Talook and a Parputtigar (sub-Tehseeldar) to each nád, the latter arrangement being necessitated by the mountainous character of the country and by the circumstance

that there are no villages, the revenue being paid separately by each individual farm.

The pure Coorgs are chiefly located in the first four Talooks, there being an admixture of races in Nunjerajputtun, and the sixth Talook Yeloosavira Sheeme resembling Mysore in its natural features and the class of its inhabitants. The central Talooks are the richest, and contain the most influential families of the Coorg officials, who keep studiously aloof from any foreign races, and are justly proud of their independent position and descent. They have always evinced a prompt and undeviating attachment to the British Government, but it is probable that their local influence has much deteriorated since the District has been open to the enterprise of European settlers. But holding, as they frequently do, extensive tracts of jungle fitted for the production of coffee, and paying a land tax of only Rs. 5 on 3 acres of irrigated land, it might be assumed that their condition is enviable. At the same time the national custom of all the members of a family from the grandsire down to his youngest descendants residing under the same roof, greatly curtails the resources of any individual farm, and their prosperity is perhaps more apparent than real. To this it may be added that the inclement climate during the sowing months, and the aversion of the Coorgs themselves to manual labor, render the cultivation of their rice fields a matter of difficulty, while the hinds attached to the farms, who were formerly slaves and are now freemen, are too apt to seek service with European Planters, who, if they do not care more for their comfort than their old masters, at any rate give them nearly double pay. Hence the hereditary fields of the Coorgs frequently lie waste or the crops remain unreaped, while labor from Mysore or Canara is difficult to secure in the face of the competition of the European Planter. It is the wish at present of the Coorgs to sub-rent their lands on a division of crops, a practice forbidden by the ancient law of the country, probably because the several holdings would be affected by it, and because the more influential men would secure all the available labor, while the smaller farmers would be unable to hold their own. There can be no doubt that the value of property would be enhanced by sanctioning the innovation, and the petty proprietors would cease to retain farms which would be no longer profitable. There is not however a large extent of waste land to break up, except in some unhealthy localities, while the Coorg is not disposed to leave his mountain home to seek his fortunes elsewhere. The impoverished and ousted proprietor would therefore be likely to become a disaffected subject.

The holdings of the true Coorgs are known by the name of "Jumma," a word conveying the meaning of an hereditary (junum) tenure, and the light assessment above adverted to was made originally on conditions of military and general service to the State. Each Wurg or holding comprises, in addition to rice land, portions of forest and pasture ground, and the Jumma ryot, on payment of a Nuzur of Rs. 10 per 100 buttees, can demand as much additional available land as he wishes to cultivate, provided that an entire farm is taken, failing which the higher assessment of Rs. 10 per 100 buttees is payable for a portion only of a farm. No remission of the land rent is ever made, except under extraordinary circumstances. It is calculated that the labor of one male and one female hind are required for the culti-

vation of 100 buttees of land, yielding 50 buttees of grain, valued at Rs. 100. To the land tax on the holding, of Rs. 5 per 100 buttees, must be added house tax and other items, which bring up the total taxation to 9 per cent : the expenses of cultivation being about 71 per cent., and the profits, when the ryot uses his own bullocks, 20 per cent. The farms produce also oranges, vegetables, and coffee, which add to the income of the proprietor ; but on the other hand, as all the members of a large family live under the same roof, sometimes to the number of 80 including children, there is little real profit left. An explanation of the word buttee will be found in the Report for 1861-62, showing that it is not a land measure, but one of capacity, that is, the extent of a buttee depends upon the quantity of seed which is required in a particular area of land to yield a certain amount of grain, so that the relative fertility of the soil is a main element in determining the question. Seven different qualities are enumerated, said to produce from 8 to 20 seers respectively, but, judging from a personal inspection of many tracts, said to amount to so many hundred buttees, I am inclined to assign 3 acres as a fair average calculation of the extent of 100 buttees. The whole of the Wurgs are registered in a kind of Domesday Book compiled in the time of the former Rajas, in which they are entered with great detail and accuracy.

The next holding is called the Sagoo tenure from "Sagoo" to cultivate. The proprietors pay Rs. 10 per 100 buttees, land tax, the total Government demand being estimated at 14 per cent., and the profits, after deducting all expenses, 7 per cent. Such ryots are not bound by their tenure to render service to the State, and they may claim remission of assessment for fields which they are unable to cultivate.

Oomlee land is held on account of services formerly performed, and is lightly taxed at three rates, *viz.*, one, two and a half, and three Rupees per 100 buttees, a sunnud for the tenure being given by the Commissioner.

Jodee land pays the same rate as Jumma land, but remissions are allowed for any uncultivated portions of an estate. Such lands are endowments for the support of religious establishments.

The rent-free lands do not call for any special remark, and it would be a waste of time to mention all the revenue terms peculiar to the District, which will appear in a glossary now in course of compilation.

The above remarks are preparatory to the report from the Superintendent which follows.

The Land Revenue shows a small increase on the previous year, but the season was in many respects unfavorable, and in one Talook there was a slight failing off, attributed by the ryots to the fact that many of the agricultural laborers had migrated to Wainád. It is not expected that there will be hereafter any great addition to this head of revenue except from the extension of coffee cultivation, which is now subject to an acreage. Such property is greatly rising in value, but it remains to be seen whether it will, as at present, continue mainly in the hands of European settlers, or whether it will fall into those of native proprietors. Coffee lands are free of taxation for four years, pay one Rupee an acre from the fifth to the ninth, and afterwards two Rupees an acre. A deduction is made for waste and unculturable land, if amounting to over one quarter of the whole area.

Arrangements have been made for erecting a substantial enclosure to the distillery at Fraserpett, as it was found on inspection that the present building did not admit of the concern being thrown open to competitive distillers, the area comprised being altogether insufficient.

The town of Mercara was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera in the month of June, and on the whole does not appear to have retained its former high character for salubrity. A good deal of coffee is pulped within the limits of the station, and it is probable that the springs which flow through it are somewhat contaminated in consequence. The attention of the Superintendent has been directed to this circumstance.

The state of Education throughout the District is a subject of congratulation. Owing to the unwearied labors of the Rev. G. Richter, and the generous encouragement given by the Supreme Government, the nascent desire for education among the Coorgs has developed into a sturdy growth, and several new Vernacular Schools have been opened in the more remote Nads, previously absolutely devoid of any education whatever. The Central School at Mercara is well built, and, notwithstanding many difficulties in procuring labor and materials, has advanced fairly. This school has been permanently endowed by some of the Coorgs in the manner noted in para. 51 of the Superintendent's Report.

All the roads in the District were inspected by me. I went down to the frontier, in both cases, to look at the Sumpajee and Periambadi ghâts. Neither of these roads can be said to be in a proper state of repair, and I believe the maintenance allowance to be wholly insufficient, while as the latter line runs through a most unhealthy locality, to which no Coorg will voluntarily proceed, it is extremely difficult to induce laborers to work steadily on the road. Fever is a certainty, and cholera a probability. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, has done all that could be reasonably expected from him and is a most energetic and active Officer, but the climate of South Coorg is so unhealthy that almost all the members of his Establishment have been prostrated by fever. Considering the difficulties which he has had to encounter, fair progress has been made during the year.

There has been an increase of expenditure of nearly half a lakh on public works, owing to the allotment having been raised from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. Of the latter amount nearly Rs. 93,000 was actually expended. Under education there was an increase of Rs. 11,000, chiefly owing to the disbursement of the grant made by Government towards the construction of the Central School, the rest of the outlay being contributed by the Coorgs themselves. The other items of increase are shown in para. 76 of the Superintendent's Report.

Captain Cole has been requested to forward without delay a report of all irrecoverable balances. His attention has also been directed to the necessity of realizing promptly all outstanding balances of the year, but it may be observed that the instalments on several items of revenue are not due till after the close of the official year.

Measures have been taken to introduce from the year 1865-66, more reliable statements of the causes of death in the few towns which exist in the District, but it is believed that the returns of population shown in the Report are fairly correct.

Cinchona cultivation has been successfully tried in a Government plantation ; very many of the Planters have also undertaken to rear the tree in their estates, so that a considerable supply of bark may be looked for hereafter from the District.

The formation of a Forest Department will be of material aid to the Superintendent in disposing of applications for jungles for coffee cultivation, it being essential to reserve many forests which contain the sources of streams or tracts of valuable timber which should not be felled.

The survey of coffee estates has been carried on during the year with fair results, but till the extension to the District of Act XXVIII of 1860, difficulty was experienced in inducing proprietors to clear the boundaries of their estates for demarkation, and the progress made by the survey was less speedy than could have been desired. The Head of the Survey Department was prostrated by sickness, which prevented his personally visiting Coorg, and effecting a more scientific and methodical supervision of the operations of the local surveyors.

The health of the people generally in the District was less good than in previous years, and there were many deaths from cholera. The humid climate does not however appear to have any prejudicial effect on the indigenous population. The hospital at Mercara was too far off from the town, and was not much resorted to, but it is proposed to shift the establishment to the present School House on the completion of the new Central School. The Superintendent brings to favorable notice the exertions of Dr. Nash in charge of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, to whom is also entrusted the care of the Civil Medical Establishments.

During the months of January and February, I marched through the greater part of the District, visiting almost all the Náds. It is the custom in Coorg for the Jumma ryots of each Nád or commune to turn out *en masse* on the arrival of the higher officials of Government, and to accompany them on the day's march so long as they remain in that Nád. On my approaching the boundary ditch of every such sub-division, long files of stalwart peasantry were found marshalled on the border, whose picturesque dress and gallant bearing presented a singular and pleasing contrast to the appearance of the people of Mysore. The Coorgs are active and keen sportsmen, excel in athletic exercises, and are confident in their own prowess. Such a race of men, if treated with consideration and respect for their feelings and prejudices, may always be relied on, and during the thirty years of our connection with the District, they have ever been faithful and true to the engagements which they voluntarily entered into on the deposition of their last Raja. Attachment to the ruling power appears to be a dominant principle in their minds, and it is a curious circumstance that they yielded

implicit deference to the chiefs who ruled over them during 200 years, although these were of an alien race. The Coorg Rajas known to the British Government were Lingayets, and came from the Nugur Division of Mysore, but the pure Coorgs appear to have always had a distinctive faith of their own; one of their principal objects of worship being Ayappa Devaroo, the sylvan god, to whom are consecrated many of the finest woods in the country, and whose haunts are held so sacred that no Coorg will set his foot in them, except at certain fixed occasions when religious ceremonies are held in honor of the god. A rooted aversion to Brahminical influence is a marked feature in the Coorg character, and few of the priestly caste hold high official positions; yet, strange to say, the religious functions at the principal shrines are performed by Brahmins, and even the propitiatory ceremonies which periodically take place in the spirit haunted forests, require the ministry of the twice born. This curious anomaly is owing, it is said, to the circumstance that the Amma Kodagaroo, the ancient sacerdotal tribe of the Coorg Province, lost their purity, and their priestly office in consequence, more than a century ago, since which time their functions have been usurped by Saiva Brahmins.

It appears to me that a few years will show a considerable change in the position of the Coorgs. The great influx of European settlers, and the strong desire exhibited to learn English, must necessarily have the effect of dissipating many preconceived notions, and of breaking down the barrier of seclusion which has so long isolated the nation. It would be difficult to say whether the result will be entirely for good, but the enterprising larger proprietors who possess influence and money, will rise considerably above the level of the mass of the ryots, and those who have been slow to perceive the profits derived from cultivating coffee, and who tenaciously hold to the ways of their forefathers, will proportionally descend in the scale. Some of the leading officials are wealthy men, though as yet retaining the national simplicity of character, but the tendency of these individuals is to acquire more lands and make themselves extensive proprietors. For the present, it is sufficient to say that the Coorgs, as a race, are well affected and attached to the British Government, and that in time of need their services may be confidently counted on.

Captain Taylor was in charge of the District for about two months, when he retired, after an active and efficient service. During the remainder of the year, up to March, the duties were discharged by Mr. Kerr in a manner which gained for him the respect and confidence of all classes. He was obliged to proceed on sick leave at the close of the year, when Captain Cole assumed charge, and the annexed report is therefore submitted by him under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances. Lieutenant Van Someren was for a short time Assistant Forest Conservator in Coorg as well as in the Ashtagram Division of Mysore, and is a very promising young Officer. His successor, Mr. C. A. Dobbs, is active and zealous. The Native Assistant, Mr. C. Soobia, has done his work well, and the Head and Naib Serishtadars, who are the representatives of Coorg popular feeling, as well as high officers of Government, deserve well of the State for their loyal attachment to its interests.

BANGALORE,
31st July 1865.

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(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—*Land Revenue.*

1. Hitherto the Land Revenue of Coorg has been derived from the innumerable wet fields to be found in the winding valleys of its mountainous regions, and from the dry lands of the Yeloosavirashemey Talook; but the year under review witnessed the abolition of the Haulut tax on coffee, and introduction of an acreage assessment on the land; and consequently one of the extra branches of the revenue has become converted into a regular and permanent source of the income of the Province: a source which will annually increase, till every available acre of land shall have been taken up for the cultivation of coffee, now become naturalized to the country. I purpose, however, for the present year, to treat the tax on coffee, as hitherto, as an extra source of revenue.

2. The Land Revenue for Coorg, during the past year, amounted to Rs. 2,70,022-2-8 against Rs. 2,46,405-9-6 of the year previous, thus showing an increase of Rs. 23,616-9-2.

3. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 4,68,824-0-10, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 3,517-6-3 of the year previous, and the actual realizations to Rs. 4,05,872-15-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,951-1-8, of which Rs. 19,490-7-10 were paid in by the 20th instant. This balance was due principally to the sale of sandalwood having taken place at so late a date that the greater portion of the proceeds were not recoverable till after the close of the year.

4. The total Land Revenue of Coorg in 1834, when the Sovereignty of the Province was assumed by the British Government, amounted to Rs. 89,915-6-3; and the subjoined Tabular Statement will show the steady progress of the Revenue under this head :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1834	...	...	89,915	6	3
1835	...	...	92,064	11	7
1845	...	...	1,08,498	10	9
1855	...	...	1,28,917	0	10
1865	...	...	1,67,803	8	4

Distribution. 5. The Revenue is distributed as follows over the various Talooks of the Province :—

No.	TALOOKS.	No. of Villages.	1863-64.			1864-65.			Increase.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Mercara	57	20,392	15	4	21,669	12	3	1,276	12	11
2	Paddynaknaad ...	55	21,144	6	8	22,562	15	1	1,418	8	5
3	Yeddaynaknaad...	49	37,512	12	9	39,161	13	7	1,649	0	10
4	Kiggutnaad ...	63	37,797	11	2	38,364	9	11	566	14	9
5	Nunrajputten ...	115	19,120	13	5	19,855	6	7	734	9	2
6	Yeloosavirashemey	168	25,991	7	10	26,188	14	11	197	7	1
	Total...	507	1,61,960	3	2	1,67,803	8	4	5,843	5	2

6. In a country like Coorg, where forests and unculturable wastes abound, it has been customary to count as land Revenue, the items in the following Table, which will show the collections of last year as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

No.		1863-64.			1864-65.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Rents from Cardamom Lands. .	27,317	13	3	26,584	13	10
2	Sandalwood	48,449	4	9	50,504	2	6
3	Timber.	6,783	1	1	23,822	1	0
4	Forest Produce....	1,895	3	3	1,307	9	0
	Total ...	84,445	6	4	1,02,218	10	4
	Add Regular Land Revenue. ...	1,61,960	3	2	1,67,803	8	4
	Grand Total.	2,46,405	9	6	2,70,022	2	8

7. The decrease in the Cardamom Tax is due to some of the jungles having been granted for coffee cultivation. These cardamom jungles were leased for a period of ten years, which expire on the 30th April next. This being the last year of the lease, the native holders are endeavouring to sell their leases; and it is necessary to be careful how such transfers are authorized, as the majority of the European purchasers are under the fallacious impression that the purchase of the cardamom leases conveys a right and title to the forests and land.

8. The sandalwood realized an average of Rs. 67-5-4 per candy. The Revenue from this source will doubtless increase under the supervision of the new Forest Department.

9. There were 2,329 logs of teak sold at Rs. 17,421-1-0 during the year, and an average of Rs. 7-7-8 per log was realized; and 7,267 logs of other descriptions of wood were sold and realized Rs. 6,067-7-0, making an aggregate revenue of Rs. 23,488-8-0. The cost of conveyance is so high, owing to the great demand for carriage in Coorg and to the difficult line of country, as to cause a depreciation in the value of timber. This, however, will be to a

great extent remedied, when the roads now under construction and those projected are opened out.

Minor items of Forest Revenue.

10. The other sources of Forest Revenue are comprised under the following items :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Honey and Bees' wax	1,425 0 0	860 0 0
Yellow dye	60 0 0	45 0 0
Tamarind	280 0 0	209 0 0
Pepper	47 3 8	46 5 3
Resin	130 10 0	122 8 5
Arecanut	24 5 7	24 11 4
Total ...	1,895 3 3	1,307 9 0

The decrease under this head is due to so many of the Forests having been felled for coffee cultivation.

11. The different tenures of land in Coorg were fully described by Captain LeHardy in his Report for 1834-35, which the Commissioner has lately caused to be printed.

Land Tenures.

The tenures originally existing in the country have been recognised and adopted by the British Government; and the settlement is of a permanent nature; and increase in the old items of land revenue can only be looked for by extended cultivation; whilst the coffee lands will also become permanently assessed, as soon as they attain the maximum rate of two Rupees per acre.

12. The assessment on wet lands, in the several Talooks, was as follows :—

Wet Lands.

No.	TENURES.	Assessment, 1863-64.	Assessment, 1864-65.
1	Jummah	46,746 15 0	47,264 15 11
2	Sagoo	89,422 2 5	89,332 13 10
3	Enam	11,403 7 3	11,403 7 3
4	Oombly	6,874 10 10	6,869 0 8
5	Jodee	6,192 2 10	6,183 10 4
	Total ...	1,60,639 6 4	1,61,054 0 0

13. The subjoined table will show the revenue derived from dry land cultivation :—

Dry Lands.

No.	TALOOK.	Jummah.	Sagoo.	Garden.	Fields or Thoondoos.
1	Mercara ... ..	...	...	...	112 0 0
2	Paddynaknaad ... ..	...	...	448 11 10	...
3	Yeddaynaknaad ... ..	...	...	...	16 11 2
4	Kiggutnad ... ..	...	...	...	7,491 0 2
5	Nunjrajputten ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	Yeloosavirashemey ... ..	...	...	...	1,068 1 5
	Total ...	...	...	448 11 10	8,687 12 9

Revenue in kind. 14. The amount of land revenue paid in kind was Rs. 19,352-8, against Rs. 14,614-15-1 of the year previous.

Proportion of remissions to Land Revenue. 15. The remissions allowed during the year under review were made under the following heads:—

1	Waste land...	...	...	7,751	14	11
2	Salary of Potails, &c.	...	...	2,370	6	1
3	Failure of crops	...	...	132	12	0
4	For losses incurred by fire	...	...	81	0	0
Total ...				10,336	1	0

The proportion of remissions to land revenue was 6·15 per cent.; and, irrespective of that allowed on waste lands was 1·53.

Ryots. 16. The number of cultivating Ryots, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Jumma Ryots	3,353	3,308
Sagoo	5,793	5,828
Oombly	390	452
Cultivating Dry Land	1,776	1,776
Total	11,312	11,364

Rentals. 17. The figures given below will show the rental of each Talook, inclusive of House-tax, and the average rent paid by each Ryot:—

	TALOOKS.	No. of Ryots.	Total Assessment.	Average of each Ryot.
1	Mercara	1,330	21,669 13 3	16 4 8
2	Paddynaknaad	1,388	22,562 15 1	16 4 1
3	Yeddaynaknaad	1,620	39,161 13 7	24 2 9
4	Kiggutnad	1,293	38,364 9 11	29 10 9
5	Nunrajputten	2,945	19,855 6 7	6 11 10
6	Yeloosavirashemey	2,788	26,188 14 11	9 7 3
	Total	11,364	1,67,803 8 4	14 12 3

Holdings. 18. The highest rent paid by any Ryot was Rs. 190-6-6, and the lowest Rs. 0-2; and the largest extent of holding was 6,536½ butties, and the smallest 1½ butties. This does not include the banay or pasture lands attached to the holdings of the Ryots.

PART II.—Other Branches of Revenue.

19. The most important of the minor branches of revenue in this Province is the Abkaree, which amounted to Rs. 1,41,396-14-10, and shows an increase of Rs. 5,470-14-5.

20. I fully concur with my predecessors in considering that the Government should withdraw, as much as possible, from the direct manufacture and supply of liquor to the people committed to its care ; but at the same time due precautions must be adopted to ensure that the spirit which is permitted to be sold shall be wholesome, and of a kind suited to the wants of the people.

The remarks passed by the Government of India on this subject, as contained in the last Administration Report, have led to the preparation of a scheme for the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system which I hope shortly to submit.

21. The following table will show the items of the extra revenue under their respective heads, as contrasted with the previous year :—

No.	ITEMS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Abkaree	1,34,430 0 5	1,40,491 14 10	6,061 14 5	...
2	Coffee Haulut	58,585 10 10	15,056 7 4	...	43,529 3 6
3	Income Tax	6,496 7 11	6,866 10 0	370 2 1	...
4	Stamps	15,493 15 6	17,262 8 3	1,768 8 9	...
5	Mohaturfa	6,062 2 1	6,466 13 5	404 11 4	...
6	Fines	3,975 9 3	2,907 0 7	...	1,068 8 8
7	Unclaimed property	777 14 10	298 0 5	...	479 14 5
8	Local Fund	678 13 0	...	...	678 13 0
9	Miscellaneous	2,853 0 2	2,970 12 9	117 12 5	...
	Total	2,29,353 10 0	1,92,320 3 7	8,823 1 2	45,756 7 7
	Deduct Increase ... ..	...	...	...	8,823 1 2
	Net Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	36,933 6 6

22. The large decrease in coffee is explained elsewhere, and is due to the fact that the tax on coffee was abolished on the 1st May last ; but the sum shewn under this head was due under the previous system, and was subsequently collected.

23. The increase under this head amounts to Rs. 370-2-1, and the outstanding balance to Rs. 1,000.

24. The increase under the head of Stamps would indicate the advancing prosperity of the country and increase in its trade.

25. The other items call for no particular remark.

26. There are no regular town duties in Coorg; but a duty on sundry articles is levied at the weekly fairs, and realized Rs. 1,205-7-11.

27. The Ferries maintained in Coorg number 9, and are annually put up to auction. Rupees 124-7 were realized from this source, and Rs. 26 the year previous.

Ferries.

28. No revenue is derived from salt, which is imported into Coorg free of duty from the Western Coast.

Salt.

29. Koomree cultivation has been strictly prohibited.

Koomree Cultivation.

PART III.—*Local Funds.*

30. The funds under this head, during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,111-3, and consisted of the following items :—

Local Funds.

1. One per cent. Income Tax	6,868	5	6
2. Pound Fund.	3,242	13	6

Total Rs. ...	10,111	3	0
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Rupees 361-2 were expended in carrying out the trace of the new road to be constructed from Mercara to Talla Caveri.

31. The municipal element has not yet been introduced in this Province, and though I am of the opinion that the inhabitants should be induced to contribute towards sanitary and municipal improvements, still I consider that a strong executive head is better adapted to carry out such measures in a country like Coorg.

Municipal.

PART IV.—*Miscellaneous.*

32. The season for coffee was very indifferent, and but moderate crops were obtained. The season for the other crops was pretty fair.

The Season.

33. There was no Tuccavee advance made during the year to indigent ryots.

Tuccavee.

34. The total rain-fall of the year amounted to 143 inches 59 cents, against 135.19 of the year previous. If the fall of the two years has been accurately gauged, this result would tend to show that the denudation of the forests in Coorg has not affected the rain-fall. This may, however, be accounted for by the fact that the mountains of Coorg are so little removed from the Western Coast that they must receive the full force of the monsoons dashing up against them. I do not anticipate, therefore, that in future years the rain-fall will be less; but the clearing of so many forests will lead to a less retention of the water, which will flow off more rapidly to the streams and rivers, and a greater volume will be apt suddenly to flow down the River Caveri, and lead to disastrous results in the lower country.

Rain-fall.

35. The sanitary condition of the Province has been good, as evinced by the small percentage of deaths to population.

Sanitary Statistics.

Cholera and fever have been the chief causes of mortality, and have prevailed principally in the months of April and May, when, as the Coorgs express it, the new and old waters mix together. The deaths from these diseases were respectively 359 and 850, out of a total number of 3,774 deaths. The total of the preceding year was 2,907.

36. The prospects for the future are highly encouraging. Copious and timely falls of rain have led to the various operations of agriculture being vigorously commenced. The coffee blossomed this season most luxuriantly, and there is every promise of abundant crops.

GENERAL REMARKS.

37. The Jummah ryots of Coorg enjoy the privilege of claiming Sub-letting of Jummah land to an indefinite extent, at the jummah rate of five Rupees per annum for every 100 butties ; but are prevented by the terms of their tenure from sub-letting these lands. Owing, however, to the desertion of their predial slaves, numbers of them find it extremely difficult, in these days of scarcity and high prices of labor, to cultivate even their hereditary holdings. A general request has therefore been preferred for permission to sub-let their lands ; and I hope shortly to submit the report called for by the Commissioner on the subject, which is one of far greater importance than it would *prima facie* appear, and must carefully be considered in all its bearings and probable future consequences ; more especially as such permission may tend to numbers of Zemindars, or large landed proprietors, speedily springing up.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

38. The cause of Education has steadily progressed in Coorg, during the past year, under the able and zealous supervision of the Reverend G. Richter, in whom the Government have an efficient servant, and the Coorgs, a devoted friend. The zealous labors of this gentleman are too well known to the Commissioner to require any comments from me.

39. The Central School at Mercara entered on its annual career under most promising circumstances ; but the resignation of the European Assistant, through ill-health, threw the whole burden of the work again on the Principal, who, in addition, had to supervise the erection of the new buildings for the Central School. A new Assistant has, however, been engaged at home, and is shortly expected out.

40. The number of Scholars has risen from 114 in 1864 to 130 in 1865, and they are composed of the following races :—

	1863 - 64.	1864-65.
Coorgs	77	81
Hindoos	28	35
Christians	5	10
Mahomedans	4	4
Total,	114	130

41. The Hindoostanee School was this year incorporated with the Central School, and the number of pupils amounted to 14.

42. The new buildings for the Central School have steadily progressed, though the difficulties of building at Mercara are very great. The Boarding House has been completed, and is now used as the School House, pending the completion of that building. The Principal's Quarters have also been nearly completed, and a portion of it will be at once available for the European Assistant. Owing to the great rise in wages and prices of building materials, the original estimate will be much exceeded. It was decided that the present School-building should be sold, and the proceeds appropriated towards the new buildings ; but it has now been proposed to retain the present building for the Civil Dispensary, in which case a further grant in lieu will have to be made.

43. Four new Vernacular Schools opened during the year, raising the number of these Schools to 20 : of these District Schools. 18 Schools were inspected by the Principal twice, thrice and four times in the year. The average daily attendance was 648, and the total number of pupils at the close of the year was 780 boys and 35 girls. I inspected a few of these Nâd Schools during the latter portion of the Jamabundy which I had to conduct, and was much pleased to observe the keen anxiety to acquire knowledge and general intelligence displayed by the pupils. I have also visited the Central School, and watched the boys at their daily lessons, and have been much pleased with the aptitude of the pupils and the zeal of the instructors.

44. The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in the District Schools was Rs. 2-2-6 ; whilst in the Central School it amounted to Rs. 40-9.

45. The total of School fees, inclusive of a balance of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 185-5-6.

46. In addition to the Government District Schools, there are 21 private Schools in Coorg, with an attendance of 292 pupils ; which raises the total number of children under education in Coorg to 1,237 ; which would give, assuming the population at 1,19,118, ten children at School to every 1,000 souls, and one to every 19 families.

47. Irrespective of the Schools already alluded to, I would mention that the German (Basel) Mission, established a Vernacular School about five years ago at Anantapoor in Amathnad, the average attendance at which is ten boys and seven girls. Two of the former pupils are now studying at the Mangalore School as Catechists.

48. The Catholic Mission also established in 1859 Vernacular Schools at Mercara and at Fraserpétt, the average attendance at which is 20 and 30 boys respectively.

49. The Village School Masters come in to Mercara once in two months, and a conference is held with them by the Principal of the Central School, which is productive of great benefit. The status of these teachers has been much raised, and it may fairly be anticipated that a great corresponding benefit will be conferred on the pupils entrusted to their charge.

50. No Grants-in-aid have as yet been made in Coorg. The total expenditure under the head of Education was Rs. 7,160-8 against Rs. 5,289 of the year previous.

51. In conclusion I may here state, as a remarkable instance of the interest evinced by this peculiar and most interesting people in the cause of Education, that a number of the leading Coorgs have subscribed towards the formation of a coffee plantation as an endowment for the School, and to make it as self-supporting as possible; the Commissioner having kindly made a free grant of a jungle for this purpose, and 60 acres have already been cleared, and will be planted out this season.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—*Original Works.*

52. The total sum, expended on Original Works, was Rs. 45,420, and was distributed as follows:—

Roads	...	...	...	14,854	0	0
Bridges	...	...	...	28,330	0	0
Accommodation to Travellers				2,236	0	0
Total				45,420	0	0

53. A sum of Rs. 191 was spent on the new entrance to the Fort, and an estimate for Rs. 1,250 was submitted about a year ago for finishing and putting up gates.

54. Rupees 1,950 were expended under this head for an Overseer's lodge at Veerajenderpett, which will be finished in June next.

55. The Mercara Codlipett Road, which will connect Coorg with the coffee-growing district of Munzerabad in Mysore, was taken in hand, and has been made available the entire distance for wheeled traffic.

56. The road from Veerajenderpett to Fraserpett was commenced, and a trace cut the whole length. Strenuous efforts were made to render the portion between Veerajenderpett and Anantapoor available for carts; but the work was stopped in consequence of the original allowance for it having been reduced.

57. Nine bridges were commenced on the Codlypett Road, of which the arches of five have been turned. Two bridges have also been constructed on the Cannanore and Mangalore Ghauts, and one nearly completed; and two more have been commenced on the Mysore Cannanore Road. Rupees 1,000 were advanced, from the Coorg Budget assignment, to the Executive Officer of the Madras Department of Public Works at Cannanore for the timber bridge at Kakeythodoo, which has been nearly finished.

Accommodation for
Travellers.

58. Rupees 2,236 were expended on the construction of a Moosafirkhanah at Wottacolly on the Mangalore Ghaut.

59. The Civil authorities are about commencing a road from Mercara to Tul Cáveri, which will not only be useful to the thousands of pilgrims who annually resort to the source of the river, but will also open up many valuable localities for coffee cultivation. The line has been marked out the whole way and will be at once taken in hand.

Mercara Tul Cáveri
Road.

PART II.—*Repairs.*

60. The total expenditure for repairs, during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 29,675, of which Rs. 29,347 were expended on roads.

Expenditure.

61. The main Ghaut Roads that traverse Coorg, and lead from Mysore to the Western Coast, aggregate 100 miles, and have been maintained in a tolerably efficient state.

Main Ghaut Roads.

PART III.—*Establishments.*

62. The establishments have cost Rs. 12,130, or 12.016 per cent. of the total amount of Funds, which amounted to Rs. 1,00,944, inclusive of a small balance of the year previous.

Cost and percentage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

63. The total expenditure, during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 91,150, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 9,794, inclusive of the outstanding advances and stock transactions.

Expenditure and Balance.

64. I have also proposed that the Mercara Tul Cáveri Road should be carried on to Soolia on the existing road to Mangalore. This extension would open out the slopes of the Western Ghauts for coffee cultivation. This line should also be connected with Veerajenderpett by a cross-road along the valley of the Cáveri past Nalknad; and it has already been recommended that the main road should be extended from Veerajenderpett to a point near the Brummaghiri Hills on the Wynaad frontier, by which Coorg and Wynaad would be placed in direct communication with each other. I cannot urge too strongly on the Government the necessity for carrying out these roads.

New lines of road.

65. The Executive Engineer has had serious difficulties to contend against in the general unhealthiness of the localities where works are being carried on. No less than six sub-divisional officers have been in Coorg during the past year, and have been obliged to leave through ill-health. The European Road Overseers were also all attacked with sickness, and one of them died.

Difficulties to contend against.

66. The Budget allotment of one lakh of Rupees is equal to 24·63 per cent. of the total revenue. This may be considered a fair proportion, but is utterly inadequate for the many important works and lines of communication essential for the development of the resources of the country. It must be borne in mind, in considering the requirements of the Province, that Coorg is comparatively a narrow strip of country, through which run some of the most important communications to the Western Coast. It would therefore be but reasonable to expect Mysore and Madras to contribute towards the maintenance of those Ghaut Roads which now swallow up the greater portion of the available funds.

More funds requisite.

Madras and Mysore should contribute.

SECTION V.—*Post Office.*

67. There is not much to state under this head. The Mercara Office is still held in the house which has been condemned for the purpose. I have lately submitted a proposal for the removal of the jail from its present objectionable locality, and for the construction of a Sudder Jail on regular principles; and have advocated the location of Her Majesty's Post and Telegraph Offices in the buildings within the Fort, which will be set free by the removal of the jail. By adopting this course all the public Offices will be in close proximity to each other, and a great public advantage be thereby gained.

Post Office.

SECTION VI.—*Telegraph.*

68. The line of Telegraph from Mercara to Mangalore has been constructed, and was opened to the public on the 8th February last. It has not only proved a great benefit to local interests, but has placed the Ports of Madras and Mangalore in direct communication with each other, and has formed another link between the Eastern and Western Coasts. The continuation of this line, along the coast to Bombay, will be a great desideratum.

Line to Mangalore.

69. The building hitherto occupied by the Telegraph Office has been appropriated by the owner for private purposes, and another Bungalow has been leased for three years.

Telegraph Office.

SECTION VII.—*Railway.*

70. I much fear that the day is far distant when any Railway will approach Coorg much nearer than the existing lines; but, when we consider the vast extension of the system in other parts of the world, and the wonderful net-work of Railways, which is spread over the length and breadth of the countries in which the system has once taken root, it is impossible to state what limits will be placed to the advancing strides of the Iron Horse.

Railway.

71. Mr. Shaw, an enterprising Planter located at Hoonsoor, has already projected a Tramway from Hoonsoor, which is 28 miles from the frontier of Coorg to Bangalore, that promising mart of Southern India, where Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras have already erected steam machines for cleaning coffee;

Projected Tramway.

and the distant port of Madras has again entered on its career of rivalry with the ports of the Western Coast. The construction, however, of a line of Tramway from the foot of the Ghauts to the Western Ports, would enable those ports to hold their own.

SECTION VIII.—Finance.

72. The finances of this Province continue to flourish, and evince that its career of material progress has only lately commenced. The several heads of revenue have already been shown in the Section relating to that branch; and the actual receipts may be shewn under the following items:—

No.		1863-64.	1864-65.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue	1,62,964 8 1	1,67,804 12 4	4,840 4 3	
2	Abkaree	1,34,812 4 5	1,42,510 10 10	7,698 6 5	
3	Stamps	15,493 15 6	17,262 8 3	1,768 8 9	
4	Income Tax	6,496 7 11	6,866 10 0	370 2 1	
5	Excise	58,585 10 10	15,056 7 4		43,529 3 6
6	Postal	0 9 6			0 9 6
7	Miscellaneous	81,891 5 5	1,02,504 2 4	20,702 12 11	
	Total Ordinary ...	4,60,244 13 8	4,52,095 3 1	35,380 2 5	43,529 13 0
	Extraordinary ...	14,769 11 0	16,728 13 9	1,959 2 9	
	Grand Total ...	4,75,014 8 8	4,68,824 0 10	37,339 5 2	43,529 13 0
				Net Decrease...	6,190 10

73. The total income of the year under review was Rs. 4,68,824-0-10, whilst the Civil expenditure, including all charges, was Rs. 2,08,846-15-2; the Public Works expenditure amounted to Rs. 92,595-0-4; and the Military was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, making a total expenditure of Rs. 4,51,441-15-6; thus leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 17,382-1-4 to Government.

74. As already stated, the falling off under excise is due to the abolition of the Halut Tax, but a large increase will be shown hereafter under Land Revenue, when the coffee estates begin to pay the acreage assessment. The large increase under the head of Miscellaneous is due to the following items:—

1	Sandalwood	2,104	8	1
2	Cardamom	410	12	11
3	Mohaturpha	404	11	4
4	Timber	17,038	15	11
5	Nuzzerkankey Fees	743	2	8
	Total ...	20,702	12	11

75. The ordinary expenditure under all heads, of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 2,27,299-14-8, and the surplus to Rs. 2,49,724-13-6; which, contrasted with the present year, shows an increase of Rs. 74,142-0-10 in expenditure, and a decrease of Rs. 82,441-12-2 in the surplus.

76. The subjoined table will show the particulars of expenditure under the principal heads.

	1863-64.			1864-65.			Increase.			Decrease.		
ORDINARY.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Revenue ...	66,660	5	0	77,672	4	1	11,011	15	1	...	...	...
2. Abkaree ...	47,843	1	5	43,937	11	0	...	...	...	3,905	6	5
3. Stamps ...	768	14	0	831	0	5	62	2	5	...	...	...
4. Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Postal ...	3,546	0	0	4,188	0	0	642	0	0	...	...	...
6. General charges.	2,689	0	0	3,432	0	0	743	0	0	...	...	...
7. Judicial ...	11,153	10	10	12,827	9	0	1,673	14	2	...	...	...
8. Medical ...	2,412	0	0	2,471	9	10	59	9	10	...	...	...
9. Pension ...	12,161	0	0	12,771	5	11	610	5	10	...	...	...
10. Education ...	5,289	0	0	18,160	8	0	12,871	8	0	...	...	...
11. Religious endow- ments to tem- ples, &c ...	13,890	3	10	13,890	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Ecclesiastical...	1,725	0	0	2,876	8	0	1,151	8	0	...	...	...
13. Miscellaneous...	13,807	3	6	15,788	3	1	980	15	7	...	...	...
Total ...	1,82,945	6	7	2,08,846	15	2	29,806	15	0	3,905	6	5
EXTRAORDINARY.												
Public Works ...	44,354	8	1	92,595	0	4	48,240	8	3	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,27,299	14	8	3,01,441	15	6	78,047	7	3	3,905	6	5

The increase under expenditure is principally due to a larger sum having been expended on Public Works during the year under review. The next item, which shows a large increase, is that of Education; and is caused by the grant of Rs. 11,000 for the new Central School Buildings and by the cost of new Furniture, and Principal's Travelling allowance.

The increase under Revenue was due to the following items:—

1. Appointment of Native Assistant and his Establishment... 4,591 0 0
2. Revenue Survey ... 3,500 0 0
3. Revised Forest Establishment... 2,700 0 0

and in the Judicial charges to the enhanced price of provisions, and on account of a revision of Establishments.

The grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the erection of the Mission Chapel at Anandapoor caused an increase under the head of Ecclesiastical.

77. The necessity for an increase under the head of Civil Establishments has already been urged by my predecessors. It should be remembered that the present Talook Establishments were formed at a time when there was scarcely more to do than to collect a small revenue from comparatively a few rice-fields; and that the additional work, both Revenue and Judicial, thrown on the Talook Officials by the increasing civilization of the country, by the vast quantity of land taken up for coffee cultivation, and by the numerous returns and statistical data called for in the present day, is so heavy as to render it difficult, if not impossible, for these officials to discharge their duties satisfactorily either to the Government or to themselves. I may state that this increase of work extends through all Departments.

78. In exemplification of these remarks, I may here state that the number of Miscellaneous Reports, &c., disposed of during the previous year, was 27,311; whilst during the year under review it amounted to 42,755. The work in the Treasury Department has also much increased, the total receipts and disbursements amounting respectively to Rs. 7,23,375-4-7 and Rs. 7,64,987-11-11; whilst in 1861-62 they only amounted to Rs. 4,89,553-9-9 and Rs. 4,92,787-5-9.

79. It will have been observed that the outstanding balances shown at the close of the year are comparatively large; and it would be as well to pass in review the several items composing that balance, and the various causes which have led to their non-adjustment. The balance for the previous year remaining uncovered amounted to Rs. 2,689-10-0 and was composed of the following items:—

1. Bees' wax	...	...	1,113	12	0
2. Land Revenue	...	...	1	4	0
3. Cardamom Tax	...	...	663	12	0
4. Sandalwood	...	...	886	14	6
5. Resin	...	...	5	11	0
6. Pepper	...	...	0	12	6
7. Nuzzerkankey Fees	...	...	17	8	0
Total Rs.			...	2,689	10 0

80. Out of this sum the item of Rs. 1,113-12 under the head of Bees' Wax is a balance of the year 1862-63, and is irrecoverable in consequence of the utter failure and bankruptcy of the contractor for that year. Permission will have to be obtained to write off this sum. The amount under Sandalwood has since been recovered, and active measures are being adopted for the recovery of the other items; as also of those of the balance of the year under review still remaining uncollected.

81. The outstanding balance of the year under report was composed of the following items, but a portion of the amount has since been recovered :—

	ITEMS.	Amount due.	Since recovered up to 20th May 1865.
1	Sandalwood and roots	25,141 7 0	12,557 14 6
2	Timber	14,550 4 0	5,002 4 0
3	Stamps	147 0 0	147 0 0
4	Income Tax	1,000 0 0	574 2 0
5	Coffee Gardens	10,758 0 0	0 0 0
6	Abkaree	3,580 4 8	0 0 0
7	Cardamom Tax	6,336 7 5	651 4 0
8	Land Revenue	342 9 1	0 0 0
9	Mohaturpha	512 6 0	471 15 0
10	Nuzzerkankey Fees	461 2 8	0 0 0
11	Sundries	132 6 10	85 12 4
	Total Rs.	62,951 1 8	19,490 7 10

The amounts due for Sandalwood and Timber are not payable till July, but due security has been taken for the payment.

82. It will have been observed that the decrease under the head of Anticipated increase under Coffee. Coffee amounted to Rs. 43,529-3-6. This loss is but of a temporary nature, and was occasioned by the abolition of the Halut and the introduction of the assessment on the land. The Halut realized Rs. 58,585-10-10 during the previous year, and taking only the 42,000 acres already surveyed at Rs. 2 an acre, to which rate the coffee estates will progressively reach, the realizations will amount in a few years to Rs. 84,000. This revenue will be permanent, and will not fluctuate as the Halut did, according to the nature of the crops.

83. The cash balance on the 30th April 1865 amounted to Rs. 3,05,368-15-4.

84. I have already shown that the surplus, inclusive of the charges for Public Works and Military, amounts to Rs. 17,382-1-4, or 3·7 per cent. of the total revenue, or to Rs. 2,41,525 exclusive of those charges. This latter would be 48·4 per cent. of the revenue. A portion of these charges may be properly considered as debitable to Madras and Mysore, and the Province of Coorg may thus be considered to contribute towards the general expenses attendant on the Government of India.

SECTION IX.—Political.

85. The Political state of Coorg remains unaltered ; and the people continue devoted to the British rule. Chenna Bussapah, whose precipitate flight with his wife Devamajee, the daughter of Linga Rajindra, to escape the atrocities of the last Rajah of Coorg, led to those enquiries on the part of our Government which terminated in the final advance in Coorg and deposition of its Rajah, still survives and continues to lead a peaceful life devoted to agricultural pursuits.

86. I was apprehensive, after despatching the Annual Report of the Judicial Administration of the Province, that the Loyalty of Coorgs. opinions put forth by me, in deprecating any change in the Police system of Coorg, with regard to the loyalty and fidelity of the people, would be considered premature and of little value, as coming from one who had but such a limited experience of the institutions of the country, and of the dispositions, habits, and customs of its inhabitants. I trust, however, that I shall not lay myself open to the imputation of egotism when I assent that I have been much pleased since to find that the Coorgs won the same opinion from General Fraser in 1834. This distinguished Officer, writing immediately after the capture of Coorg in April 1834 to the Government of Madras, states : —

“The people generally of Coorg appear to me to be naturally a fine race, quiet, docile, and obedient.”

87. The Coorgs continued to enjoy the confidence of the Local Sir Mark Cubbon's Government to that extent as to lead to the Proclamation of Sir Mark Cubbon, the late Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, permitting the Coorgs to retain the use of their arms, after that eventful period of Indian History, when British supremacy had trembled in the balance. That Proclamation is looked upon by them with no small satisfaction and pride to this day, and as the copy in this Office is believed to be the only one in existence, and bears at its head a medallion representing a Coorg in full costume and with all his arms, I would beg to annex a photographic copy kindly taken by the Rev. Mr. Richter.

88. The different races in Coorg were photographed a few years ago for the Government, and for submission to the Chiefs of Coorg. Home Government, but no copies were taken of the class of the Chiefs of Coorg, through whose able, zealous, and cordial assistance the administration of the country has been so successfully carried on. I have therefore much pleasure in submitting a photograph of the three leading men in Coorg, as samples of that class which has proved of such essential use to the British Government. It may also interest the Government to see the photographs of the officials generally of the Province, which I am enabled to add through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Richter.

SECTION X.—*Miscellaneous.*

POPULATION.

89. No regular census has been taken of the population of Coorg during the period under review, nor I believe at any antecedent period, and owing to its fluctuating nature, and the difficulty of accurately gauging the number in such a country, no satisfactory results would be attained by attempting a census at present.

90. The population according to the Local Returns for the past year, amounted to 1,19,118 souls, against 1,17,346 of the year previous. The births were 4,088, and the deaths 3,774, leaving an increase of 1,772.

91. The per-centage of births to population is 3·431. The total Percentage to popu- of the deaths for the whole Province was 3,774, or lation. 3·216 per-centage of the population.

92. The existing census returns exhibit the Castes. following particulars as regards the several races in Coorg :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Coorgs	24,140	25,534
Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians ...	93,206	93,584
Total ...	1,17,346	1,19,118

93. A regular system of registration of deaths has only been introduced in the towns of Mahadeopet (Mercara) and Registration of Deaths. Veerajenderpett, in which the deaths have been respectively 170 and 103, or 3·749 and 4·761 per cent. of the population. This system is carried out through the Local Police and Shetties, without causing the slightest vexation to the people.

94. In 1839 the number of Coorgs was estimated at 17,096 and the other races at 64,341, making an aggregate of Increase of population. 81,437 souls. From these statistics it would appear that the Coorgs have increased by 49·34 per cent., and other castes by 45·45.

AGRICULTURE.

95. Rice culture is the principal agricultural pursuit in Coorg, and is carried on in the valleys of its mountainous regions. The implements of husbandry are of the same primitive character as elsewhere. In consequence of the predial serfs taking Rice Lands. employment with Europeans on coffee plantations, and of the great scarcity to labour, large tracts of rice-fields are lying waste in Coorg ; but the European Planters are beginning to take up such lands and expressly import labour, with the view of securing a supply of food for the coolies, employed on their coffee plantations.

96. Coffee cultivation has extended as rapidly as it was anticipated, and the primeval forests of Coorg are rapidly disappearing before the axe of the Planter. The newly Coffee cultivation. formed Conservancy Department will however, I hope, cause some to be spared. The particulars of the revenue derived from coffee has already been given under its proper head. The exact number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation cannot be given till the present operations of the Survey Department be concluded. It is difficult to say when the coffee plant was first introduced into Coorg, but it is stated to have been brought about 50 years ago by some Maplahs. It may be interesting to mention that there are some gigantic plants, or rather trees, in Nacknaad and Kuddiethnaad, which are said to be 45 years old, and still to bear fruit.

97. The cultivation of tea plants has been tried to a limited extent, though not with much success, owing to the seed Tea. arriving in bad condition. I have, however, seen some plants that have appeared very healthy and promising.

98. The Cinchona plants in the Government experimental garden have thriven to a greater extent even than was anticipated. They were planted on 24th August 1863, and some of the plants have attained a height of 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The measurements of growth during the past nine months is shown by the following lines which represent two rows of trees in the garden :—

	F.	I.	F. I.	F. I.	F. I.	F. I.	F .	F. I.	F. I.	F. I.
4th August 1864.	1	6	...	3 3	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	1 10	1	3 3	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
18th May 1865.	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9	3 10	3 2	3 2	4 3	3 6

Dead

4th August 1864.	0	2 10	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	2 8	2 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	
18th May 1865.	0	5 5	4 2	4 6	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	4 3	7 0	5 8	

Dead

The several methods of propagation have been most successfully tried, and the plantation might be indefinitely extended. In a country like Coorg, it is a subject for consideration whether the planting of Cinchona trees would not form a legitimate branch of the Forest Conservancy Department.

Area of land under cultivation. 99. The area of land under cultivation, as contrasted with the year previous, is as follows:—

TENURES.	1863-64.					1864 -65.				
	No. of Butties.	No. of Gundagas.	Moodies.	Thoondos.	No. of Trees.	No. of Butties.	No. of Gundagas.	Moodies.	Thoondos.	No. of Trees.
Wet ...	18,75,645 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,552 $\frac{1}{2}$	774	...	...	18,83,506 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,632 $\frac{1}{2}$	774	...	...
Dry ...	.....	.....	...	5,207 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	.....	.....	...	5,306 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,553
Gardens..	.....	.....	...	...	26,553	.....	.....	...	...	...

FORESTS.

100. The organization of the Forest Conservancy Department has been completed, and I trust a prosperous career is now before it. The formation of such a Department has been much wanted. The Superintendent could not personally inspect all the forests applied for, and had to trust to the reports of the local authorities, who were often made interested parties, as to whether the forests were available or not; but now the Assistant Conservator of Forests is deputed to inspect, and report on all such forests. Consequently many forests containing valuable timber trees are reserved for working, or others are preserved as being at the source of streams. Incalculable benefits have thus already been conferred by the formation of

the Department, and the Superintendent has had greater leisure afforded for the performance of his more legitimate duties.

101. The sandal and teak trees have been entirely reserved for working by the Forest Department, and the following 17 descriptions of timber trees, &c., have been considered as valuable, and have been priced at the rates affixed opposite to them; and are given on the license system.

1	Blackwood	...	...	10	Rupees each.
2	Ebony	...	...	6	" "
3	Coovai	...	...	10	" "
4	Honna	...	...	6	" "
5	Anjili or Iyanee	...	...	10	" "
6	Iroopoo	...	...	6	" "
7	Arsintaga	...	...	3-8	" "
8	Nundy	...	...	4-8	" "
9	Mutty	...	...	4	" "
10	Champaka	...	...	4	" "
11	Halasoo	...	...	4	" "
12	Dindaga	...	...	4	" "
13	Noga Murra	...	...	3	" "
14	Nowladee	...	...	3	" "
15	Bilwar	...	...	3	" "
16	Mula Neeralay	...	...	3	" "
17	Bamboos per 1,000...	...	...	3	" "

102. The new system of Forest Conservancy commences with the current official year, and I hope to be able to submit hereafter a separate report, embodying the results of the former system from the first year, in which attention was drawn to the subject, up to the close of the past year. I may here state that the number of trees cut during the past year was 9,596, consisting of the following descriptions:—

1. Teak
2. Honay.
3. Blackwood.
4. Poon.
5. Hajenee-Murah.
6. Iroopoo or Iron-wood, and other descriptions of inferior kinds.

103. There was a balance of 1863-64 of Rs. 8,248, due on account of timber, and trees of the value of Rs. 19,908-15 were sold during the past year, making an aggregate of Rs. 28,156-15. A deduction of Rs. 4,115 had to be made for trees applied for, but not taken, leaving Rs. 24,041-15 leviable from this source.

Teak. 104. There were 2,329 teak trees sold, which realized an average of Rs. 7-7-8 per tree.

105. It is proposed to form Timber Depôts and to undertake the working of some of the large tracts of Forests; and the best results financially as well as in a conservancy point of view, may be confidently anticipated.

106. A regular survey of the coffee estates was commenced in 1863, with the view of facilitating the introduction of the acreage system of assessment, in lieu of the obsolete and objectionable Halut. There were 208 estates, comprising an area of 42,000 acres, surveyed up to the close of the year under review. Of these 135 estates, with an area of 28,000 acres, were surveyed previous to the 1st May 1864, and 73 estates, with an area of 14,323 acres, were surveyed during the past official year.

107. It will thus be seen that the out-turn in acres was considerably less during the past year: this was partly explained. caused by the loss of an active and experienced Surveyor, and partly by the fact that during the first year, an estate of 8,000 acres was completed in one month; it of course being easier to show more work, by doing the larger estates than the smaller plantations.

108. The total expenditure on account of the survey up to 30th April 1865 was Rs. 30,938-13-9, and for the year under review, Rs. 15,475, or Rs. 1-1-3 per acre surveyed.

109. The progress of the survey has been much delayed by the want of powers to compel the clearance and demarkation of boundaries. Act XXVIII of 1860, has, however, now been made applicable to this Province, and Captain Hessey, the able head of the Madras Revenue Survey, has lately paid a visit to Coorg, and is now engaged in thoroughly re-organizing the Department, so that I hope the next working season will see operations more vigorously and successfully carried on.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

110. The hospital and dispensary have been removed for the rains to the native traveller's bungalow, and the building formerly occupied by the hospital, placed at the disposal of the travelling native public. The present school buildings will, however, be available for the hospital immediately after the monsoon.

111. The following statement will show the number of patients treated :—

Description.					Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
In-patients ...	...	...	...	...	177	154	23
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	3,041	3,037	4
Total ...					3,218	3,191	27

The institution has been made self-supporting by the subscriptions of the Residents of Coorg, both Europeans and Natives.

112. The realizations during the past year, inclusive of a small sum of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 3,119-1-2, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,693-6-1, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,425-11-1.

113. The annual average cost of each patient was (in-door and out-door) Rs. 0-8-5, and the daily cost of each in-door patient was Rs. 0-2.

114. There were three Vaccinators employed during the year. The number of cases vaccinated was 627, out of which 484 proved successful, against 1,231 cases, of which 1,109 were successful and 122 failures, of the year previous. This result is not satisfactory, and shows that remedial measures are necessary. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the heavy monsoons prevailing in Coorg, render vaccination impracticable during the months of June, July, August and September.

115. I may add in conclusion that great credit is due to Dr. J. P. Nash for the zealous attention he devoted to all branches of the duties devolving upon him.

FAIRS.

116. The principal fairs held in Coorg are at the following places—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mercara. | 5. Ramasawmy Kunvé. |
| 2. Veerajenderpett. | 6. Somarpett. |
| 3. Ponapapett. | 7. Sanevarsanttie. |
| 4. Fraserpett. | 8. Kodlipett. |

The marts are much frequented, and are a great convenience to the numerous coolies who are employed on the coffee plantations. They also tend to increase internal trade and to develop the resources of the country. Those held on the eastern and northern portions of Coorg are also much frequented by the Ryots of the adjoining portions of Mysore.

117. In the appendix will be found a statement of the different descriptions of articles sold at those marts, the average quantity per annum, and their prices.

118. Ponnappett, called after the Dewan Ponnappah, who was of so much use to the British on the first assumption of the Government of Coorg, has been found so unhealthy, and so removed from the existing communications, that it is now being removed to Cookundabukka, which is situated in the Hathgutnaad of the Kiggutnaad Talook.

CONCLUSION.

119. In bringing this report to a close, it becomes my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, the zealous and energetic manner in which Mr. C. A. Dobbs, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, has discharged the duties that have devolved upon him. Mr. C. Soobiah, my Native Assistant, has also rendered much valuable

assistance in the discharge of the onerous duties connected with the Treasury, and in the disposal of the miscellaneous work referred to him.

120. The whole of the Civil Establishments, with few exceptions, Sub-Establishment. have worked well and zealously; and my best thanks are due to the heads of Departments, more especially to my Head Sheristadar Mauthunda Appachunnah and Naib Sheristadar Kongundra Appiah.

121. In conclusion, I would again express a hope that the Government will extend its indulgent consideration to the many imperfections of this report, on the score of the limited period during which I have had the honor of holding the important charge of the Province entrusted to my care.

SUPT.'S OFFICE; }
COORG, }
20th May 1865. }

(Signed) R. A. COLE,

Offg. Supt. of Coorg.

APPENDIX.

ON THE LAND SURVEY BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
REVENUE SURVEY.

During the official year 1864-65, 73 coffee estates measuring 14,323 acres, have been surveyed.

The total expenditure has been Rs. 15,475 or Rs. 691 per square mile, or Rs. 1-1-3 per acre.

The maps of 197 estates have been lithographed. By the close of the monsoon the lithographed maps of all estates that have been surveyed will be ready, and the party will take the field without any arrears.

Great difficulty has been found in inducing proprietors to clear and define the boundaries of their estates. Now that Act XXVIII of 1860 has been extended to Coorg, this difficulty will no longer exist.

Certain changes appear necessary to render the party more efficient, viz., the removal of the Officer at present in charge, who has not given satisfaction, and replacing him by an Assistant from the Revenue Survey; increasing the staff of Surveyors from 3 to 5; reducing the number of draughtsmen, and postponing the plotting till the monsoon, during which work in the field is impossible.

Very little additional expense will be incurred. It may be expected that the amount of work will be more than doubled.

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Lieutenant Colonel Priestley, having been obliged to leave India on medical certificate, his duties are being performed by Captain Hessey.

The Coorg party was inspected by the latter officer in April.

Statement showing the cost and out-turn of work for 1864-65.

MONTHS.	Estates surveyed.		Expenditure.			Cost per acre.			REMARKS.
	No.	Area computed in acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
May 1864	9	2,900	1,307	0		0	7	3	
June "	0	1,900	1,277	2	3	0	10	9	
July "	0	620	1,180	4	0	1	14	5	
August "	0	0	954	15	0	0	0	0	
September "	0	0	886	0	0	0	0	0	
October "	18	0	1,255	11	4	0	0	0	
November "	8	520	1,268	0	0	2	7	0	
December "	6	900	1,312	8	0	1	7	4	
January 1865	5	2,400	1,417	15	0	0	9	5	
February "	5	1,100	1,304	0	0	1	2	11	
March "	0	0	1,365	10	7	0	0	0	
April "	22	3,983	1,348	8	0	0	10	11	
Instruments purchased during the year	0	0	597	4	3	0	0	0	
Total	73	14,323	15,474	14	5	1	1	3	

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
CHEPAUK,
16th May 1865.

(Sd.) W. H. HESSEY, *Captain,*
Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

ON PUBLIC WORKS BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

1. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 60,000, and an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 was afterwards made, chiefly with a view to increase the outlay on the two passes into Malabar and Canara, making a total of one lakh, and the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 92,199 against 39,723 in the previous year, showing the great exertions used to carry out the improvement of this small but difficult Province.

Government of India
No 3774 A of the 13th
July 1864.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. A trifling outlay in improving the entrance to Mercara Fort, and the constructing of an Overseer's lodge at Veerajunderpett, are the only items under the head of Buildings.

3. *Roads.*—The new roads dealt with were the Mercara-Codlipett and Veerajunderpett-Fraserpett roads, of the former about nine miles were widened from three and four to seven yards, and the whole line opened for wheel traffic at a cost of Rs. 11,724; on the latter a trace was cut the whole distance at a cost of Rs. 3,650, and part was rendered available for carts, but not completed, and the whole road now remains in an unfinished state.

4. *Bridges.*—Nine bridges were undertaken on the Mercara-Codlipett road, but only five of them had their arches turned, the remainder being still little more than commenced.

5. On the Periambody and Sumpagee Ghauts two bridges were nearly constructed at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 9,313, and two more on the former road partially built at Gonicipal, where a temporary causeway served for the passage of the dry bed of the river.

6. Another bridge on the same Ghaut at Kakeythodoo was re-built by the Madras Department of Public Works, but charged to Coorg.

7. Forty-seven drains of masonry and rough stone were built on the same great lines of road.

8. A Moosafir Khanah was finished at Wotacolly on the Periambody Ghaut at a cost of Rs. 2,231.

REPAIRS.

9. Under the head of Repairs, the principal outlay was on the roads of which one hundred miles, including the Ghauts, were maintained and improved at a cost of Rs. 29,730, or nearly Rs 300 a mile, but this includes a considerable amount of new metalling; and the provision of a stock of metal for use during the monsoon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

10. The progress recorded above is greater than that yet made in Coorg, in any one year, but it would have been considerably more had the Budget limit allowed, and had not the very unhealthy climate operated so unfavorably.

11. No less than six sub-divisional officers were employed in the Province, all of whom left it owing to sickness, and one died ; of the Sub-Overseers one died, and all were disabled by fever, while contractors and workmen also suffered most severely from the same cause, so that the marvel is that active and zealous as Mr. Stoddard is, he could accomplish the work he actually did.

12. The system of contract has been successfully introduced into Coorg, and with a more summary and easy process for the enforcement of engagements, would no doubt flourish, but the natives have yet to learn the advantage of promptitude and energy.

13. So difficult is it to carry on the improvement of Coorg by the means now at the command of this Department, that it has been proposed to raise an extra Company of Sappers under the Madras Government for alternate employment in Mysore and Coorg, from the revenues of which they would be paid, and they would work for half the year in each Province according to the season. Meanwhile attempts are being made to form a small body of laborers for Coorg alone.

14. The rates of labor have risen greatly, and the payment for work of all kinds is at least double what it formerly was, while the comparatively easy and profitable work on the coffee estates, tempts not only the laborers, but also Overseers to desert the arduous employment on public works.

15. Mr. Stoddard's recent promotion has been well deserved by steady attention to duty, and unremitting, though not always successful, efforts to push forward his works.

BANGALOR ;
CENTRAL OFFICE, }
20th June 1865.

E. LAWFORD, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Chief Engr. of Mysore and Coorg.

ON FORESTS BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Work done by the Conservator. 1. I visited the Province of Coorg twice in March 1864 and February 1865, and the forest rules now in vogue from the 1st May 1865 are attached marked A.

The 1st Assistant, Lieutenant Van Someren, was in charge of this range from the 4th May 1864 ; his duties in the Ashtagram Range being so heavy, and it being a matter of great importance that Coorg should have an Assistant Conservator directly under the orders of the Superintendent as his Revenue Forest Officer, particularly as many of the best forest lands had been given up for coffee cultivation, Mr. C. A. Dobbs was appointed, on the 11th January 1865, 3rd Assistant on a salary of Rs. 300 and entered upon his duties on the 30th January 1865.

Establishment.

2. The Establishment is as follows, and shows its old and present strength:—

		3rd Assistant Conservator's Office.					Coorg Forests' Range.				Amount of per month.		
		3rd. Asst. Consr.	Writer.	Mootsuddy.	Peon.	Lascar.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peon.			
Old Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	20	Rs.	As.	P.
Rate per man	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	8	6	4	188	0	0
Revised Establishment	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	20			
		Rs.											
Rate per man	...	300	40	20	7	6	50	8	8	6	581	0	0
Increase	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	393	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	0	0	0

Labor is in such high demand, and food so dear that higher rates of pay had to be given to obtain efficient men. Coorg men have been employed both in the Office and Forest establishments.

3. The Coorgs are a noble race, fond of forest life, and hardy, good men, they have always enjoyed the privileges of obtaining timber from the forests free. The Province abounds with most valuable timber; many parts of the forest tracts of Coorg are inaccessible, the charges on timber have therefore hitherto been very small, and its value in Coorg is low.

Upwards of 60, 000 acres of forest land have been taken up for coffee cultivation, and clearings are daily made, and to such an extent that in the vicinity of Mercara, timber, bamboos, and even firewood is expensive and scarce.

4. The fall of rain in Coorg is so great that it is necessary that the houses of the ryots should be of a superior nature. Every indulgence has therefore been granted to them, and a simple check to prevent the right conceded being abused.

5. The value of timber in Coorg varies according to locality. It depends also on its grain and size, whether the forest is hilly or not, on the proximity of roads, and the distance to the best mart; difficulties will therefore arise in determining the fair value of timber, but on the whole the rates laid down in the rules are, I consider, fair, and are considered just by the Coorgs who were consulted on the subject.

6. The forests of Coorg cannot be worked by the Department at present to any great extent; to do this efficiently, a large working establishment, both of workmen and elephants, would be required. The scarcity of labor, roads, &c., prevent this great forest range being at present developed to any great extent, and as conservancy is quite new, the license and voucher system is being carried out, and when a market is opened out to the westward on the coast, greater progress will be made.

7. My object is to divide the forest of Coorg into 1st and 2nd class; a first class being that in which timber is good and abundant, which is not steep or hilly, and has a road either through or near it; all other forests being second class. Some time and experience is required to show which forest ought to be reserved.

8. A good deal of traffic in timber from Coorg is carried on in the eastern Talooks of Coorg, and the adjoining western Talooks in Mysore, and I have reason to believe that the license system will answer well, the system has only been started from the 1st May 1865.

9. The cost of felling and trimming is about 12 annas per tree, traders will naturally take the best, but the price of a tree can only be a fixed one with a small establishment, as it is impossible at present on the license system to have a varying scale according to the size of the tree, for instance, in a first class forest where carriage is obtainable, teak will sell readily at Rs. 13 per tree, but inaccessible forests or 2nd class forests, a mature tree would not fetch more than Rs. 8 in Coorg.

10. Blackwood and ebony are found in great abundance in the west side of Coorg, but are difficult to work out of the forests. These woods are also liable to split; and the forests in the north and east are rich in teak, blackwood, and sandal and other valuable timbers, many well adapted for ship-building.

11. On the west of Coorg, Poon spars are very abundant. Their market value is great, but the fact of Coorg containing a large supply is not generally known on the coast.

12. The attention of the Forest Assistant has been particularly directed to stop the stealing of this timber from the western ranges by Maplahs during the monsoon.

13. The assistance of the revenue authorities to help the Forest Department will no doubt be given. Conservancy matters will yearly progress, although they are very unpopular with the coffee Planters, revenue subordinates, and the people.

14. I am aware of the difficulties, but I feel sure they will be gradually overcome with the help of the Superintendent and the Talook Subadars, and energy on the part of the Forest Department. Planters imagine that Coorg and all forest land fitted for coffee cultivation, was created for that purpose alone, and that all valuable accessible forest lands should be given up for this purpose; but they forget the necessity of reserve forest lands for building and other useful purposes, the necessity of preserving sandalwood, firewood and bamboo ranges, and that the climate and rainfall depends upon this, as also the supply of water in the plains for rice cultivation.

15. They have more land for coffee cultivation granted to them than they can possibly get labor to work. In my opinion no more forest land should be granted for coffee cultivation, if the Government wish to preserve their forests. Rice cultivation is neglected for that of coffee.

16. One of the principal duties of the Forest Assistant is to carefully inspect land applied for, for coffee cultivation; the demand is very great, not only in Coorg and Nuggur, but now in the Belagarungum

range of Ashtagram. I have directed the Assistant of Coorg to be most careful in granting forest land in future for coffee cultivation in the vicinity of the Ghaut roads of Coorg, such as Verajenderpett, Sumpajeet Fraserpett, Ohtoor, and Tittimuttee. The Assistant is directed to place himself under the direct orders of the Superintendent, and to carry out his orders on all Forest Revenue matters, the Assistant being in fact a Revenue Forest Officer acting directly under the Superintendent; forest work could not be otherwise carried out, the support and help of the revenue subordinates is requisite, without it conservancy and work must fall altogether.

17. If the revenue subordinate authorities will only help us in carrying out the contract system for sandal, and the Police and the Cuttadars assist in preventing the smuggling of timber, great progress will be made. It is my object to place conservancy and the collection of sandalwood and timber on such a footing, that it may give a steady and annual revenue, according to the resources, and to develop the forest resources, and to conserve and improve what we now hold.

18. The Forest Assistant of Coorg is confident that he can collect sandalwood on contract. I expect that 200 candies will be about the average out-turn for this year; it is not classified and sells at about Rs. 70 per candy; it costs about Rs. 8 per candy. About 400 logs of teak may be also expected to be collected in depôt, and an increase of revenue on licenses for timber and bamboos.

19. It is useless to retain forests that would suit the Planter, and cannot, from their situation, yield a good forest revenue: the large flat tracts in the east containing teak should not be granted.

20. Tabular statements and charts, showing the probable contents of the forests, are being prepared.

21. I shall endeavour to have timber depôts established at Tittimuttee and in the vicinity of Veerajenderpett, as also a sandalwood depôt in each Talook as heretofore.

22. Hitherto the collection of sandal and timber, and the accounts connected with the same, have been entirely under the Superintendent. No progress has been made in planting or forming nurseries.

23. Some of the forests have been inspected and reported upon both by Lieutenant Van Someren and Mr. C. A. Dobbs, several grants of land applied for, for coffee cultivation have been reported upon and carefully inspected; the duties of the establishment and the rules established have been clearly made known, and the new system has been introduced from the 1st May 1865.

24. The returns laid down in Circular No. 13, dated 21st September 1864, I am unable to supply, as I have not full particulars to guide me, but I understand that Returns of work done at what cost. 1,526 teak logs, 9 of blackwood and 8 of hona, were felled in 1863-64, and sold at Tittimuttee on the south-east border at Rs. 7 per log on the 1st February 1865; also 206 candies of sandalwood, and 125 candies of sandal roots, in the month of April 1865, for Rs. 70 per candy for trunk wood, and 65 per candy for roots.

25. The cost of the collection is unknown to me, these accounts being with the Superintendent, as also the account of revenue realized on other forest produce ; the pay of the establishment is also drawn by the Superintendent, and no accounts are submitted to me. It is very desirable that the system of accounts, as laid down in Circular No. 216, dated 15th September 1864, from the Auditor and Accountant of Mysore, should be introduced. The bills for working charges, &c., are, I believe, submitted to the Accountant General of Bengal.

26. The stock on hand is only 23 teak logs and some sandalwood chips ; all the sandal has been sold. In future the sales of sandal will be made more publicly known on the coast and at Bombay. I was not even aware that a timber or sandal sale was to take place last year ; the forest working is entirely under the Superintendent.

27. They are attached and marked A, and were introduced from
Forest Rules. the 1st May 1865 ; their working will be reported upon next year.

28. The Superintendent has taken measures to stop this practice as
Kumari cultivation. much as possible. It would not matter so much if the Coorooburs or ryots would annually cultivate the portion felled yearly by them, but their practice is to make fresh clearings yearly, and thus great destruction takes place. This will be particularly attended to in future, and every endeavour taken to stop the practice.

29. No progress hardly was made last year ;
Progress made by the Assistant. in fact no forest operations appear to have been carried on to the Assistant's knowledge.

30. Mr. C. A. Dobbs has reported on several forests, and carefully inspected several ranges of forest land applied for, for coffee cultivation. During the monsoon nothing can be done.

31. No monegars are employed, and the old establishment of Kolkars employed in watching timber depôts have been discharged. The Superintendent has directed the revenue authorities to watch timber depôts in the vicinity of Talook Cutcheries. After the monsoon is over in September, forest operations will at once be commenced in Kigutnaad Talook.

32. I have called upon the Assistant for the Returns as laid down in
Coorg. Circular No. 13, dated 21st September 1864, and will submit them for the information of the Commissioner as soon as received.

List of documents attached.

1. Forest Rules for Coorg marked A.

(Signed) A. HUNTER, Major,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

A.**FOREST RULES FOR COORG.***

1. The following trees in Government Forests are reserved, and can only be obtained on payment and on license by the ryot, trader or non-ryot resident at the rates shown below :—

Names of Trees.		Rate per Tree.		
Reserved Trees.	1 Sandal.	Worked by Government only.		
	2 Teak.		Do.	do.
	3 Blackwood.	10	Rs.	per Tree.
	4 Ebony.	6	"	"
	5 Coovai.	10	"	"
	6 Hona.	6	"	"
	7 Anjilee or Iyance.	10	"	"
	8 Iroopoo.	6	"	"

Ryots' privileges.

2. All other timbers, bamboos, firewood, including also the following valuable timbers,

1 Arasentaga	6 Naga Marum
2 Nundy	7 Nowladie
3 Mutty	8 Dindaga
4 Chumpaka	9 Belwar
5 Halasoo	10 Maly Neraley

are allowed free to the ryot paying land revenue to Government, and also to all Government servants in Coorg whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem, without written permission or any prohibition whatever, except that only mature trees must be cut, and that the timber must be used solely for *bond fide* agricultural and building purposes, and not for sale.

3. All unreserved trees and brushwood are free to all for charcoal, firewood, or any other purpose.

4. Leaves and shrubs for manure are free, as also head loads of bamboos and firewood, and charcoal for sale in the local markets.

5. Ryots, traders, or non-ryot residents found felling or trading in the reserved timber mentioned in para. 1, or bamboos, without a license, shall be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865. All such wood shall be confiscated and sold on behalf of Government, and 25 per cent. of the net profit shall be paid to the informer, whether he is in the Forest Department or not.

* Forwarded for the confirmation of Government.

6. Traders shall pay the following rates per tree on license for the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in the annexed table :—

To Traders.				To non-ryot residents for their own use and not for sale.	
			Rs. A. P.	Per Tree.	
Inferior reserved Trees.	1	Arasentaga ...	3 8 0	"	} Half price
	2	Nundy ...	4 8 0	"	
	3	Mutry ...	4 0 0	"	
	4	Champaka ...	4 0 0	"	
	5	Halasoo ...	4 0 0	"	
	6	Dindaga ...	4 0 0	"	
	7	Naga Marum ...	3 0 0	"	
	8	Nowladee ...	3 0 0	"	
	9	Belwar ...	3 0 0	"	
	10	Mala Neralay ...	3 0 0	"	
	11	Bamboos, per 1,000	3 0 0	"	

7. Non-ryot residents of Coorg will be allowed, on obtaining a license, the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in Rule 6, if for their own *bond fide* use, and not for sale, at one-half the price paid by traders for the same.

8. A trader, ryot or non-ryot resident requiring reserved timber of either description, must apply direct to the Superintendent, who, on the prescribed payment being made, will authorize the Assistant Conservator to grant the purchaser a license and passport as per forms A and B.

The trader will keep the passport as a voucher for his wood, but the license shall be returned within the term specified in it.

9. The cutting of any description of timber in any Government Forest may be stopped by order of the Superintendent of the District, who will exercise a general control over the operations of the Assistant Conservator.

By Order,
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary.

ON EDUCATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The new arrangements referred to in last year's report for conducting Educational operations in Coorg have been found practically to answer well.

The Mercara Central School now contains 130 boys, whose progress in the various branches of learning has been on the whole satisfactory, though some of the classes have suffered from the staff of teachers being

insufficient. It will be seen from Mr. Richter's report that this defect was for a time unavoidable, but is not likely to occur again.

The new school premises will soon be completed, and afford suitable accommodation to a greater number of scholars.

Trained teachers are now employed in all the twenty vernacular village schools. The instruction imparted is quite elementary, being chiefly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a variety of causes combine to render it almost impossible to ensure the regular attendance of the scholars, or to keep them under tuition for a longer period. There is, however, a marked improvement in all these schools since the teachers themselves have been systematically instructed in their duties, and means adopted to increase their interest in them.

The Deputy Inspector thus reports on the state of the Mercara School at the close of the year:—

“At the annual examination in November the roll showed 125 names, a higher number than had ever previously been attained. The average daily attendance also is good.

Of the pupils who last year completed their three years' course, one had been allowed to re-enter the first class, which had been formed then, ten months. It comprised 6 Coorgs, 2 Brahmans, 2 Tamulians, 1 Parsi and 1 East Indian, 12 in all. The ages of the pupils varied from 14 to 18.

The following list of subjects will show the work done by the class during the term:—

Geometry.—123 Definitions, and 34 plates of Geometrical drawings.

Arithmetic (Colenso).—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions as far as example 396.

English Composition (Cornwell).—Simple and Complex sentences, example 25.

English Grammar, Manual of.—As far as commencement of Syntax.

Geography, Manual of.—Grade III. Europe, pp. 90-142 with the map.

Reading.—M'Culloch's series, p. 67.

Writing.—Copies and Writing in time.

Canarese.—Æsop's Fables, 1—50. Phrase book. Hodson's Grammar, p. 58, including verbs.

Religious Instruction.—St. Luke and the Acts up to Chap. 18.

Music.—Manuscript music and 48 English and Canarese songs committed to memory.

Gymnastics.—Twice a week.

The character of the Geometrical drawings has been explained in previous reports. The drawings made and studied during the term under review form an epitome containing almost all the figures occurring in the 12 books of Euclid, the last two plates being an introduction to Conic Sections. Neatness in drawing is combined with a knowledge of the construction, &c., of the figures. The course as taught here forms a most useful introduction to the study of Geometry.

Algebra does not enter into the first year's course.

In Arithmetic the rationale of the different rules was generally well understood, and considerable quickness exhibited in working out sums.

The Grammar lessons had been well studied.

In English Composition the boys were still beginners. Morell's Analysis appears to me a more suitable text book than the one in use.

Geography is very successfully taught. Map-drawing, a great aid to the memory, receives considerable attention with good result. The text book (in 3 grades) possesses several advantages noticed elsewhere, that recommend its introduction into the Mysore Schools, where the "Brief Description" is found too elementary for the higher classes.

Reading and Writing were fair: the latter was not free.

Religious instruction occupies an hour a day.

Music and gymnastics provide useful and refined recreation; both are entered into with great zest by the pupils.

The Canarese lessons are given by Mr. Kamsika, the second master, who is considered a good Canarese scholar.

The text book, Æsop's Fables, is not suitable, in fact scarcely any translation into Canarese at present in use, is suitable for giving reading or translation lessons. Mr. Richter intended to substitute the Katha Manjari. In every class due attention is given to the Vernacular.

According to Mr. Richter's scheme of a triennial course, admissions are permitted during the first and the second year, but not at all during the third. At the end of the third year the class is entirely re-formed.

Class II under the second master was able to read and write fairly. In Arithmetic most of the boys had gone as far as Proportion, and did well on the whole. The lessons in Geography, including the maps of Europe and Asia, were well taught. In Grammar the lessons extended to the end of the Parts of Speech. History of India (Morris') was read in the Vernacular. The other Canarese lessons were the same as, and were received simultaneously with, those of Class I.

The junior classes under the third master contained about 40 boys divided into three divisions, nearly equal in numbers. The tuition was well suited to beginners. Of the three divisions the highest read and translated the reading lessons in the Circle of Knowledge, had committed to memory the whole of a small Canarese and English Vocabulary, had commenced an easy Canarese Grammar, and read the Canarese second book. In Arithmetic they had reached Simple Division.

Of the two lowest divisions, all could read except five or six little boys.

The purely Canarese school contained only 14 boys, but throughout the school and more largely in the lower classes lessons are given in Canarese.

The new buildings, the Canarese Naad Schools, and the general scheme for the extension of education in Coorg, rendered additional assistance necessary.

To this may be added the following review of the state of education in Coorg furnished by Mr. Richter:—

“ In reviewing the past school year, the result of our labor, whilst in some instances less satisfactory than might be expected, is on the whole encouraging.

1. The Mercara Central School commenced the official year under hopeful circumstances, an European First Assistant having shortly before arrived, who entered with zeal upon his duties, but after a few months the state of his health and his mind rendered a change advisable, and he left in August, when the whole burden of the school fell again upon the Principal, whose time and strength since October were greatly engaged by the new school buildings under his charge. Endeavours to secure the services of another European First Assistant proved fruitless in this country, the pay held out being no inducement to a man of education to come to this place, where living has become so very expensive, and where even a Planter's Assistant receives double and treble the salary; but I am happy to say that a well qualified young man has been engaged at home, and is expected to arrive in the course of this month, and I acknowledge with gratitude the sanction of the proposed increase of his salary for the ensuing year.

In December 1864 a public examination, preceded by the Deputy Inspector's oral examination, took place, attended by many English ladies and gentlemen and the Native officials, Captain Taylor occupying the chair. Valuable prizes, bestowed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Superintendent Captain Taylor, and some Coorgs, were awarded to the most deserving boys, who read out their examination papers which elicited the satisfaction of the audience. The new first class had been at that time only ten months under the instruction of the Principal. A few weeks previous the Bishop of Madras and his Domestic Chaplain, with Mr. Fennell, the Chaplain of Mercara, came to see the school, and on examination in the principal subjects taught, they bore testimony to the boys' proficiency in English Composition, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Geography.

In February 1865 the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary also honored the school with a visit and an examination, but it is not for me to express an opinion on their estimation of the school.

A new lesson, gymnastics on the play ground of the new school, is hailed with joy by all the boys, and during the short time of practice, they made considerable progress.

The number of scholars has risen from 114 in May 1864, to 130 in April 1865, of whom 81 are Coorgs, 35 Brahmins and other castes, 10 Christians and 4 Mahomedans, and since the Hindustanee school, which was abolished in 1864, has been re-opened on the 1st May under a new and more efficient master, and incorporated with the Central School, the actual number of boys at present is nearly 150. In future every pupil of the Central School will have to pass through a regular course of instruction in Canarese, Hindustanee, and English under my supervision.

The schooling fees of the Central School amounted to Rs. 151-11-6, to which a small balance of last year's account, Rs. 16-2 and fees to the amount of Rs. 17-8 have to be added, which raises the whole sum to

Rs. 185-5-6. This sum has been expended for the purchase of a Harmonium Rs. 160, and several educational periodicals and other books.

2. The new school buildings are progressing as fast as the great difficulties will permit, which are experienced by every one who is engaged in the building line in Mercara, and as it was incumbent on me not only to plan and superintend the work, but also to provide the building material, my cares and anxieties were greatly increased. The boarding-house has been occupied since the 1st of May, for a temporary school house, till the large school house will be finished. The Principal's dwelling house with out-houses is nearly completed, and part of it will be ready at the end of this month for the accommodation of the 1st Assistant.

The increase of wages and the price of building material during the last few years increased also the expenditure of the school buildings much beyond the original estimate made three years ago, and with the exception of the money expected from the sale of the present school house, all the funds contributed by Government and the Coorgs have been expended. A general statement on this matter will be submitted to you in June when the building season is closed.

3. The 20 improved vernacular schools have, with a few exceptions, kept up their status of the last year, the greater number show an increase of pupils, and only one a very considerable decrease of 104, which affects the whole return of this year. The fact is the school master at Bellumadee made a false return last year, for which misconduct he has been dismissed. Arrangements have now been made with the teachers to send in their monthly reports attested by the Parapadyagara, which will prevent a recurrence of deception, and oblige the local officials to interest themselves more in these schools than they did hitherto.

Of the school furniture for which grant of Rs. 400 was made by Government, 20 tables for the teachers have been received, and the 20 chairs and black-boards are on their way from Cannanore, but the actual cost exceeds the sum allowed.

With the exception of two schools, where sickness (small pox) prevailed, all the other schools have been inspected during the year, some twice, some three or four times. The general state of efficiency of these 20 vernacular schools leaves still much room for improvement. The teachers, however, have to struggle with many adverse circumstances which are not in their power to remove. Amongst an agricultural population, which with the advent of European settlers has lost its hold on its former serfs, and is consequently shorter of labor, and in most instances unable to afford hired laborers on the terms of the Planters, every available hand in the Coorg houses has, according to its strength, to share in field labor, or in tending the farm cattle; the older boys can therefore not regularly attend the schools; besides there are so many necessary and unnecessary avocations through feasts, marriage, and funeral rites, which continually reduce the number of scholars and prevent a regular and systematic progress in teaching. In Padynacknàd alone, there are, I am told, about 300 marriages to come off in the month of May, and the rules of clan and relationship make it obligatory on some members of each house in the neighbourhood to be present, and the boys are foremost. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we

must be moderate in our expectations and accommodate our demands to the actual state of affairs, which still offers a bright aspect. On visits, which are generally unannounced and therefore unexpected, I always found the teachers at their post, and the boys in their every-day routine which was in most cases satisfactory.

My conferences at Mercara with the 20 vernacular teachers in the second month have been regularly held, and afforded to all concerned a matter of mutual satisfaction.

Besides the 20 Government District Schools, with 780 boys and 35 girls, there are 21 private schools in Coorg with 292 pupils, which raise the number of children under education, together with those of the Central School, to 1,237. Assuming the whole population of Coorg to be 1,50,000, there would be of every 1,000 souls about 8 at school, or were these 1,000 souls to represent 200 families, there would be 1 at school of every 25 families, a very small proportion indeed!

It may be in its place, here to state, that for the future provision of our eventual expenditure in connection with the boarding-schools and education in Coorg in general, the proposed school endowment plantation, for which the Chief Commissioner kindly made a free grant of a piece of jungle, has, in the course of the past year, been commenced. About 60 acres have been cleared, and will be planted during the coming monsoon. The undertaking is private at the expense of some of the Coorgs; but for educational purposes only, the Government however has a controlling influence over it through the Principal of the Central School, who originated the project, and presides in the Managing Committee of Coorgs.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kind interest shown and assistance rendered me by the successive Superintendents and the three Principal Coorg Officials in all my educational labors."

I append the usual Statistical Tables showing the number in attendance at the various schools in Coorg, the different classes of which they consist, and the annual cost to Government of educating each pupil.

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction, Coorg.

MISC

Cardamoms.

27

Rs. A.

.....

3,455 10

19,014 3

3,091 4

609 1

414

.....

26,584 1

27,317 1

.....

732

MISCELLANEO

Cardamoms.		
27		
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
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3,455 10 5	2	
19,014 3 5	13	
3,091 4 0	2	
609 12 0		
414 0 0	1	
.....		
26,584 13 10	4	
27,317 13 3	7	
.....		
732 15 5	3	

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I

		Mohaturdha.
	31	
P. P.	Rs. 1	
3 8	...	
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0 0	...	
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0 1	...	
2 1	...	
0	...	
8 8	500	
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2 8	500	

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R. A. COLE,
Offg. Superintendent.

P.		P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	8	31	500	12	6
0	8
0	8
3	8
6	8
0	8
6	8
3	8
6	8
9	8

		Mohaturpha.	
		31	
P.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
8	8	
0		500	12 6
0		
0		
3		
6		
0		1
6		
8	8	500	12 6
3		
2	0	
6		
2	8	500	12 6
9		
		

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Finance Statement of the Crown Trusts

COORG DISTRICT.

Abstract of Revenue business disposed of in the different Courts in the Coorg District during the official year 1864-65.

Jurisdiction.	By what Officer.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	REVENUE BUSINESS						LETTERS			REMARKS.
					Disposed of			Pending			Despatched.	Received.	Total.	
					Cases decided on the merits.	Miscellaneous reports, petitions.	Total.	Cases for decision on the merits.	Miscellaneous reports, petitions, &c.	Total.				
Coorg District.				Rs.	A. P.									
Coorg	Supdt. Subadar.	...	13,198	34,773	2 0	59	9,721	9,780	6	115	1,841	1,936	3,777	
Mercara	Talook ...	...	21,093	35,888	11 9	7	5,688	5,695	12	120	...	...	...
Paddayacknaad	"	"	16,428	56,991	1 2	32	5,023	5,031	16	47	...	...	...
Yeddayacknaad	"	"	18,056	81,460	10 0	8	11,042	11,074	48	289	...	...	...
Kiggutnaad	"	"	23,843	27,832	8 4	4	3,074	3,082	7	53	...	...	...
Nunjarajputten	"	"	19,248	28,693	2 0	9	2,076	2,080	...	68	...	...	...
Yelloosaveerasheemi	"	"	4,364	...	...	...	4,325	4,384	7	131	...	...	...
Mahadeopett	"	"	2,888	...	...	...	1,055	1,055	...	7	...	...	...
Veerajenderpett ... ..	"	"	...	...	...	2	751	753	...	21	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1,19,118	2,65,639	3 3	129	42,755	42,884	96	851	1,841	1,936	3,777	
In 1863-64 ... ..	...	...	1,17,346	2,65,921	14 10	133	27,311	27,444	78	590	1,504	1,950	3,454	
Increase ... ..	...	...	1,772	347	4 5	...	15,444	15,440	18	261	337	...	323	
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Coorg,
20th May 1865.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Superintendent.

*Statement showing the fall of rain during the official years 1863-64^{rti}
and 1864-65.*

MONTHS.					1863-64.		1864-65.		
					Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
May	1864	...	...	...	2	30	4	72	0
June	,,	...	...	...	44	78	24	79	0
July	,,	...	...	...	31	74	74	40	0
August	,,	...	...	...	29	44	19	...	0
September	,,	...	...	...	12	95	11	2	0
October	,,	...	...	...	10	8	3	3	0
November	,,	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	0
December	,,	...	...	...	1	40	1	4	0
January	1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
February	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
March	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
April	,,	...	...	...	1	52	2	6	0
Total					135	19	143	5	0

COORG SUPDT.'S OFFICE, }
20th May 1865. }

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Superintendent.

articles sol article.

SHANAR.		SOMAWARPETT.		REMARKS.
Quantity.		Quantities.	Rate.	
0 1,040 Butti	0	1,040 Butties.	6 0 0	* The Butty contains 80 seers.
0 1,300	0	390 "	2 10 8	
0 208	0	39 "	4 0 0	
0 502	10	585 "	3 11 2	
0 26	0	26 "	10 0 0	
0 104	0	.....	0 0 0	
0 26	0	.....	0 0 0	
0 26	0	.....	0 0 0	
0	0	7 1/2 "	6 10 8	
0 13	0	.....	0 0 0	
0 13	0	.....	0 0 0	
0 13	0	.....	0 0 0	
0 520 Mds	0	13 "	8 0 0	
0 52	0	13 "	8 0 0	
0 52	0	26 "	4 0 0	
0	0	.....	0 0 0	
0	0	.....	0 0 0	

CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.		
Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of receipts over charges.			Excess of charges over receipts.			Total cost.		Cost to Government.	
500	0	0	245	5	6	4,745	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	8
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	1
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	2
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	10
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	6
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	9
84	0	0	22	0	0	106	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	8
30	0	0	440	0	0	2,120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
0	0	0	685	5	6	6,865	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

Education.

General Statement of amount expended by Government on Education in Coorg, during the year 1864-65.

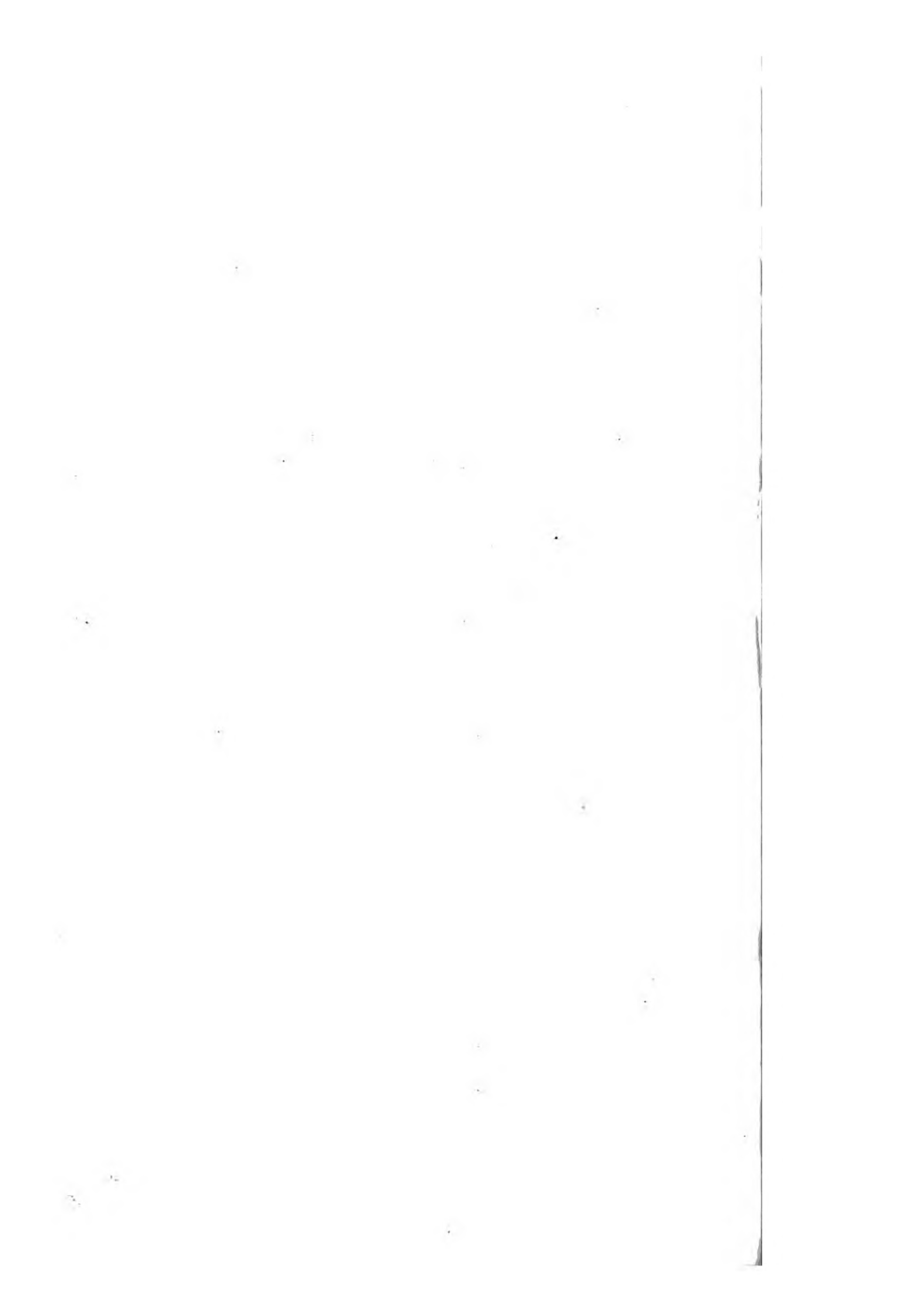
	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Contingen- cies.	Grants-in- aid.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Inspection	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 0 0	
Mercara Central School	4,550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	4,560 0 0	
20 Canarese Schools	1,680 0 0	.....	.....	370 0 0	70 0 0	.....	2,120 0 0	
Total Rs. ...	6,950 0 0	.....	.....	370 0 0	80 0 0	.....	7,400 0 0	

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ;

BANGALORE,

The June 13th, 1865.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction in Coorg.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1865-66.

OFFICE SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING.—No. 7 H. D.—29-1-67.—440.



CONTENTS.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

	<i>Para.</i>
LAND REVENUE ...	1
Progressive increase of Land Revenue ...	2
Demand, collection and balance ...	3
Proportional increase in wet, dry, and garden lands ...	4
Coffee Halut ...	5
Statistics of European and Native plantations ...	6
Resumé of correspondence relative to a proposed modification of the Coffee Halut ...	7
Sale of Government waste lands ...	13
Miscellaneous ...	14
2— <i>Forests</i> ...	15
3— <i>Abkarry</i> ...	16
Sudder Distillery, gradual introduction of system ...	17
Wholesale shops... ...	18
Rates of still head duty and license fees ...	19
Gradual increase of Sudder Distillery Revenue ...	20
ASSESSED TAXES... ...	21
CUSTOMS.	
Effect of late remissions ...	22
Income of past year ...	23
Necessity for revised agency for collection ...	24
Particulars of revision ...	25
Results of revision ...	26
SALT.	
STAMPS.	
MINT.	
POST OFFICE.	
LAW AND JUSTICE.	
	27

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Explanatory instructions issued ...	29
Appointment of Registering Officers ...	30
Working of the Department... ...	32
Distribution of work ...	33
Details of work ...	34
Amendment, Act XX of 1866 ...	35

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

	Para.
General progress of Education in Mysore ...	36
Establishment ...	37
Distribution of Schools in the Province } ...	38
Superior English Schools ...	
Inferior English Schools... ...	
Vernacular Schools ...	39
Bangalore High School ...	41
New arrangement of classes ...	42
Bangalore Normal School ...	44
Declining popularity of Vernacular Training School ...	47
Engineering School ...	48
District Schools ...	49
Book Department ...	50
Statistics of Native literature ...	51

Grant-in-aid Schools.

Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore ..	52
St. Patrick's Catholic School ...	53
Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School ...	54
The Sadur Vēda Siddhanta Sabai School ...	55
Mysore Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	56
Indigenous Schools ...	58

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Part I.—Original Works.

MILITARY.

New Mysore Cantonment ...	62
---------------------------	----

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Central Jail, Bangalore ...	63
New Public Offices ...	64
Civil Hospital ...	65
District Officers' Cutcheries ...	66
Talook Cutcheries ...	67
School-houses ...	68

AGRICULTURAL.

Mulloor Anicuts ...	70
Other Anicuts ...	71
Sreeramadeva Anicut ...	72
Soolikere Tank ...	73

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bridges	<i>Para.</i> 81
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------------------

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Public improvements	84
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Part II.—Repairs.

AGRICULTURAL.

Soolikerray Lake	86
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications	91
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Part III.—Establishment.

General Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	95
Contract work	...	...	...	...	...	96
Concentration of work	...	...	...	...	...	97
Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	99

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

Revised system of Accounts	102
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

Channel Conservancy	107
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

Local District Fund	113
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MUNICIPAL.

Bangalore Cantonment...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Bangalore Pettah or Town	...	...	...	...	...	121
Colar	...	...	...	...	...	123
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	124
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	125
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	126
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	127
Cudoor	...	...	...	...	...	128
Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	129

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

ANCHE OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

Anché or Mysore Provincial Post	Para.	130
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----

SECTION VI.

POLITICAL.

Political	138
-----------	-----	----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

Local Force	...	...	...	...	141
Proportion of different castes	...	...	...	...	142
Analysis	...	...	...	...	143
Mysore Horse	...	...	...	...	144
Depôt at Coonghul	...	...	...	...	145
Supply of Stallions	...	...	...	...	146
Return of foals	...	...	...	...	147
Introduction of Persian and Kandahar horses	...	...	...	...	148
Reduced strength of Sillahdar Regiments	...	...	...	...	149

THE NEW CANTONMENT AT MYSORE.

Prevalence of fever	...	...	...	...	150
Causes of Sickness	...	...	...	...	151
Conservancy measures adopted	...	...	...	...	152

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

General results of the year	153
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

RECEIPTS.

LAND REVENUE					
Comparison of actuals with estimates	}	...	...	...	158
SAYER CUSTOMS	...	...	...	...	159
FOREST REVENUE	...	...	...	...	160
ABKARI	...	...	...	...	161

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	<i>Para.</i>
SALT	163
STAMPS	164
POST OFFICE	165
LAW AND JUSTICE	166
POLICE	168
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	169
MISCELLANEOUS	170

DISBURSEMENTS.

REFUNDS	171
LAND REVENUE }	173
FORESTS }	
ABKARI	174
ASSESSED TAXES	175
STAMPS	176
MINT	177
POST OFFICE... ..	178
ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS	179
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS, REVENUE DEPARTMENT	180
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT	181
MYSORE LOCAL FORCE	182
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS	183
PUBLIC WORKS	184
ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS	185
LAW AND JUSTICE	186
POLICE	187
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART	188
SUPERANNUATION AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES	189
PUBLIC DEBT	191
Trust Fund... ..	192
Municipal Funds	193
District Funds	194
Bangalore Central Jail Manufacture Fund	195
Bullock Dawk Fund	196
Moozroi Fund	197
Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections	198
Deposits	199
Unadjusted Disbursements	200
Forest Advances	201
Revenue Survey Advances	202
Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore	203
Remittances... ..	204
Concluding remarks on Accounts	205
Talook Accounts	206
Audit and Adjustment of Accounts... ..	207
Currency Notes	208
Gold	214
Copper	215
Stamps	216

SECTION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—REDISTRIBUTION OF TALOOKS, &c.

				<i>Para.</i>
Redistribution of Hoblees	...	...	...	219
Reclassification of Talooks	...	...	...	220
Financial Result of Revision	...	...	...	221
Revised Talook list	...	...	...	222
Map of Mysore	...	...	...	223

II.—POPULATION.

Population	224
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

III.—MORTUARY RETURNS.

Mortuary Returns	227
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

IV.—EMIGRATION.

Emigration	235
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

V.—AGRICULTURE.

Season	...	...	...	...	236
Prices	...	...	...	...	237
Public health	...	...	...	...	239
Cotton	...	...	...	...	241
Cinchona	...	...	...	...	243
Coffee	...	...	...	...	245
Mulberry cultivation and silk	...	...	...	...	246
Silk	...	...	...	...	249

VI.—TRADE RETURNS.

Trade	250
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

VII.—FORESTS.

Reserved Government Forests	...	...	...	253
Forest Notification of August 1865	...	...	...	254
Rule 2 modified	...	...	...	255
Kan holder's exemption withdrawn	...	...	...	256
Powers of Revenue Officers under Rule 8	...	...	...	257
Licenses for felling	...	...	...	258
Teak plantations	...	...	...	259
Increasing scarcity of Teak	...	...	...	260
Expected demand for Honay and Mutty	...	...	...	261
Working of the Munjerabad Forests	...	...	...	262

VII.—FORESTS—*continued.*

				<i>Para.</i>
Propagation of sandal-wood	...	...	...	263
Forest Maps	...	...	...	264
Result of last year's operations	...	...	...	265
Cost of feeding, &c., &c. ...	...	...	...	266
Specimens of Timber trees	...	...	...	267

VIII.—REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Progress Report up to 31st October 1865	...	...	...	268
Expansion of Establishments	...	...	...	269
Progress of operations	...	...	...	270
Cost of Survey	...	...	...	271
Testing operations	...	...	...	272
Increase of Establishments	...	...	...	273
Progress up to 1st May 1866	...	...	...	274
Popularity of the new settlement	...	...	...	276
Settlement of Hurrihur and Davengeri Talooks	...	...	...	277
Hurrihur Talook	...	...	...	278
Davengeri Talook	...	...	...	280

IX.—MEDICAL.

Pettah Hospital	...	...	...	...	284
Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	287
Leper Hospital	...	...	...	...	289
Cantonment Hospital	...	...	...	...	290
Central Jail	...	...	...	...	292
Shimogah Jail	...	...	...	...	296
Return of vaccination	...	...	...	...	297

X.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Saint Paul's Mission	...	...	...	...	300
Catholic Mission	...	...	...	...	301
London Mission	...	...	...	...	302
Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	...	303

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Nature of Relief afforded	...	...	...	...	308
Income of the Society	...	...	...	...	309
Repression of mendicancy, &c.	...	...	...	...	310
Proposed alms-houses	...	...	...	...	311

XI.—RAILWAY.

Passenger Traffic	}	314
Goods Traffic.						

XII.—ARBORICULTURE.

Lal Bagh	317
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

XIII.—THE MYSORE MUSEUM.

The Mysore Museum	Para. 320
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------------

XIV.—GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Government Press	323
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion	330—332
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

APPENDIX.

Abstract Return of Revenue cases filed, disposed of, and pending.
 Abstract Return of Revenue proceedings filed, disposed of, and pending.
 Return of Registration in the Province of Mysore.
 Distribution of Schools in the Districts.
 Statistics of Literature in Mysore.
 Particulars of grants-in-aid.
 Account of Receipts and charges of Municipal Funds.
 Abstract of Receipts for the year 1865-66.
 Abstract of Disbursements for the year 1865-66.
 Abstract Statement of Receipt and Disbursement for the year 1865-66.
 Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory
 from May 1865 to April 1866.
 Abstract of Receipts and Charges.
 Revised list of Talooks in Mysore.
 Statement shewing the Income, Disbursement and Balance of the Forest
 Revenue in the Province of Mysore.
 Notification of the Rules relating to the Forest Department.
 Notification explanatory of Registration Act XVI of 1864.
 Rules of practice for the Offices of District and Deputy Registrars.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

SECTION II.

REVENUE.

1. The settlement for the past year amounted to Rs. 75,85,610, which was reduced, however, by the transfer to the head of "Forests" of certain items collected on account of "Amraee," or rents of groves, &c., to Rs. 75,49,215. The actual increase over the amount of last year's demand, viz., Rs. 73,01,456, in which, however, the Amraee rents are included, is Rs. 2,74,654.

2. The following Statement exhibits, at a view, the progressive annual increase of the Land Revenue during the past 10 years:—

LAND REVENUE.				PERCENTAGE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1856-57	...	57,02,322	...		
1857-58	...	58,27,105	...	2·18	
1858-59	...	60,03,006	...	3·	
1859-60	...	67,73,309	...	12·18	
1860-61	...	63,10,117	...	... ..	6·81
1861-62	...	65,64,758	...	4·	
1862-63	...	67,99,738	...	3·57	
1863-64	...	72,11,020	...	6·4	
1864-65	...	72,74,560	...	·88	
1865-66	...	75,49,215	...	3·77	

Within the above period, the Land Revenue of the Province has increased by 75½ per cent. The decrease noticeable in the year 1860-61 was due to the exceptional circumstances of the previous year, when the revenue exhibited a sudden increase of 12·18 per cent. over that which preceded it.

3. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,20,05,494-10-1, of which Demand, Collection, and Balance. Rs. 10,44,297-1-1 formed the balance of the previous year's settlement, the sum of Rs. 1,11,56,253-4-5 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,49,241-5-8.

4. The proportion of revenue derived from the several classes of lands, viz., wet, dry, and garden, and the Proportional increase in wet, dry, and garden lands. percentage of increase relatively in each, are shown as follows :—

		Revenue for 1860-61.	Revenue for 1865-66.	Percentage of Increase.
Wet lands	... ..	24,38,733	29,07,733	19.23
Dry „	... ..	27,98,420	30,36,052	8.8
Garden lands	... ..	9,19,791	9,91,439	7.70

The increase observable, more especially in respect to wet and garden lands, may be regarded as a sufficient indication that tank works, and other sources of irrigation upon which cultivation in this province so largely depends, have received due attention, though unquestionably greater progress in future may be looked for in this respect under the new system of Minor Works by Civil Officers.

5. The excise duty on coffee yielded, during the past year, the sum of Rs. 1,02,781, being an increase of Rs. 9,989 over the collections of the previous year. The revenue was obtained from the several Divisions as follows :—

Nugur Division	Rs. 62,608	} Fractions of the Rupee omitted.
Ashtagram do.	„ 40,124	
Nundidroog do.	„ 48	
	<u>Rs. 1,02,781</u>	

6. The collections under this head, from European and Native Statistics of European and Native Plantations. coffee planters severally for the last year, were as follows :—

			1865-66.
European	... ..	Rs.	14,311
Native	... ..	„	88,470
			<u>1,02,781</u>

Showing a decrease in the yield owing to the severe droughts by which coffee cultivation has been afflicted during the past two years.

7. In paras. 69 to 73 of the last Administration Report, reference

Resumé of correspondence was made to a question raised by the European Coffee Planters in Munzerabad, &c., relative to a proposed modification of the Coffee Halut. regarding the retention of the present rates of excise on exported coffee as prejudicial to their interests when contrasted with the more favorable terms obtained by the planters of the neighbouring districts. It was urged by them that, assuming the out-turn of an acre to be 6 cwt. (an extreme computation however), the excise on coffee at 4 annas per maund or Re. 1 per cwt. was equivalent to a tax of Rs. 6 per acre, while in other districts under the Madras Presidency, the assessment amounted, at the highest, to Rs. 2 per acre.

8. In submitting this question for the decision of the Government of India, it was observed that if the lowest selling price of coffee were taken at Rs. 5 per maund, the 4-anna duty would amount only to 5 per cent., or $\frac{1}{20}$ th of the gross produce, which, as a substitute for the Government demand in the form of land-rent, could be considered neither excessive nor repressive. On the other hand, it was pointed out that an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre would press heavily on the native cultivators, who contribute at present by far the greater proportion of the revenue under this head, as the yield of their plantations could not be computed ordinarily at more than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of that of European estates which would be equivalent to a duty of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.

9. As an alternative measure, which would obviate the objections on both sides, a proposal was submitted to the Government of India for the reduction of the Halut from 4 to 3 annas per maund, by which it was estimated a sum of Rs. 27,000 would be relinquished from the Government Revenue.

10. The orders of Government upon the above proposal was communicated in a letter dated the 18th May 1865, in which it was decided that having regard to the recent reduction of taxation to the extent of about 4 lakhs per annum in the revision of the Sayer Duties, no further reduction could be granted in respect to the exports of coffee. Some modification of the present system, however, was deemed advisable, and as a middle course which was calculated to afford some relief to the European planters without pressing too hardly on the Native, it was suggested that a moderate assessment of 8 annas per acre might be imposed on all coffee lands, and an equivalent reduction made in the excise by lowering the rate to 3 annas. To this proposition, however, several important considerations were opposed. It was shown that while the Native planter would view an acreage rate in any form as inimical to his interests, the European would derive no benefit from the measure, and indeed would be an actual loser when, from inability to procure sufficient labor or other cause, he may not have succeeded in bringing the whole extent of his holding into cultivation. On the other hand, a survey of all estates in the coffee districts, such as would be indispensable, would entail infinite trouble, and the delay of several years in its execution, as well as a heavy cost, which would probably be out of all proportion to the revenue to be gained by it. Other obstacles to the adoption of the acreage assessment, however moderate, were shown

to exist in the peculiar tenure under which considerable tracts of forest called "Kans" were held in connection with the Wurgs or farms in the Mulnaud Districts to the westward.

11. These "Kans" were charged with a trifling rent payable to Government, and though originally acquired by the Wurgdars for the sake of the leaves used for manure, firewood, &c., they have been in a manner cultivated with coffee, the plants being put down in the careless irregular fashion common with natives, and then left to struggle into maturity. The advantage of encouraging this kind of cultivation may be questionable, but the excise revenue benefits from the produce gathered over a large area which, if assessed, would yield nothing. A weightier objection to this measure, however, lay in the subversion of old and well-recognized rights that would thereby ensue.

12. Viewing the question, therefore, as one that would best be adjusted in the interests both of the European and Native planter by a slight modification of the present rates, the reduction of the excise from 4 to 3 annas was again urged upon the consideration of the Government of India. A doubt was at the same time expressed as to the depressing effect that this measure might possibly have upon other products, such as the Mulnaud Sooparee which bears a heavy land tax, as well as an excise duty upon the exported betel-nut; but, on the other hand, when the highly favorable terms enjoyed by the coffee planters in the neighbouring districts of Her Majesty's territory, and especially in Coorg, are considered, it was felt that any measures tending to place the Mysore planters on a more equal footing in this respect might advantageously be conceded. The proposal has not, however, met with the sanction of the Government, who, though recognizing the force of the objections urged against a double form of assessment, have decided on retaining the present rate of Halut on coffee rather than sanction a further sacrifice of the excise revenue without any equivalent being supplied from other sources.

13. The sum realized under this head is Rs. 8,495, being a decrease of Rs. 12,577. The forest lands available for coffee cultivation are rapidly becoming exhausted, in addition to which large tracts along the Western Ghats have been now reserved for the purposes of forest conservancy.

14. The items comprised under this head have been detailed in former Reports. There is an increase during the past year of Rs. 19,232.

Miscellaneous.

15. The amount realized under this head was Rs. 3,39,103 against Rs. 2,79,103 of the previous year. If to this latter sum be added the items of Forest Revenue since credited to this head, an actual increase is apparent in the past year of Rs. 33,103. The realizations from the sale of timber exhibit an increase of Rs. 30,413, while there is a falling off in the receipts from sandalwood, owing to the failure in the collections which will be adverted to in a subsequent section of this Report.

2.—Forests.

16. The revenue derived from Abkarry, which includes toddy, arrack, and ganjah, amounted to Rs. 9,93,247, being Rs. 1,24,423 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year. Of the above amount,

3.—*Abkarry.* the sum of Rs. 4,30,484 was collected as still head duty and license fees on arrack, the realizations from this source in the previous year being Rs. 3,61,644-6-8.

17. The Sudder Distillery system may be said to have been introduced into this Province during the official year 1863-64. There were necessarily, however, many circumstances which interfered with the immediate adoption of that system in its entirety, and it was not till the past year that steps could be taken to carry its principles fully into effect in the removal of all obstructions to open competition in the manufacture of spirits. At Bangalore and Mysore, the two principal stations in the Province, the distilleries had been in the hands of contractors, who, by the introduction of costly machinery and by well matured arrangements, possessed special facilities for undertaking the manufacture on a large scale. The means of obtaining liquor of a pure and wholesome quality were thus secured, and no advantage was to be gained by substituting for this spirits manufactured by the native or other imperfect processes. For a time, therefore, the principle of competition had in some cases been suffered to remain in abeyance; but the measures taken during the past year have had for their object the introduction of the system in its integrity. At the distilleries in the districts, the competition is necessarily restricted to the number of stills for which space is available within the enclosures. By a judicious selection, however, of men of high respectability and substantial means, any abuses possibly arising out of this circumstance will be avoided. At the principal distilleries, the enclosures have been constructed on a larger scale.

18. In order to overcome the difficulties which were experienced at the outset in ensuring a regular distribution of spirits to the more distant and less accessible localities where retail-vendors of sufficient means to undertake the risk of cost of transport were not readily procurable, the plan of instituting wholesale shops or depôts has been adopted with good results. In a country like Mysore, where for the most part the population is scanty and dispersed over a large area, the consumption can readily be provided from a single distillery, but in order to bring the spirits within reach both of consumers and small vendors, some special adaptation, such as that of the wholesale shops, is required. Each distillery has, therefore, been allowed to set up such depôts in any suitable localities within the limits of the district in connection with his still, and enter into an engagement to issue no smaller quantity than two gallons at one time. A fee of Rs. 2 per mensem is levied for each wholesale shop. These depôts, moreover, may be said to supersede in a great measure the necessity for adding to the number of Government distillery enclosures, which involve the outlay incurred in building, and in entertaining special establishments. The arrangement possesses the further advantage of bringing the competition among the distillers to the very doors of the consumers, and the satisfactory results which have appeared in the working of the system,

during the short period of its operation, may be ascribed in a great degree to this feature in the arrangements.

19. The rates of Still head duty leviable at the several Sudder Distilleries necessarily vary according to circumstances affecting the supply of, and demand for spirits in each Division. In the Nugur Division, where arrack is not so generally consumed, a maximum rate of Re. 1 per gallon, for spirits of less than 25° below proof, has been fixed. In the Nundidroog Division, the rate is Rs. 2 per gallon; and in the Ashtagram Division the duty varies from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ per gallon according to the strength of the spirit manufactured. The rates of license fees for retail shops vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 for each license, according to the class of town or village in which the shop is situated.

20. The subjoined figures exhibit the course which the Abkarry Revenue has taken in respect to realizations under the Sudder Distillery system since the year 1863-64, when it was introduced—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1863-64 ...	3,84,114	7	5
1864-65 ...	3,61,644	6	8
1865-66 ...	4,30,484	9	0

During the past year, there has accordingly been an increase from this source of Rs. 68,840. The amount, however, falls short of the highest revenue from arrack obtained under the former system by the sum of Rs. 1,28,892, and it may be anticipated that some time will elapse before the consumption of spirits will again reach the point which it had reached under the unnatural stimulus applied by the former practice of deriving the Government Revenue from the sale, rather than from the manufacture, of the commodity. The increase observable in the past year in spite of the disadvantages arising from somewhat imperfect working is sufficient at least to show that the system has been placed upon a sound basis, and that the object aimed at of keeping down the consumption of spirit to that limit within which it cannot properly be repressed is in course of attainment.

21. This head comprises the several items of Mohturfa or taxes on houses, shops, looms, &c. The collections in the past year amounted to Rs. 3,73,723, and exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,184, which has arisen chiefly from the revival of local manufactures of cotton cloth, and the resumption of looms which were largely abandoned, owing to the depression caused of late years by the diversion of the cotton trade to England.

22. The remission of duties in June 1864, when the number of exciseable articles was reduced from 24 to 11, of which two, viz., cardamoms and pepper, have been since struck off the list, and the further abolition on 1st January 1865 of the duties on exports and imports to and from Her Majesty's Territories, had only partial effect upon the Sayer collections during 1864-65. These large measures of relief had,

however, full operation during the past year, and the customs revenue has accordingly experienced a considerable decline which would have been still larger but for the greatly increased receipts from sooparee and tobacco.

23. The Sayer collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,60,524-5-10, against Rs. 10,76,703-3-4, showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,16,178-13-6, which is thus accounted for—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Duty on 13 articles abolished on 1st June 1864,	13,414	3	3
„ on export and import trade with Her Majesty's Districts abolished 1st January 1865	1,96,689	5	3
„ on Pepper and Cardamoms abolished 1st January 1866	7,090	7	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,17,194	0	2
Deduct Increase over previous collections on Tobacco and Sooparee	1,01,015	2	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Decrease, Rs. ...	1,16,178	13	6

The past year's collections, when compared, however, with those of the year 1863-64, which immediately preceded the revision of the Tariff, exhibit more fully the extent to which the revenue from this source has been affected—

	Rupees.
Collections for 1863-64 ...	11,13,859
„ for 1865-66 ...	8,88,699
	<hr/>
Difference ...	2,25,160

24. For the collection of this sum of Rs. 8,88,699, it was obviously impracticable to maintain the large Sayer Establishments at a cost of Rs. 1,03,000, while no mere reduction of those establishments could satisfy the requirements of the case. It was resolved, therefore, to abolish them altogether, substituting for them the collecting agency which was already available in the persons of the Talook and Hoblee Revenue Officers. This measure approved itself on the grounds, 1st, that the bulk of the customs revenue being now derived from excise on home produce, the out-turn could best be estimated by the Shekdars, aided by the village officers on the spot; 2ndly, that the duties of collection as well as of prevention of smuggling could thus be brought more directly under the control of the Talook authorities, who would one and all be immediately responsible for the proper and efficient working of the Department; 3rdly, that the annoyances suffered both by the cultivator and trader would be greatly diminished by the removal of a separate body of ill-paid officials; and, 4thly, that a large saving of expenditure would be effected with improved management.

25. The abolition of the former establishments was carried out early in the present year throughout the Province, except in the two districts of Shimoga and Cudoor, where the extensive betel-nut

Particulars of revision. gardens, and the character of the Mulnaud country, rendered the retention of a special collecting agency necessary. In order to guard against attempts to smuggle the produce of the frontier Talooks bordering on Her Majesty's Districts, as if imported from thence, a small frontier preventive establishment has been established, which, together with the special agency referred to above, as well as a small staff of collectors retained in one Talook of the Toomkoor District, and in some of the principal towns for municipal purposes, forms the only remnant of the vast Sayer Establishments which, though unavoidable formerly, have now been dispensed with. Another charge, attendant on the levying of customs duty at present, consists of a deduction from the monthly collections amounting to 5 per cent. of the amount, which is distributed in fixed proportions to the several hoblee and village servants concerned. Though in some few cases the profits may be out of proportion to the labor involved in collection, this mode of remuneration must be regarded as the most suitable that can be adopted, in view of the present reduced condition of the Sayer revenue, and the necessity of providing against the facilities for smuggling, &c., which the free transit of exported and imported produce affords. The collection of the duty is now in the hands of those whose self-interest, as well as the position they hold as responsible Revenue Officials, offers some guarantee against the prevalence of those malpractices and other evils which were inherent in the former system.

26. During the few months that the present system has been in operation, its working has been satisfactory, and though no definite judgment can as yet be formed on this point, the immediate gain

Results of revision. is a large curtailment of the cost of establishments as shown by the following figures:—

DISTRICTS.		COLLECTIONS.		Actual charges, 1864-65.	Cost of collections under new system estimate for 1866-67.	Percentage of cost to collections of 1865-66.
		1864-65.	1865-66.			
Nundidroog.	Bangalore ...	1,35,892	63,018	20,155	11,768	18
	Colar ...	21,942	10,295	11,588	2,628	25
	Toomkoor ...	1,10,689	77,619	11,044	8,446	10
Ashta-gram.	Mysore ...	72,175	51,850	12,049	5,042	9
	Hassan ...	66,626	65,042	9,148	3,202	4
Nugur.	Chitukdroog ..	71,765	55,341	10,952	4,657	8
	Shimoga ...	3,49,586	3,66,193	13,996	10,032	2
	Cudoor ...	1,96,101	1,99,336	9,344	8,162	4

27. Of the other heads of Revenue under this section, the receipts from salt show a decrease of Rs. 1,664, owing to the failure of the rains which cause its efflorescence from the soil, while there is a considerable increase in the Stamp Revenue, which amounted to Rs. 2,60,916. Under the head of "Mint," the sum of Rs. 15,750 has been realized from copper coins of native mintage, which have been broken up and sold as copper. The receipts from the Anchay or local Postal Department show an increase of Rs. 2,388, and under the head of "Law and Justice," the realizations amount to Rs. 87,604 against Rs. 78,180 in the preceding year, the increase being largely due to the introduction of the Registration Act.

IV.—SALT.

VI.—STAMPS.

VII.—MINT.

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

IX.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

28. Act XVI of 1864 for the registration of assurances having been extended to this Province at a late period of last year, it came into operation on the 1st January 1866; and though a review of its working and results during four months of the present calendar year is not now properly due, it will be desirable to notice briefly the results which have been obtained at this early period after its introduction.

29. The first step taken was to issue a notification, the English version of which will be found in the Appendix, in which were set forth, in a simple and perspicuous manner, the objects aimed at by the Act in giving security to property generally, and in facilitating the recovery of debts, and the provisions of the Act to which all whose interests were affected by it would have to conform. At the same time, rules of practice were issued for the guidance of the Registering Officers in the Districts and Talooks, detailing the various forms of Register Books, &c., to be kept, and the rules to be observed in the process of registering documents, &c. (Vide Appendix), and a scale of fees adopted, identical with that instituted in the districts under the Madras Government.

Explanatory instructions issued.

30. In the appointment of the agency for carrying out the registration duties, one of the senior Native Assistants was selected for the office of Registrar General, whose intimate knowledge of several native languages, combined with a long judicial experience, peculiarly fitted him for the post. The task of initiating a novel and somewhat elaborate measure of this character, and of educating a large body of the subordinate registering officers to a knowledge of their duties in this Department, was no light one, and the considerable progress which has been made in overcoming the first difficulties, and in establishing already a large measure of efficiency in the working of the Department, are undoubtedly due, in the main, to the painstaking care and intelligent supervision which have been exercised by Mr. Numbor Krishniah.

Appointment of Registering Officers.

31. The duties of the District Registrars have been imposed upon the Deputy Superintendents of Districts, who, as well as the Registrar General, are remunerated by fixed monthly allowances, while the Deputy (now Sub) Registrars, being the Amildars of Talooks, receive as commission a percentage of their collections in fees, &c.

32. The progressive increase in the business of the Registration Department, during the first four months of its Working of the Department. institution, is shown in the following Table:—

MONTHS.				No. of Instruments registered.	Amount of fees collected.
1866.					Rs. A.
January	...	...	...	93	105 8
February	...	...	...	262	278 8
March	...	...	...	510	580 0
April	...	...	...	667	702 8
TOTAL				1,532	1,666 8

33. The work above shown has been distributed among the several Distribution of work. districts as follows:—

OFFICE OF REGISTRY.				No. of Instruments registered.	Amount of fees collected.
					Rs. A. P.
General Register Office	...	...	...	7	26 0 0
District Offices at Bangalore	...	...	...	496	511 8 0
Mysore	...	...	...	355	403 0 0
Cudoor	...	...	...	210	311 8 0
Colar	...	...	...	182	137 0 0
Hassan	...	...	...	85	66 8 0
Chituldroog	...	...	...	79	98 0 0
Shimoga	...	...	...	60	66 0 0
Toomkoo	...	...	...	58	47 0 0

34. Out of the 1,532 instruments registered, 695 related to immovable property of the description for which registration is made compulsory, while 837 instruments were of an optional character; facts which testify to the appreciation in which the benefits conferred by the Act are held by the people. A Statement showing the nature and extent of the registration work during the four months under review will be found among the Appendices.

35. The changes involved by the subsequent introduction of Registration Act XX of 1866, in amendment of the previous Acts, were calculated to embarrass somewhat the subordinate officials, Amendment, Act XX of 1866.

whose acquaintance with their new duties was still so imperfect that the introduction of new rules would be likely to bewilder them. This consequence has, however, been to a great extent obviated by acting upon the discretionary power conveyed in Section 56 of the Act, and postponing the adoption of the new forms of Register and index books until the 1st January 1867, a new set of rules of practice, adopted to the requirements of the amended Act, have been issued for the guidance of the Registering Officers in giving effect to its provisions.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

36. At the close of the year 1864-65, the number of schools in Mysore established by, or receiving aid from, Government was 64, with an average daily attendance of 4,333. On the 30th April 1866, there were 81 of these Institutions, attended by 5,642 students, showing an increase during the year of 17 schools, and 1,309 pupils.

General progress of Education in Mysore.

Out of the above number of students, 807 are Europeans and Eurasians, 3,481 are Hindus, and 1,354 are Mahomedans, making the total of 5,642, of which 345 are girls.

37. The staff of the Educational Department has undergone no change during the year; the services, however, of the Inspector of Schools have been retained for the duties of Principal of the Bangalore High School, which remains vacant pending the appointment of another Principal to be sent out by the Home Government. Owing to this circumstance and to the protracted absence on sick leave of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the inspection of the schools has not been so close and constant as I could have desired.

Establishment.

38. In the Appendix will be found a Tabular Statement showing at a glance the distribution of the various classes of schools throughout the Province. Observing the classification which has been adopted in regard to Government Schools, the Table exhibits the following results: of 1st Class or superior English schools which educate up to the University standard, there are in Bangalore four, and in Mysore, one, with an average attendance of 855 and 177 students respectively.

Distribution of Schools in the Province.

Superior English Schools.

Of the 2nd Class or inferior English schools there are 21, of which six are located in Bangalore, and the remainder dispersed among the district head quarter stations and principal talook eusbahs.

Inferior English Schools.

39. Of the 3rd Class or Canarese vernacular schools, there are 46, of which five are stationed at Bangalore, and the remainder distributed through the districts. Of the schools for girls, both Native

Vernacular Schools.

and European, there are six in Bangalore and one at Toomkoor, with an aggregate attendance of 345 pupils.

40. Some interesting details may be given regarding some of the superior schools—

41. In August last, a change was introduced into the curriculum of the upper classes in this school with a view to adapt them to the Matriculation Tests at the Madras University. The opportunity thus afforded has been promptly seized, for, at the University examination in December following, seven out of ten candidates from the High School were successful. Consequent upon the matriculation of these students, an under-graduate class has been formed at the school to study for the first examination in Arts. Considerable accessions to this class may be looked for each year, and in order to afford some relief to the duties of the Principal, the appointment of a Canarese Moonshee, for which sanction has been received, will be urgently needed.

42. The re-arrangement of the classes in this school alluded to in last year's Report has been found to work well, and "is attended with this advantage," remarks Mr. Garrett, "that while it allows of the extension of the school, to any degree, by the admission of new pupils, no alteration is needed in the course of studies. These remain uniform for the various sub-divisions of the same class, and the scholars are spared the expense occasioned by a change of books." This re-arrangement consisted, it may be remarked, in the reduction of the number of classes in the school from ten to seven, simultaneously with the formation of twelve sub-divisional classes, to each of which a master is attached. The studies are so arranged that by diligence and steady application, a student may pass through the two sub-divisions, forming one main class, in the course of a single season, thus enabling him to rise from the lowest to the highest class in seven years.

43. The objectionable practice which was commonly resorted to by youths resident in Bangalore, of suddenly leaving, for some frivolous reason, their own schools, and getting admittance into others for a time, has been counteracted by a rule regulating the period of admissions to the High School, which occurs now only once in three months instead of monthly. This rule is, however, so far relaxed in the case of applicants for admission who come in from distant places to study at Bangalore that they are allowed to attend the school as volunteers till admitted in regular course.

44. Normal school consists of two branches, viz., a training school for the training of Anglo-vernacular students, and in the more advanced stage, a "preparatory" or practising school, where the candidates apply in practice what they have previously learnt theoretically. There are twelve candidates in regular attendance at these schools, of whom eleven receive the Government allowance. The subjects of study are adapted to the Matriculation Tests of the University.

45. During the past year, eight of the candidates in the vernacular training school received appointments as school-masters, and so fresh students have been admitted. These are instructed in the theory of school management through lectures delivered in Canarese, and are thus prepared for the practical duties of their future profession.

46. Some modifications have been introduced into the terms of the agreement entered into with Government by the paid students in this Department. Their engagements are now of a general character, without reference to the class of schools, whether Anglo-vernacular or purely Vernacular, for which they may be destined, so that their services can be employed as exigencies arise. This change has been rendered necessary by the reduction of Anglo-vernacular in favor of Vernacular Schools.

47. These schools do not however, it appears, attract the better classes of students, who, after reaching a high standard of attainments, are apparently reluctant to devote themselves to the humble career of school teachers, who receive proportionately less pay than employés in other branches of Government Service. The falling off in the number of candidates for the normal schools is prominently noticed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Declining popularity of Vernacular Training School.

48. The engineering school has made marked progress during the past year; the number of students having risen from 10 to 32. It is a noticeable circumstance, however, that, though five free studentships have been offered, the school has failed to attract youths of the higher classes, to whom ultimate admission to the grade of upper subordinates in the Public Works Department seems to offer better inducement.

Engineering School.

49. Among the details furnished by the Director of Public Instruction regarding the subordinate schools, it is noticed that the Anglo-vernacular School at Hassan has maintained a foremost position among all the district schools, and is the only one of the class which has attained to the standard of a first grade superior school. The Canarese School at Sucklasore ranks among the best of the Vernacular Schools.

District Schools.

50. The growing desire for books among the Natives is strongly evidenced by the fact that the sales amounted to Rs. 7,141-2-7, being nearly double the amount realized in the preceding year. The books disposed of have consisted chiefly of small elementary works in English, Canarese, and Hindustani.

Book Department.

51. In the Appendix will be found a list of publications of all kinds other than newspapers, which have issued from the various presses in this Province.

Statistics of Native Literature.

52. Bishop Cotton's School was instituted in the early part of last year, with the object of providing suitable means for the education of children of the better classes, among the European and East Indian population. Its funds have been largely aided by grants from the Mysore State, and in addition to donations amounting to Rs. 5,640, has received during the past year a monthly contribution of Rs. 470.

Grant-in-aid Schools.
Bishop Cotton's School at Bangalore.

This institution fulfils also the purpose of a boarding-house, in which 17 boys and one girl are accommodated under the charge of a resident master and his wife. The school is reported to have progressed favorably, but it is necessarily too much in its infancy to have established as yet a very pronounced character.

53. St. Patrick's Catholic School is a well conducted institution, and supplies the educational wants of a populous quarter of Bangalore. There are three classes in it, of which the first consists wholly of Europeans and Eurasians.

St. Patrick's Catholic School.

54. This school has been very recently opened, and may be said to occupy a field of its own in affording a superior line of education to girls, some 37 in number, who belong to the families of respectable trades-people and others.

Wesleyan Mission English Girls' School.

55. This is a large flourishing institution, devoted chiefly to vernacular education among the Tamil and Teloo-goo population, and managed by a Committee of native gentlemen.

The Sadur Vēda Siddhanta Sabai School.

56. Among the other schools aided by Government, the Anglo-vernacular School under the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore deserves mention as an institution which aims at a higher standard in its curriculum than is usually attempted by provincial schools.

Mysore Wesleyan Mission Anglo-vernacular School.

57. The subjoined Table shews the distribution of the grants-in-aid, which were assigned up to 30th April 1866, among the several denominations classed as Protestants, Catholics, Hindus, and Mussulmans. The particulars of these grants will be found in a Statement in the Appendix :—

	Protestant Schools.	Catholic Schools.	Mussulman Schools.	Hindu Schools.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Education	18,461	2,610	3,236	1,254	25,561
Special Education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18,461	2,610	3,236	1,254	25,561

58. The Returns of last year showed that there were some 1,600

Indigenous Schools.

Native Schools within the Province, of which the larger proportion were of an elementary description, scattered among the principal villages, and adapted merely to the wants of those whose ambition was satisfied by a meagre acquaintance with the commonest rules of Arithmetic, and by the ability to keep a shop-ledger. Hitherto, it must be acknowledged, these schools have received scant notice or encouragement from the State, and, viewed with regard to the modest necessities of this class of the population, the interposition of Government for the purpose of initiating a more advanced system of education would probably have been ill-timed and possibly mischievous. The time has, however, now arrived for considering the means by which some improvements may be introduced so as to bring the village schools gradually within the influence of the Government educational system. The work must necessarily be one of time, but it is so far satisfactory to learn, from the results of the partial measures that have been taken to examine into the state of these schools, that they have adopted largely and voluntarily the Government elementary books which have been circulated to all the talooks of the country for sale. It is essential, however, that the condition of the school-masters, who are, to a great extent, illiterate and otherwise most incompetent, should first have the attention of the Educational Department, and with this object it is in contemplation to devise a scheme which will admit of a gradual improvement being made in their status by the offer of money rewards for proved efficiency in special cases. A stimulus to exertion will thus be applied, which will, it is hoped, result in improving the character of education offered by these means.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

59. The original Budget allotment for the year was 17 lakhs, increased by additional grants and reduction of stock to Rs. 17,48,635, and the aggregate outlay amounted to Rs. 17,53,125, or Rs. 4,490 in excess of the grant.

60. The following Table shews the distribution of the allotment, as compared with the expenditure, under each head of service :—

HEAD OF SERVICE.	Original Budget Grant.	As modified after issue of Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	COMPARED WITH BUDGET.	
				More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	8,80,368	8,70,133	8,91,232	21,099	.....
Repairs	4,47,000	4,67,960	4,72,758	4,798	.....
Establishment	3,62,632	3,46,632	3,31,925	.....	14,707
Tools and Plant	10,000	30,000	50,429	20,429	.....
Profit and Loss ... ..	.....	.....	6,781	6,781	.....
TOTAL ...	17,00,000	17,14,725	17,53,125	53,107	14,707
Reduction of stock balance ...		33,910	.....	.....	33,910
GRAND TOTAL ...		17,48,635	17,53,125	53,107	48,910

Net increase Rs. 4,490, or '26 per cent. in excess of the modified grant.

61. The classified expenditure under the several sub-heads is given below :—

CLASS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Military	54,800	174	54,974
II.—Civil Buildings	2,65,125	20,239	2,85,364
III.—Agricultural	76,988	1,70,362	2,47,350
IV.—Communications	4,48,870	2,75,957	7,24,827
V.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	45,449	6,026	51,475
TOTAL ...	8,91,232	4,72,758	13,63,990
	Tools and Plant ...		50,429
	Establishment ...		3,31,925
	Profit and Loss ...		6,781
	GRAND TOTAL ..		17,53,125

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

MILITARY.

62. The Sepoys' lines, as well as several of the public buildings in the new Cantonment, have been, during the year, carried out to completion.

New Mysore Cantonment.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

63. At Bangalore, several additions were made to the Central Jail (first occupied by the prisoners in August 1864), the outlay, Rs. 53,787, being chiefly due to the construction of wards for European criminals, European and Native civil debtors, an extensive and well designed latrine for the whole of the native prisoners, with other minor buildings. Though additions may possibly in future be found requisite to this extensive Jail, the whole of the buildings may now be said to be virtually completed, and by general admission the results, considered either from a sanitary or administrative point of view, have been even more satisfactory than originally anticipated.

Central Jail, Bangalore.

64. The works at the new Public Offices have been pressed on with great rapidity, the walls have now been built up to their full height throughout, and at the present rate of progress it is anticipated that the whole work will be completed, and the building ready for the reception of the Head Quarter Departments, by April next. The actual outlay on the works during the year was Rs. 1,09,224, but this sum does not represent the full amount of expenditure. The materials as well as workmanship are pronounced to be of excellent quality.

New Public Offices.

65. The progress of work at the Civil Hospital at Bangalore, commenced last August, has been similarly satisfactory. All the walls were completed and roofing commenced; the work should therefore be out of hand in September or October. The plan is on the pavilion system, similar to that of the Lariboissiere Hospital in Paris, and when completed, will afford room for forty native males, and the same number of females, with a European Ward, and separate rooms for contagious diseases. Compared with the present Civil Hospital, this new building, both in regard to site and accommodation, should prove a real and lasting boon to the community.

66. A commencement has been made in providing public offices at several of the District Head Quarter Stations, where, previous to the formation of the new districts in 1862, accommodation of this kind had necessarily not been provided. The three stations selected are Chickmoogloor (Cudoor District), Chituldroog, and Colar. At the two latter named places, the buildings are in progress and will be completed early next year; at Chickmoogloor, a dwelling-house recently erected, and suitable for the purpose, has been purchased for Rs. 12,000, and, with a few additions necessary to adapt it wholly to the requirements of a Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherry, will at once become available for occupation.

67. Talook Cutcheries have been built at Chamrajnuggur, Saugur, Periapatam, and Mullavally in the Mysore (late South Ashtagram) Division, at Hassan and Nursipoor in the Hassan (late North Ashtagram) Division, at Goribednore in Colar Division, and at Shimoga, making in all eight of these buildings completed within the year. In addition to these, the Talook Cutcherry at Terrikere, which, owing to defective work, required to be in a great part reconstructed, will be shortly finished, and the building of the Cutcherry at Jagaloor (Chituldroog Division) is being actively proceeded with.

68. School-houses, on the elegant standard plan which has been designed for these structures, have been provided at Dodda-ballapūr (Bangalore Division), at Hassan and Arkulgode (Hassan Division), and at Mudgherry and Seerah (Toomkoor Division), while others are under construction at Chickmoogloor (Cudoor Division), at Saugur and Shikarpoor (Shimoga Division), and at Chituldroog.

69. Among the miscellaneous works carried out during the year are a distillery-enclosure building near Bangalore, a double Overseer's Lodge at Mysore, and a Post Office at Hurrihur.

AGRICULTURAL.

70. The successful completion of a small anicut across Mulloor River in the Chennapatam Talook, of the Bangalore Division, was reported in the previous year, and during that now under review, a similar work was constructed ten miles lower down the same stream, for the purpose of supplying the Akoor Tank. This, with other works of

improvement in the immediate neighbourhood, involved an outlay during the year of Rs. 7,834, for which a large increase of revenue is guaranteed, owing chiefly to the rapid spread of mulberry cultivation in this direction.

71. Several channel works have been carried out in connection with the Mudoor and Tulkad Anicuts, and some useful improvements have been effected to the irrigation channels in the Hassan Division.

72. Arrangements have been made, by the preparation and accumulation on the spot, of a large quantity of cut granite blocks, for proceeding actively with the reconstruction of this great work during the present year.

73. The Gurzee and Brahmasamoodra Anicuts in the Shimoga and Cudoor Divisions of Nugur have made little progress, owing to the extreme difficulty in procuring labor and materials.

74. The vigorous measures taken by the concerted action of the Civil and Departmental Authorities to repair the sluices of this tank, the water of which, from this cause, had not for very many years been made fully available for irrigation purposes, are described under the head of "Repairs."

COMMUNICATIONS.

75. In the Bangalore Division, the principal road work has been the construction of a new line from Bangalore to Magady (28 miles), and its extension to Coonghul (10½ miles), by which a direct communication has been formed with the main road leading to Hassan and the coffee-planting district of Munzerabad, while a large tract of country has been for the first time opened up. Within the first section of this road, a large bridge of seven arches has been built over the Arkavuty River, and on the completion of the road-way and of some minor bridge-works, this road, which is already trafficable, will be completed probably by December next.

76. In the Mysore Division, the Yelwall-Nursipoor Road, connecting Mysore with Hassan by a more direct route than that at present existing via Chenraipatam, has progressed very satisfactorily.

77. A large expenditure has been incurred in metalling the Mysore-Cannanore and Mysore-Fraserpet (Coorg) Roads, and Rs. 5,000 have been laid out in the improvement of the road leading to Manantoddy in the Wynád District of Malabar. The masonry drains on the line between Mysore and Antursanté have been nearly completed, but the improvement of the road in its extension to the Wynád Frontier has been deferred, pending the determination of a new line which will probably be found necessary to avoid the periodical inundation from the Cubbany River, to which the present line is exposed.

78. The traces of two new and important lines have been laid out for future execution, viz., one from Goondulpett towards Sultan's Battery in Wynád, and the other through Mullavally to Kankanhully in the Mysore District.

79. In the Hassan Division, the road works have consisted in reme-talling portions of the principal lines, viz., the Bangalore-Mangalore, Mysore-Shimoga, and French-Rocks-Mayasundara Roads. The new line connecting Bailoor with Moodigerry, leading to the Codecull Ghât, is still under construction.

80. The road works in the other Divisions which are in progress call for no special notice ; in the Colar Division, however, two new roads are being constructed, one leading from Chickaballapoor over the Munchen-hully Ghât, and the other, 22 miles in length, from Doddaballapoor to Goribednore, thus opening out a part of the country which has hitherto been inaccessible to wheeled traffic.

81. Among the bridges constructed are the Arkavutty Bridge (already noticed), the Kempakull timber-truss-
Bridges. ed bridge, with two spans of 40 feet each, over a large mountain stream which cuts the Munzerabad ghât road, the Moslay Bridge on the Hassan-Mysore Road, and several minor ones in the Shimoga Division.

82. The great bridge over the Toongabudra River at Hurihur, to consist of 14 elliptical arches of 60 feet span each, has made fair progress. The untimely death of the Contractor Mr. Cockburn from cholera, while vigorously prosecuting this work, threatened to interpose the most serious obstacles ; through the energy displayed, however, at this juncture by Lieutenant Pole, the Officiating Executive Engineer, in carrying on the work under most trying circumstances, the difficulty was overcome, and under the direction of Captain Johnson, who has been deputed to this most important work, every prospect is held out of its being brought to speedy completion.

83. Provision for the accommodation of travellers has been made in the erection during the year of three new public bungalows, two Moosafir Khanas, and one rest-house.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

84. In connection with the measures which have been taken to carry out a complete system of drainage for the town of Bangalore, drainage works have been executed at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and together with those effected in 1863, with regard to the drainage of the valley in which the most populous quarter of the Cantonment is situated, have unquestionably produced great results in improving the sanitary condition of the station. To promote these objects still further, a detailed survey on a large scale has been executed, and a complete series of levels are now being taken, to furnish data upon which drainage and water-supply projects, with other sanitary improvements, can be matured.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

85. Under the head of "Agricultural" Repairs, the work has been chiefly carried out by the Civil Officers under the rules laid down in 1863 for the execution of tank works and other minor repairs.

86. The principal work of this kind has been the repair of the Soolikerray tank sluices which has for some time past occupied much attention, though it was not till the early part of this year that measures could be taken effectually to ascertain the actual source of the mischief to which the uncontrolled flow of water from the tank was owing, and to carry out the thorough repair of the sluices. This has now been accomplished under the excellent arrangement adopted of placing the whole executive portion of the works in the hands of the Civil Officers, and entrusting the skilled supervision that was necessary to ensure the proper application of the means thus afforded to an Officer of the Public Works Department.

87. This tank has been estimated by the present Officiating Chief Engineer to compass an area of about 15 square miles, and to be supplied from a catchment basin of some 250 square miles. Owing, it is said, to the exorbitant assessment imposed on the land by Dewan Poornia, cultivation below the tank had been abandoned for a period of probably more than 50 years, with the exception of a small tract which was watered by a stream, which, while it lasted, found its way from a capacious leak in the bund. The flow of water being now placed under control by the repair of the sluices, measures are in progress to bring the whole area under cultivation for which there is an ample store of water in the tank, and it may be anticipated that under a light assessment, which for the first six years has been fixed at progressive rates, this large expanse of waste, on which vegetation of a rank description has grown up extensively, may be converted into productive rice and garden-land.

88. The details of the work done, both by the Civil Officers and by the Executive Engineers in "Agricultural" Repairs, is shown in the subjoined Table.

AGRICULTURAL.

Executive Department.	CIVIL DISTRICT OR PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION.		Number of agricultural works dealt with.	Appropriation from year's Budget.	Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE COMPARED WITH BUDGET GRANT.	
						More.	Less.
CIVIL OFFICERS.	Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore...		78	19,842	8,114	...	11,728
	Ditto Toomkoor...		53	9,168	8,562	...	606
	Ditto Colar ...		33	12,525	8,942	...	3,583
	Ditto Mysore ...		193	56,184	47,013	...	9,171
	Ditto Hassan ...		184	30,480	20,958	...	9,522
	Ditto Shimoga ...		11	2,733	6,796	4,063	...
	Ditto Cudoor ...		30	9,006	11,114	2,108	...
	Ditto Chituldroog		32	4,864	4,135	...	729
						6,171	35,339
					Deduct more...		6,171
Total less expended by Civil Officers							29,168
PUBLIC WORKS.	Executive Engineer, Bangalore ...		5	5,846	4,426	.	1,420
	Ditto Colar ...		6	8,266	8,061	..	205
	Ditto Toomkoor ...	}	5	10,094	9,577	..	517
	Ditto Chituldroog...						
	Ditto Shimoga ...		}	1	2,675	1,140	..	1,535
	Ditto Cudoor ...						
	Ditto Mysore ...	13		26,491	28,921	2,430	...
	Ditto Hassan ...		8	4,518	2,600	..	1,918
						2,430	5,595
					Deduct more		2,430
Total less expended by Executive Engineers...							3,165
Total ...			652	2,02,692	1,70,359	8,601	40,934
Deduct...			.....	1,70,359			8,601
Less ...			.....	32,333			32,333

89. The general result obtained from the above figures is that, in the repairs of 652 tanks or other works connected with irrigation, a sum of Rs. 1,70,359 has been expended; and that this outlay was of an efficient and remunerative character may be fairly assumed from the circumstance that the merits of the greater proportion of these projects received careful consideration before sanction was given to their execution. The expenditure, it may be mentioned, was in excess of that of the previous year by about Rs. 40,000.

90. With regard to the large sum shown as unexpended out of the Budget appropriation in the Civil Districts, the Officiating Chief Engineer remarks: "Large lapses of assignments, it will be observed, occurred in the Bangalore, Mysore, and Hassan Districts, and are so far to be regretted as leaving the money unutilized in other directions; but such lapses are less and less likely to occur in future, and, on the whole, the improvement in last year is sufficiently clear and satisfactory."

COMMUNICATIONS.

91. The number of miles of road maintained throughout the province during the past year is 2,189½, distributed among the several classes as follows:—

	Miles.
1st Class or Imperial Roads ...	421½
2nd ditto or Provincial Roads ...	732½
3rd ditto or District Roads ...	951
4th ditto or Village Roads (executed from the Plough Tax Funds)	85
	<hr/>
	2,189½ involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,40,564.

The average cost of maintenance, therefore, was Rs. 109 per mile, ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 270 the maximum allowance.

PART III.—ESTABLISHMENT.

92. The expenditure of the year under this head was Rs. 3,31,924, amounting to nearly 19 per cent. on the gross outlay. The Budget Grant being Rs. 3,62,632, the saving amounted to Rs. 30,708.

93. The re-organization of the executive divisions, which had been for some time in contemplation, was finally carried into effect on the 1st March 1866. According to the previously existing arrangement, there were five Divisions, each of which was in charge of an Executive Engineer. The large extent comprised severally by two of these Divisions, viz., Nugur and Chituldroog, rendered some modification in this respect necessary, in order to reduce the executive charge to a more manageable compass, and accordingly they were split up into four Divisions coterminous with the Civil Districts of Toomkoor, Chituldroog, Shimogah, and Cudoor. The other Divisions have undergone no change except in name, the "North Ashtagram" being now the Hassan Division; and the "South Ashtagram" has become the Mysore Division. There are, therefore, now eight executive charges coterminous with the eight Civil Districts of the Province. A further addition has been made to this number in the formation temporarily of the Hurrihur Bridge Division, which has been constituted as such merely while the works at the Hurrihur Bridge are in progress.

94. No opinion can be formed as yet of the effects of this re-arrangement in giving increased efficiency to the working of the executive charges, but the Officiating Chief Engineer has observed sufficient indications of its satisfactory results to speak confidently of its future success.

95. It is gratifying to learn that the cases of misconduct among the upper subordinates, which were at one time lamentably frequent, have diminished considerably. On this subject Major Sankey remarks: "with the young and untried men first sent from the Civil Engineering College, and of necessity thrust at once into positions of considerable responsibility in the early formation of the department, failures, as might be expected, were frequent. But it may now be concluded that, what with early and assured promotion before them on one side, and on the other, the example of those who have either perished miserably from drink (of whom, it must not be disguised, were some otherwise highly promising subordinates) or deliberately sacrificed themselves in other ways, the evil effects of this transition stage are now passing away, and will, it is to be hoped, ere long be replaced by one distinguished for steady, earnest, and intelligent working."

96. The contract system is pronounced to have worked with fair success during the past year. The services of competent men as contractors can now be obtained, except in the more distant parts of the Province, and in the case of the two large works in progress at Bangalore, viz., the Public Offices and the Civil Hospital, the skill, energy, and capital brought to these undertakings have afforded excellent proof of the efficiency to which the system is capable of attaining. It is essential, however, that the supervision over works carried on under this system should be closely applied, and in the instances where bad workmanship is still observable, it may be chiefly attributed to the unavoidable absence of that close and constant supervision which is essential.

97. The following Table exhibits the progress made in the last five years in concentrating labor upon works, thus ensuring an improved application of the means available for supervision; the last month of each official year has been selected for the purpose of exhibiting these results :—

M O N T H .					Total No. of works in hand in the month.	Average outlay on each work during the same month.
April 1862	..	...	...	...	338	182
April 1863	...	...	...	...	352	300
April 1864	...	...	...	...	251	351
April 1865	...	...	...	...	273	484
April 1866	...	...	...	...	238	653

98. On this subject the Officiating Chief Engineer remarks: "The execution by Civil Officers of all those minor tank repairs which formerly hampered so much the legitimate operations of the Department have no doubt materially conduced towards this satisfactory result; still quite enough is left to prove conclusively that the proper work of the Department is now executed with much greater rapidity than formerly, and that concentration of work is advancing yearly; and this too, notwithstanding such an actual increase in the extent of the operations themselves as may be seen from the following Table to have almost doubled the outlay within the last few years."

Expenditure on Public Works during the last five years.

YEARS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					REPAIRS.					Tools and Plant.	Profit and Loss.	Total Outlay.
	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total	
1861-62	149	46,894	64,958	1,66,815	90,295	3,69,111	100	8,845	1,78,460	2,16,387	8,735	4,12,527	9,79,949
1862-63	.....	1,38,390	64,943	2,93,048	48,022	5,44,403	1,132	9,377	1,96,477	2,45,750	495	4,53,231	12,47,313
1863-64	20,025	1,84,692	70,257	2,90,542	11,624	5,77,140	710	6,748	1,17,277	2,32,934	81	3,57,750	11,77,401
1864-65	38,745	2,08,148	42,158	3,40,336	30,297	6,59,684	80	17,701	1,05,916	2,66,019	63	3,89,779	13,61,975
1865-66	54,800	2,65,125	76,989	4,48,870	45,450	8,91,234	174	20,239	1,70,362	2,75,957	6,026	4,72,758	17,53,124
GRAND TOTAL	1,13,719	8,43,249	3,19,305	15,39,611	2,25,688	30,41,572	2,196	62,910	7,68,492	12,37,047	15,400	20,86,045	7,829,65,19,762

99. The Accounts Branch under its new organization has been carried through its transition stage, and the change that has been wrought in the system of accounts since 1st May 1865, is thus described by Lieut. Colonel Nepean Smith, the Controller of Accounts, to whose zealous efforts the present efficiency of this Department must be ascribed: "a trained Accountant has during the year been posted to each Executive Division, so that the Executive Engineer is practically relieved of what used to be a very heavy burden, viz., the preparation of the Divisional Accounts according to prescribed forms. The Accountant now does the work of preparing the schedules of expenditure which used to be effected in the Central Office, and the Executive Engineer having control, in all useful respects, over stock and every other matter of account, is able to give more complete attention to his several works, not only watching more narrowly their executive progress, but noting the outlay that is taking place on each, so as himself to anticipate any extra cost, &c. Such complete control no doubt induces a deeper interest in the practical operations of his Division. His accounts are in fact not only simple in themselves, but with a good Accountant, no source of anxiety or inconvenience as of old."

100. Much has been done, moreover, to rectify the defects of the former system, and the attention of the Controllor among other matters has been specially directed to the state of the stock balances and miscellaneous advance accounts, in which a gradual reduction has been effected.

101. The Officiating Chief Engineer, after expressing his acknowledgment to Lieut. Colonel Smith, has spoken in commendable terms of Captains Johnson and W. Campbell, the Executive Engineers of the Mysore and Hassan Divisions respectively, and the names of Captain Palmer, Mr. McKennie, and Lieut. Pole, are prominently noticed in connection with the special works at the Soolikerray Lake and the Hurrihur Bridge.

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

102. The changes inaugurated during the year 1864-65 in the system of Public Works Accounts, suggested a revision in the rules for the accounts of minor works executed by Civil Officers, the expenditure on which is derived from the Public Works Budget grant. The Deputy Accountant General and the Controller of Public Works Accounts were accordingly appointed to frame in concert a revised series of rules, which received the sanction of Government and came into operation from 1st May 1865.

103. The leading principles laid down in these rules are that the requirements of each district are to be reported upon and estimated by the local Civil Officers, the Commissioner determining in consultation with the Chief Engineer the amounts to be assigned for such works out of the Public Works funds for the year, as well as the proportion of allotment to each division and district. The Commissioner, the Superintendents, the Deputy Superintendents have each certain defined powers of sanction in regard to the expenditure. No work is to be undertaken except after preparation of a formal estimate, nor except in cases of absolute necessity,

without proper sanction. If the estimated cost exceeds Rs. 500, the Chief Engineer's opinion is called for, and it is necessary for him to determine whether the execution of the work shall be entrusted to the Executive Engineer or the Civil Officer of the District. With regard to works costing Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, the District Officer may call upon the Executive Engineer for a report, and the Chief Engineer directs him to inspect larger works.

104. Funds are obtained by Civil Officers by means of cheques from the Executive Engineers, drawn against the Public Works credits, which are regulated with reference to civil requirements. The amount of the cheque is distributed by the Deputy Superintendents among the Amildars of Talooks, who supply the Mutsuddies in charge of the several works. The accounts are framed upon those furnished by the Mutsuddies, and consist of a simple Cash Book and a Statement of Labor and Materials from which the Talook Amildar prepares an "Abstract of Expenditure and Progress Report" for submission with his own Cash Book to the Deputy Superintendent's Office. There the accounts of the whole District are framed, and from thence they are submitted to the Controller of Public Works Accounts who audits them according to the rules of that Department.

105. The simplification thus effected in these accounts has, without impairing at all the efficiency of the supervision exercised, removed much that was cumbrous and complex in the former system, and so far contributed to greater freedom of action on the part of the District Officers.

106. The subjoined Table exhibits the outlay on minor works in each district during the past year, and it is satisfactory to observe that, under the head of "Repairs Agricultural" which relate wholly to tanks and irrigation works, there has been an increase of expenditure to the amount of Rs. 42,576 over that of the preceding year. The increase in this respect is chiefly observable in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, but considerable progress has also been made in the Cudoor, Colar, and Toomkoor Districts :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Original Works Civil Buildings.	REPAIRS.				TOTAL.
			Civil Buildings.	Agricul- tural.	Communi- cations.	Miscellaneous Public Im- provement.	
NUNDI- DROOG.	Bangalore ...	.....	2,246	8,114	139	6	10,505
	Colar ...	534	1,450	8,942	6	3,025	13,957
	Toomkoor ...	27	1,498	8,562	419	.....	10,506
ASHTA- GRAM.	Mysore ...	626	1,449	47,013	5	.....	49,093
	Hassan ...	771	1,159	20,958	63	.....	22,951
NUGUR.	Division ...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
	Shimoga ..	700	1,532	6,796	2,874	.....	11,902
	Cudoor ...	1,000	1,352	11,113	625	.....	14,090
	Chituldroog ...	.. ...	596	4,135	896	.....	5,627
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,158	11,282	1,15,633	5,027	3,031	1,39,131

Under the head of "Original Works, Civil Buildings," Rs. 1,000 were laid out on the Hurriharpore Talook Cutcherry, in the Cudoor District. The other sums were expended in the construction of Anchay houses, &c.

Under "Repairs, Agricultural," the following may be noticed:—

Bangalore District—Herroor Tank	...	Rs.	1,382
Colar District—Buchay Govinda Tank	...	,,	2,028
Mysore District—Venganunddy Channel	...	,,	3,164
Mirlay ditto	...	,,	1,165
Murseemunglum Tank	...	,,	1,862
Karunjee Tank	...	,,	7,980
Kodaga hully ditto	...	,,	2,539
Chickdavery Saugar Nulla	...	,,	2,639
Cusbah, large tank	...	,,	10,191
Shemogah District—Soolakerry Tank	...	,,	3,922
Hassan District—Dadaga	...	,,	2,020
Cudoor District—Devenkerry	...	,,	1,288

The remaining outlay under this head was for small works.

"Miscellaneous Public Improvements." In the Colar District Rs. 3,025-15-8 were expended in carrying out extensive improvements to the town of Colar.

CHANNEL CONSERVANCY.

107. The complete re-organization lately effected in the Conservancy establishment was adverted to in the last report, and the experience of the past twelve months has confirmed the anticipations that had been formed of the beneficial effects of this measure. This result is not apparent in any large increase of revenue, but, on the other hand, system and method have been introduced where but little formerly existed. The subordinates who, though miserably under-paid, were allowed a liberty of action far beyond the proper scope of their duties, and which led to numerous irregularities in the mode of distributing the water, have now been brought under more control, and as means are found of weeding out the old men in whom the vices of the former system cannot be wholly eradicated, the establishment will yearly become more efficient.

108. Owing to the late period of the season when the works were put in hand, no large project could be undertaken. Current repairs have, however, been executed to some extent, and much has been done towards improving the state of the channels, and economising the use of the water which was thus turned to account in extending irrigation. The Sowdees, or channel watchers, were formed into working gangs, and were, for the first time, employed in emergent repairs of breaches in the channel banks—a task which has been hitherto exacted usually from the ryots.

109. The laxity of the former practice, under which the ryots too often set the regulations of the Conservancy Department at defiance, and obtained more than their regulated supply of water by forcible means, is no longer allowed, but instances still occur in which the acts of the Channel Officers have been resisted.

110. The revenue derived at present from the lands irrigated by the channels, which extend to a length, in all, of 723 miles, amounts to Rs. 3,42,872-10-3 under the following heads :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
From Government lands ...	2,89,304	15	11
Permanently settled and } Jodee lands ... }	6,918	10	1
Enam ,, ...	46,649	0	3
TOTAL ...Rs.	3,42,872	10	3

111. The amount realized, in addition, from the water cess, to the payment of which all lands are subject, was, in the past year, Rs. 12,507-0-4, the decrease from last year being due to the remissions occasioned by the breach of several works.

112. Among the works constructed during the year are the following :—

The Hosa Saligram channel extended two miles, by which a supply of water has been secured at all seasons to the Miralay tank, and some 15 additional candies of land brought under irrigation.

One of the three feeders of the Chick Davaras Sagur channel completed at a cost of Rs. 2,835. On the completion of the other feeders, a large increase of revenue will be gained.

The Virjanuddy Channel opened out to a further length, by which 30 candies (60 acres) additional have been irrigated.

The water of the Ramasamoodrum Channel carried to a further distance of two miles, so as to feed the Ramankerry Tank, and supply the town of Yedatora.

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

113. The expenditure of these funds is solely under the control of the Civil authorities, but subject to the same system of checks and accounts as the minor public works superintended by Civil Officers. Annual Budgets are framed by the Deputy Superintendents of the respective districts, which are revised by the Superintendents of Divisions and come into operation when sanctioned by the Commissioner. The Deputy Superintendents are permitted to sanction works within a limit of Rs. 200, and the Superintendents within Rs. 500. Since May 1866 the accounts are rendered to, and audited by the Controller of Public Works Accounts, though not embodied in the Public Works Returns.

114. The collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,31,096, and the balance remaining at the close of the previous year being Rs. 2,89,574, the accounts showed assets aggregating 4,20,670, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,48,003. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 2,73,667, equivalent to about two years' collections.

115. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the District Funds, for the year 1865-66, is given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that, taken in the aggregate, the collections of the year have been utilized to a considerable extent. In outlay and actual work, the Colar District appears to take the lead, having expended Rs. 26,891, of which Rs. 19,563 were laid out on the construction of important roads, connecting the towns of Chikkabalapoor, Sidlaghut, Chintamani, and Sreenivaspoor, Rs. 1,056 in planting avenues, and Rs. 1,899 in repairs of existing communications. Cudoor and Chituldroog also show a large amount of work. The Cudoor receipts were only Rs. 11,497, the outlay Rs. 19,249, of which Rs. 12,147 were expended in new roads and Rs. 2,073 in repairs. Chituldroog expended Rs. 12,984, including 3,500 in planting avenues, and Rs. 6,153 in repairs. The Mysore District spent Rs. 14,550, of which Rs. 8,953 were on account of a new road from Goondulpett to Chamrajnuggur. Repairs cost Rs. 3,254. In the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts, the new works were Rs. 8,027 and Rs. 2,827 respectively. The repairs in the former were very trifling. In the latter, they amounted to Rs. 3,711. In Hassan, the outlay was Rs. 5,593, and Rs. 1223, in small projects. In Shemoga comparatively little use was made of the funds, which amounted to Rs. 65,088. Two roads were traced at a cost of Rs. 2,322, the entire outlay on original works being only Rs. 3,374. No roads were repaired. On the whole, with the exception of the Shemoga District, where labor is procured with great difficulty, the funds have been usefully expended during the year. One establishment is maintained in each district for the joint superintendence of the plough tax works, and those carried out by Civil Officers with Public Works funds, the cost being equally divided between the two. The proportion of this charge to the outlay in each district is as follows, while the percentage of establishment to outlay in the Public Works Department is 18.9 :—

			Plough Tax.	Minor Public Works.
1. Mysore	...	...	14	5
2. Cudoor	...	...	9	10½
3. Colar	...	...	7	13½
4. Hassan	...	...	35	7½
5. Chituldroog	...	...	10	35½
6. Bangalore	...	...	28	22
7. Toomkoor	...	...	33	18½
8. Shemogah	...	...	100	16½

MUNICIPAL.

116. Since the year 1862-63, Municipal Funds have been established at the Head Quarters of every district in Mysore. They are administered by Boards composed of official and non-official persons, presided over by the principal Officer of each district, and are devoted to the conservancy and lighting of the Towns, and such local improvements as markets, roads, drains, &c. The funds are derived chiefly from local taxes, supplemented by assignments of the Sayer Duties, in the form of Octroi, which were formerly appropriated for the general purposes of the Government. Efforts have been made to establish similar institutions in those Talook-eusbahs where funds have been raised by private subscription, but as yet little has been accomplished in this direction, and the extension of the system among native communities generally can only be enforced gradually.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

117. The most prominent of the municipalities is that of the Cantonment of Bangalore, the Head Quarters of the Commission, with its large Military force and Civil population, European as well as Native. As one of the most important stations in India, the conservancy of the Cantonment, as well as the native town or pettah of Bangalore, has received considerable attention. Until Acts XIV of 1856 and XVIII of 1864 came into operation, from 1st May 1865, the Municipal Funds depended almost exclusively on the Octroi, but from that period a house tax at 5 per cent. has been levied within the limits of the Cantonment, which promises to afford material aid in conservancy operations. The expenditure in 1862-63 was Rs. 33,590, in 1863-64, Rs. 35,000, in 1864-65, Rs. 58,793, and in 1865-66, it was Rs. 70,149. This included a re-payment of Rs. 18,012 on account of loans made by the Government, partly for opening railway street, which now forms the main approach from the railway terminus, and partly on account of extensions to the principal market of the Cantonment. Rupees 8,464 were expended in compensation for ground taken up for cemeteries beyond Cantonment limits, for the removal of huts in the vicinity of the new Civil Hospital, and other sanitary projects. The outlay on roads was Rs. 15,442 including the opening up of two new streets* in the most crowded parts of the native quarter.

* Chandeny Chouk street,
Bamboo Bazar street

118. A good deal of useful work has been done in building slaughter-houses, latrines, and urinals, opening minor roads, making side drains, rubbish boxes, and cisterns, and keeping existing roads and buildings in an efficient state of repair. The funds appear thus to have been utilized to advantage.

119. Owing to the almost total failure of the N. E. Monsoon of 1865, and the early rains of 1866, the scarcity of water has been much felt and is still on the increase. The means at the disposal of the Board do not admit of any appreciable remedy, but measures are in progress in the Public Works Department, which, it is hoped, may mitigate the want to some extent.

120. Notwithstanding the long-continued drought, the general health of the Cantonment was good, except among the more destitute of the native inhabitants. The number of deaths during the year was 2,047, or about 3 per cent. on the entire population, numbering over 60,000 souls.

BANGALORE PETTAH OR TOWN.

121. The most important work executed in the Bangalore Pettah during the year was the drainage scheme, for which a special grant of Rs. 59,600 was made by the Government of India, Rs. 18,000 were expended in 1864-65, and Rs. 30,000 in 1865-66. The main drain to the south-eastern extremity of the town and the chief subsidiary drains on either side of the centre street have been completed. Granite slabs which have been found extremely suitable, and of moderate cost, have been largely used in this portion of the work, and the Municipal Board propose employing it in the construction of the minor drains which are to be provided from the Municipal Funds.

122. The Board's income for the year was Rs. 26,322-6-2, derived chiefly from Octroi, with some petty local cesses. The expenditure was Rs. 17,934 against 15,477 in the previous year; five new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,483; a nullah with tunnels, Rs. 395; drains, Rs. 1,295; repairs of roads, &c., Rs. 3,852; scavengering, Rs. 6,951; lighting, Rs. 1,225; office establishment, Rs. 2,218, the cost of which has since been reduced; Rs. 300 were also expended in capturing and deporting monkeys, whose depredations have made them a nuisance in the town.

COLAR.

123. Colar is a small native town, which used to be annually visited by serious out-breaks of cholera. It is due to the Officer who has acted as Deputy Superintendent during the past two years to state that the small sum placed at his disposal has been utilized very beneficially, in clearing out the more crowded quarter, and cleansing the town, one effect of which has been the absence of any epidemic during the year.

TOOMKOOR.

124. The Municipal Income at this station was only Rs. 1,389, but it is satisfactory to note that Rs. 636 of this sum was obtained by subscriptions from house owners. Rupees 633 were expended in scavengering, and Rs. 107 in petty repairs and improvements. An Octroi which has lately been sanctioned for this town will, it is hoped, afford means more commensurate with its requirements.

MYSORE.

125. This important town, the residence of the Maharajah, and the Head Quarters of the Ashtagram Division, had a municipal income for the year amounting to Rs. 43,896, of which Rs. 33,065 were derived from Octroi. The expenditure was Rs. 38,005; Rs. 7,500 were expended in the construction of a suitable market which was much needed; Rs. 8,014 in metalling and repairing roads; Rs. 6,370 in drains; Rs. 975 in lighting; Rs. 6,074 in scavengering. The establishment for collecting the Octroi and other local taxes, amounted for the year to Rs. 4,143.

HASSAN.

126. The Head Quarters of the second district of the Ashtagram Division is at this station. The income from Octroi was Rs. 1,722, a sum of Rs. 839 was obtained by private subscriptions from European and Native residents, and small sums from other sources made a total of Rs. 2,694. But little appears to have been done in 1865-66, the Board having only lately been set on foot. Rupees 448 were expended in latrines, and Rs. 522 in establishments. Better progress is promised in the ensuing year.

SHIMOGA.

127. The Head Quarters of the Nugur Division, with an income of Rs. 4,181 during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,953 only, of which Rs. 289 were expended in road establishments, Rs. 567 in clearing rubbish, Rs. 604 in purchasing carts, Rs. 259 in feeding Government cattle. No work deserving notice is reported.

CUDOOR.

128. The next station shows a better result. The municipal income was Rs. 2,326, the expenditure, Rs. 2,435, the surplus having been provided out of the previous year's balance. The outlay was as follows: drains, Rs. 419; repairs of roads and ditches, Rs. 945; planting avenues and hedges, Rs. 103; scavengering establishment, Rs. 713; miscellaneous, Rs. 255.

CHITTULDROOG.

129. Income, Rs. 2,860, outlay, Rs. 1,453, of which Rs. 1,198 were expended on scavengering establishments, which appear to have been very usefully employed in cleaning the town; Rs. 120 in repairs of a road, and Rs. 133 in those of some channels for water-supply to the town. Arrangements have been made for levying contributions from residents in the form of a house-tax, and the Municipal Board has shown considerable activity in planning several projects to be carried out in the ensuing year, with the funds thus placed at their disposal.

An abstract of the accounts of all these funds will be found in the Appendix.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE.

ANCHÉ OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

130. The only changes of an administrative character which have occurred in the Anché Department during the past year, have consisted in the abolition of an Office at Krishnarajpoor, in the Bangalore District, where it was found to be no longer required, and the establishment of two new Post Offices in the Ashtagram Division, one at Marnhulli, in Munjerabad, for the special convenience of a large body of coffee-planters residing at a distance from the Talook Cusbah, and the other at the French Rocks, the old military station near Seringapatam, and still inhabited by numerous pensioners and others.

131. The postal lines have undergone no change except in the establishment of a direct line of communication between Shimoga, the Head Quarters of the Nugur Division, and the district station of Chittuldroog, through Chennagiri and Holulkeré, thus avoiding the previous detour viâ Hurihur. A short extension also beyond Chicknaikenhulli in the Toomkooor District has brought the town of Hooliar within the postal system, to the benefit of its increasing population and trade.

132. The statistics of the Anché Offices show that there is a considerable increase in the business of the Department, the number of paid and unpaid letters, &c., which have passed through them being 8,01,747 against 7,52,494 in last year. The increase is especially noticeable in respect to official letters, which show an excess of 77,378 over the returns of last year, and exceed by nearly 2,90,000 the total of all others upon which postage is levied. There is at the same time no falling off observable in the business transacted on account of the public generally; on the contrary, there has been a progressive increase in postage-bearing

letters amounting numerically to 52,000 out of a total of 7,88,497, exclusive of the large additional number, viz., 2,45,704, received by the Department for delivery free of charge from and to Her Majesty's Post Offices. The steady increase is further denoted by the return of postage collections, which amounted in 1864-65 to Rs. 31,613-9-6, and for the past year to Rs. 33,354-5.

133. The paucity of complaints preferred against the Department may be regarded as satisfactory evidence of its efficient condition. There have been only eight complaints received, of which four are still under enquiry.

134. Several instances have occurred during the past year of letters being tampered with in transit through the post, and their contents, consisting, in every case, of currency notes, abstracted; but in one only out of the five instances brought to notice has the perpetrator been found to be an official of the Department, the delinquents in the other cases being non-officials through whose hands the letters have happened to pass in course of transmission. The prevalence, indeed, of such offences must be ascribed, in a great measure, to the practice among natives of remitting large sums through the post in currency notes; the risk thereby incurred being preferred to the more secure, but somewhat more costly method of remittance by bills, &c., for which ample facilities, however, are afforded. In order, therefore, to discourage this practice, it has been notified that, where the ordinary precautions are not observed in the transmission of currency notes by halves, and at the proper intervals, the loss will be entirely at the sender's own risk, and the Government will not bind itself to take steps for their recovery.

135. The subjoined Statement exhibits at once the financial results of the past year, and the growing operations of the Department, as compared with those of the previous year:—

PARTICULARS.	1864-65.			1865-66.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Estimated amount of postage on official letters ...	1,23,262	10	0	1,27,904	2	0
Estimated amount of postage on official parcels ...	13,029	0	0	13,970	6	0
Estimated amount of postage on official letters, &c., from the Maharajah's Establishment ...	356	2	0	246	10	0
Estimated amount of postage on franked letters and parcels ...	2,237	14	0	2,473	14	0
Estimated amount of postage on letters delivered to and from Her Majesty's Post Offices ...	7,262	14	6	7,678	4	0
Total ...	1,46,148	8	6	1,52,273	4	0
Amount of actual postal and other collections ...	34,034	12	0	36,723	5	11
Grand Total ...	1,80,183	4	6	1,88,996	9	11
Deduct expenditure of Anché Department ...	1,20,743	5	6	1,25,239	12	0
Excess to credit of the Department ...	Rs. 59,439	15	0	63,756	13	11

136. The following Table shows the amount of work performed during the last year in contrast with the previous one:—

PARTICULARS.	1864-65.	1865-66.
No. of paid letters received and despatched ...	7,24,870	7,79,055
No. of letters not paid received and despatched ...	27,624	22,692
No. of chargeable newspapers ...	13,380	6,996
Ditto parcels ...	11,803	11,406
Ditto official letters... ..	9,91,338	10,76,716
Ditto do. parcels ...	31,757	34,902
No. of franked letters on the business of H. H. the Rajah ...	1,790	2,117
Ditto parcels ...	522	85
Franked private letters ...	15,598	20,789
Ditto parcels ...	981	1,020
Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territory on which no Anché Postage is levied ...	2,32,413	2,45,704
Undelivered and refused letters ...	1,384	1,619
	Rs.	Rs.
Postage collected on letters ...	26,985	28,327
Ditto on newspapers ...	186	291
Ditto on parcels ...	4,441	4,735

137. A proposition is now before the Government of India having for its object the introduction into this Province of the use of postage labels, which, under certain restrictions and safeguards, will admit of their being made generally available.

SECTION VI.

POLITICAL.

138. The subject of the claims put forward by His Highness the Maharajah was adverted to in the last year's Report as having been disposed of finally by Her Majesty's Government, and calls for no further notice on this occasion.

139. Allusion was also made in that Report to the measures which had been adopted for the settlement of His Highness' debts, as well as to the satisfactory nature of the adjustment effected by Major Elliot and Dr. Campbell, who were nominated to conduct the enquiry into claims amounting to 57 lakhs. The awards eventually aggregated upwards of 30 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 22,29,000 was liquidated at the time, and payments have been made during the past year to the extent of Rs. 4,42,973. The only large claim now remaining undischarged is one of five lakhs and upwards, the payment of the award on which has been refused by the creditor.

140. It may be here mentioned that the $\frac{1}{2}$ th share allotted to His Highness out of the net revenues of the Province for the past year amounts to the large sum of Rs. 10,14,647, exclusive of the fixed yearly stipend of Rs. 3,50,000.

SECTION VII. MILITARY.

141. No changes of an important character have occurred affecting the Mysore Local Troops, the strength of which is as follows:—

Strength of Force.

Mysore Force.				Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, &c.
<i>Sillahdar or Cavalry.</i>					
1st Regiment	...	...	...	8	317
2nd ditto	...	...	...	8	347
3rd ditto	...	...	...	8	333
4th ditto	...	...	...	8	324
5th ditto	...	...	...	8	348
6th ditto	...	...	...	8	340
7th ditto	...	...	...	8	338
Total				56	2,347
<i>Barr or Infantry.</i>					
1st Regiment	...	...	...	23	570
2nd ditto	...	...	...	23	574
3rd ditto	...	...	...	23	587
4th ditto	...	...	...	22	582
Total				91	2,313

142. The following Table shows the proportion in which the several castes and other denominations are distributed through these Regiments:—

Castes and other Denominations.		Native Officers of the several Grades.	Non-Commissioned and Sillahdars and Sepoys.	Trumpeters and Drummers, &c.	Total.
<i>Sillahdar Cavalry.</i>					
Christians	...	.....	14	2	16
Mussulmans	...	170	1,087	...	1,257
Brahmins and Rajpoots	...	44	191	...	235
Mahrattas	...	83	757	...	840
Gentoos	...	1	1	...	2
Other castes	...	9	32	12	53
<i>Barr Infantry.</i>					
Christians	...	.....	...	63	63
Mussulmans	...	69	1,581	...	1,650
Brahmins and Rajpoots	...	11	90	...	101
Mahrattas	...	2	129	...	131
Gentoos	...	1	34	...	35
Other castes	...	8	336	17	361

143. From an analysis of the above Table, it appears that the Mus-
 sulmans form by far the largest proportion in
 both branches of the service, the percentage
 in the Sillahdar Regiment being 52, and in
 the Infantry, 70. The Mahrattas number somewhat over 36 per cent.
 of the Cavalry Troops, and only 5 per cent. of the Infantry. The pro-
 portion of Brahmins and Rajpoots is 10 per cent. in the Sillahdars, and
 5 per cent. in the Barr.

144. The seven Regiments of Sillahdars muster altogether 2,403
 horses, of which the larger proportion, viz.,
 1,417, are mares; this proportion was formerly
 much greater, but owing to the Breeding
 Establishment being abolished a few years ago, the supply of Mysore
 bred mares is fast diminishing.

145. The establishment at Coonghul is now maintained on a small
 scale as a Depôt to which mares in foal are
 sent, and where they are cared for till fit to
 return to duty.

146. In order to foster and improve the local breed, stallions have
 been purchased by Government, and distri-
 buted to the number of four and five to each
 Regiment of Sillahdars. These stallions are
 chiefly of Arab blood, but there are several imported from England, as
 well as from Australia and the Cape.

147. During the past year the number of foals dropped at Coonghul
 was 66, of which 38 were colts and 28
 fillies. This Return shows a decrease from
 that of former years, which is attributed to
 the impoverished condition of the mares owing to the scarcity and high
 prices of grain and grass.

148. Of the 162 horses enlisted into the ranks during the year, the
 greater number where Persians and Kanda-
 haris; a few being bred in the country.

149. The strength of the Sillahdars is short of the complement by
 some 150 men, and though the service is a
 popular one among certain classes, vacancies
 are not now readily supplied. The pay of a
 Sillahdar in fact no longer affords him the ample means of maintaining
 himself and his horse which formerly existed, and in these straitened cir-
 cumstances, the loss of a horse is not easily replaced. The service, how-
 ever, though shorn of its attractions to the poorer members, still possesses
 the undoubted advantage of affording honorable employment to large
 numbers of that class in which the military profession is hereditary, and
 all other avocations distasteful.

THE NEW CANTONMENT AT MYSORE.

150. The sickness from which the 6th Regiment Native Infantry
 suffered during the short period of its occupa-
 tion of the new station near Mysore also pre-
 vailed at first, though to a less extent, among

the men of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, which arrived there in the latter part of last year. There were many admissions into hospital during the first two or three months, but the latest Returns show that the number of sick has diminished to 28 out of an aggregate strength of more than 700 of all ranks.

151. The investigations that have been made into the origin of this sickness have not led to the discovery of any specific cause. In respect to site, soil, drainage, and water-supply, the locality is apparently remarkably free from objection, and it is the opinion of Dr. Mackenzie, the Deputy Inspector General, that the evil must arise from some latent exhalations from the soil, which were described by Dr. Heyne, half a century ago, as the result of the disintegration of the ferruginous hornblende-rocks. That the cause did not exist in the exposure of the site to the easterly winds, which prevail at the most sickly season of the year, viz., from November to April, was demonstrated by the fact that the sickness was almost wholly confined to that part of the lines which was most securely sheltered from those winds.

152. The measures already carried out for the conservancy of the Cantonment consist (1) in the planting out clumps of trees to intercept and moderate the force of the prevailing winds, and of avenues along both sides of the main intersecting roads; and also (2) in the maintenance of an adequate conservancy establishment, at a cost of Rs. 131 per mensem, for the cleansing of the lines and the removal of accumulations of filth. With the additional improvements that have been suggested in some minor points, it is hoped that the malarious influences which exist may be effectually counteracted.

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

153. In its financial results, the year 1865-66 may be considered the most prosperous on record. The income of the province shows an improvement of 9 lakhs of Rupees or 9 per cent. over that of 1861-62, when it attained for the first time an aggregate of one million sterling. Compared with the same year, the ordinary expenditure has increased in the ratio of 11 per cent., which is partly attributable to a larger outlay of about 20 per cent. on public works, and partly to the progress of administrative reforms in all departments since 1862-63. That year, as will be seen from the following figures, was less productive of revenue than the preceding one, but the subsequent years show a progressive increase terminating in an income of 109 lakhs, an expenditure of 101, and a surplus of 8 lakhs.

		<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>
1861-62	... Rs.	1,00,30,000	90,71,000	9,59,000
1862-63	... „	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863-64	... „	1,01,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864-65	... „	1,04,97,000	1,00,36,000	4,61,000
1865-66	... „	1,09,16,000	1,01,22,000	7,94,000

154. The gross expenditure of the year 1865-66 amounted to 108 lakhs, but of this, Rs. 4,43,000 were disbursed in further settlement of the Maharajah's debts, and Rs. 2,67,000 on public works, in addition to the ordinary assignment of 14 lakhs from the income of the year.

155. The accounts of receipts and disbursements, in their relation to the Budget of the year, show an equally favorable result ; while the estimated revenue was Rs. 1,00,83,154, the actual collections were Rs. 1,09,16,686 or Rs. 8,33,532 better, and, on the other hand, the ordinary charges were Rs. 1,15,700 less than the estimate. Including the exceptional items noticed in the preceding paragraph, the accounts exhibit a surplus of Rs. 84,000, while the Budget, which was restricted to income and expenditure of a normal character, indicated a deficit of Rs. 1,54,000.

156. The cash balances at the opening of the year stood at Rs. 70,22,078, and at its close, at Rs. 70,62,178.

157. The classified details of the receipts and charges, compared with the estimates of the year, are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

158. Among the heads of receipt, Land Revenue shows the largest increase, namely, Rs. 6,83,306, which was collected, over above the estimates, in the districts as per margin. In order to explain this result, it may be sufficient to state that the Budget Estimates were framed by the District Officers in October 1864, when the settlement for the year 1864-65 had not been commenced, and the estimates for 1865-66 were consequently based on the settlement of 1863-64, with such slight modifications as local considerations suggested. The bulk of the surplus collections consisted of arrears of 1864-65 collected in 1865-66, which could not have been foreseen.		
LAND REVENUE.		
Comparison of actuals with estimates.		
	Rs.	
Bangalore	1,72,835	
Colar	3,35,330	
Toomkoor	15,757	
Shimoga	58,054	
Cudoor... ..	16,747	
Chitaldroog	53,002	
Mysore... ..	36,031	
	6,87,756	
Hassan (less)	4,450	
	6,83,306	

159. The Sayer Customs were estimated at Rs. 9,39,281; they realised Rs. 9,65,004, of which Rs. 76,305, being Octroi levied in towns, was credited to municipal funds. The accounts of this year present for the first time the means of ascertaining the effect on the Sayer Revenue of the abolition of export and import duties. Thus, in the year 1863-64, it amounted to Rs. 11,13,859; these duties ceased in January 1865, and in the year 1865-66, the Sayer retained on certain articles of home consumption produce Rs. 8,88,699, showing a loss of about Rs. 2,25,160, which would have been greater but for an accession to the receipts from sooparee and tobacco.

160. The revenue from "Forests" was, on the whole, better than was anticipated by Rs. 14,173. The Nundidroog Division showed 50 per cent. more than the estimates, the Nugur Division 25 per cent., while the Ashtagram Division was about 30 per cent. less, which was mainly due to the postponement of sales of timber in consequence of a depressed market.

161. The Abkaree Revenue, which stood at Rs. 8,85,003 in 1862-63, and at Rs. 8,19,562 in 1863-64, during which year the Sudder Distillery system was introduced, rose to Rs. 9,20,212 in 1864-65, and in 1865-66 to Rs. 10,01,944, or Rs. 1,31,549 more than promised by the estimates. The districts of the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions show a marked improvement in this head of revenue, but in the Mysore District it appears to have remained stationary, the collections in 1864-65 having been within a few Rupees the same as in 1865-66. In Hassan, the other district of the Ashtagram Division, there has been a falling off from Rs. 42,923 in 1864-65 to Rs. 33,167 in 1865-66. Of this sum, Rs. 27,000 were realised from toddy, and little more than Rs. 5,000 from arrack; the new Sudder Distillery system was not,

however, introduced in the Mysore District till November 1865, and in Hassan from February 1866.

Assessed Taxes comprise the following :—

	<i>Actuals of 1864-65.</i>	<i>Actuals of 1865-66.</i>	<i>Budget.</i>
House Tax	1,62,853	1,69,503	1,63,547
Shop Tax	1,11,556	1,08,376	112,434
Loom Tax	80,049	84,358	80,328
Oil-mill Tax	15,362	16,067	16,098
	<u>3,69,820</u>	<u>3,78,304</u>	<u>3,72,407</u>
Plough Tax, credited to Local Funds. }	95,880	88,799	89,839
	<u>4,65,629</u>	<u>4,67,103</u>	<u>4,62,246</u>

162. It will be observed that there has been an improvement in the collections of three of the first-mentioned taxes, and a falling off in the Plough Tax both as respects the actual collections of the previous year and the estimate of 1865-66. This result is found in the districts of the Nundidroog Division and in Chituldroog.

163. The trifling receipts under this head are derived from the rent of salt pans or pits used for the manufacture of earth salt. They are less by Rs. 507 than the estimate.

SALT.

164. The receipts from Stamps show a progressive increase. In 1861-62, under the old system, which combined fees with stamp duty, the collections amounted to Rs. 19,978. In 1862-63, the local stamp regulations having been revised, they amounted to Rs. 71,633; in 1863-64 to Rs. 1,57,446; in 1864-65 to Rs. 2,41,368. The Indian Stamp Act was introduced in supersession of the local regulations from August 1865, and the collections in the year 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 2,61,582, *i. e.*, Rs. 47,135 more than the estimate. The only district in which the collections have fallen short of the estimate is Shimoga, which shows Rs. 5,014 less.

STAMPS.

165. The collections of 1865-66, Rs. 37,021, exceed the estimate by Rs. 6,695, and the previous year's collections by Rs. 2,182.

POST OFFICE.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

166. Estimate Rupees 74,660—actuals Rs. 85,374, comprising —

		<i>Rs.</i>
Civil Court Fees ... ..	...	29,146
Magisterial ... ..	...	31,761
Small Cause Court ... ..	...	17,803
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	...	6,664
		<u>85,374</u>

167. The fees realised in 1861-62 under the old system of stamp regulations amounted to Rs. 45,747; during 1862-63 the regulations were revised and stamp duty was levied in lieu of various Court fees. In the following year the fees amounted to Rs. 64,623, in 1864-65 they were

only Rs. 54,787, and in 1865-66, Rs. 60,907. The receipts of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore, which are not included in this comparison, were in 1863-64 Rs. 5,115; in 1864-65 Rs. 15,170; in 1865-66 Rs. 17,803. The jurisdiction of the Court having been enlarged in January 1866 to comprehend cases of the value of Rs. 1,000, and at the same time extended to the Pettah, it is believed that from the current official year the Court will become self-supporting.

168. The receipts, Rs. 6,312, fall short of the estimate by Rs. 6,727.

POLICE. The receipts of 1864-65 amounted to Rs. 8,264. The diminution appears in the item of fees, fines, and forfeitures, as well as in the proceeds of intestate property and casual savings.

169. The estimate of 1865-66 provided for a sum of Rs. 3,036 only as likely to be realised in the Civil Department on account of the Department of Public Works. The actual credits, however, amounted to Rs. 70,663; of this Rs. 29,965 were received from Executive Engineers and Civil Officers in charge of minor works as unexpended grants. Rupees 19,123 were credited in correction of sums wrongly charged to the Public Works Department in previous years, Rs. 11,692 were realised by the sale of old buildings, materials, and stores, Rs. 2,923 from rents, and Rs. 6,960 on account of distillery enclosures constructed by the Public Works Department out of Civil Grants.

MISCELLANEOUS

170. This head may conveniently be subdivided into the following :—

	<i>Estimates of 1865-66.</i>	<i>Actuals.</i>
Revenue of Seringapatam ...	24,000	27,525
Refunds on account of Establishments ...	7,682	10,545
Fees and Forfeitures, Revenue Department ...	6,836	9,293
Educational—Sale of books ...	8,000	7,222
Schooling Fees ...	5,000	5,535
Military Local Force—Savings in pay ...	8,250	3,123
Proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property	554	4,598
Do. of unserviceable articles ...	1,092	6,733
Petty items aggregating ...	6,706	11,890
	<u>88,120</u>	<u>86,464</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

171. The first head, Refunds, shows a disbursement of Rs. 24,960 against a budget grant of Rs. 6,265 only; the details are as follows :—

	<i>Estimates.</i>	<i>Actuals.</i>
Land Revenue ...	1,250	15,292
Sayer ...	1,150	3,389
Abkaree ...	40	0
Stamps ...	1,100	1,993
Miscellaneous ...	2,725	4,286
	<u>6,265</u>	<u>24,960</u>

172. The principal refund under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 9,546, a sum disbursed in one of the Talooks of the Chituldroog District to ryots who had paid their kists according to the former rates of assessment, instead of the reduced rates adopted on the survey and settlement of the Talook. Rupees 5,000 was refunded on account of the proceeds of a coffee jungle in the Hassan District, which had been erroneously credited to Government in 1864-65, but on a judicial proceeding, was adjudged to be payable to certain parties having claims on the land. The Sayer Refunds comprised Rs. 1,987 on account of duty on tobacco imported into the Cantonment for the use of Troops, and Rs. 1,341-13-9 due to certain Enam villages according to an old Sunnud, but wrongly credited as Government revenue. The Refunds of stamp duty were made by order of local Courts. The miscellaneous payments comprise a number of petty items refunded under competent authority, such as fines, &c.

LAND REVENUE.	173. Land Revenue shows less	Rs.
	than the Budget Grant ...	11,654
	Sayer Customs... ..	20,459
	Revenue Survey	30,269
FORESTS.	Forests	8,632

174. Grant Rs. 17,978; expenditure Rs. 29,050; excess charge Rs. 11,072. The ordinary establishments were within the grant; the excess is owing to charges for erecting a distillery enclosure at Bangalore, Rs. 10,549, at Shimoga, Rs. 633-11-5, and at Hassan, Rs. 760; total, Rs. 11,942-11-5.

ASSESSSED TAXES. 175. Show a saving of Rs. 42.

176. An excess over grant of Rs. 6,047; of this, Rs. 4,612 was paid as discount in consequence of the collections having exceeded the anticipated sales. The cost of dies, the preparation of labels, and the stamping of paper at the Madras Mint exceeded the available provision by Rs. 1,433.

MINT. 177. Shows a saving of Rs. 2,858.

178. Exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,634, chiefly in consequence of the construction and repair of certain Anché houses, amounting to Rs. 4,929, which were not provided for in the Budget.

179. Comprise the Mysore subsidy of Rs. 24,50,000, commutation for Seringapatam, Rs. 50,000, and political pensions, Rs. 79,191: these last showed a saving in disbursements amounting to Rs. 3,447.

180. The grant in the Budget was Rs. 1,79,987, which included a sum of Rs. 1,54,899, being the usual assignment from the Sayer, Octroi, and Plough Tax to the municipal and district funds. The net grant for miscellaneous charges was, therefore, Rs. 25,088, while the expenditure was Rs. 19,570.

CIVIL CONTINGENCIES, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

181. Grant Rs. 8,965; expenditure Rs. 8,549; saving Rs. 416.

182. Shows a saving on the grant of Rs. 25,657 after assigning therefrom a sum of Rs. 23,706 for barracks and lines beyond the provision made in the Budget.

MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

183. Being compensation for land taken up for various purposes, showed a saving on the grant of Rs. 4,729.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

184. The provincial Budget provided a grant of Rs. 14,00,000, but the Public Works Budget was framed on an estimate of Rs. 16,95,000 on the condition that the extra charge would be defrayed from the surplus cash balance of the previous year. The amount debited in the civil accounts to the Public Works Department was Rs. 16,67,457, of which Rs. 2,67,457, though forming a part of the expenditure of the year, is not taken into account in computing the Maharajah's share of the year's revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS.

185. This head comprises the cost of the Commissioner's Head Quarter Offices and the Account Department, which shows a saving of Rs. 32,200 on a grant of Rs. 3,43,264, and the Medical Department with a saving of Rs. 7,394 on a grant of Rs. 70,186. The payments to the Maharajah during the year on account of his fifth share of the net revenue amounted to Rs. 9,96,124, while the Budget provision based on the estimates for the year was Rs. 7,90,000 only. The sum actually due to His Highness for the year on the close of the accounts, agreeably to the prescribed mode of computation which is exhibited in one of the Statements in the Appendix, was Rs. 10,14,647, a difference which, it is scarcely necessary to add, is due to the favorable results shown by the actual receipts and expenditure compared with the estimates.

ADMINISTRATION & PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

186. This head comprises the charges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Courts of the several Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Amildars, the grant for which was Rs. 8,19,112; the expenditure, Rs. 8,09,936. Provision was made in the Budget for a Small Cause Court at Mysore at a cost of Rs. 6,900, which has not been established; but the grant has been absorbed to the extent of Rs. 6,318 by an extra charge of the Magistrate's Court in the Cantonment of Bangalore. This charge was partly owing to the salary of the Magistrate having been raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem under orders of the Supreme Government, and partly to the fact that the salary of one of the Deputy Superintendents, who acted for a few months as Cantonment Magistrate during the absence of the permanent Officer on privilege leave, was charged to the Magistracy. The establishments of the Sur-Ameens, Cutwals, and Cazees show a saving of Rs. 1,694. On the other hand, the new offices of Registrar General, District Registrars, and Deputy Registrars, which were not provided for in the Budget, having only been established during the year, cost Rs. 3,746, while the Registration Fees collected amounted to Rs. 517

LAW AND JUSTICE.

only. On the aggregate the Courts of all classes show a saving of Rs. 8,433 on a Budget Grant of Rs. 9,19,850. The Jails, which are comprised under the same head of account, show a saving of Rs. 15,620 on an estimate of Rs. 1,34,689.

-187. The establishments under this head are of two classes: Town Police, or that of the Head Quarter stations of the several districts, including the Cantonment of Bangalore; and Candachar Police, which is the Police Force of the Talooks. The grant for the former was Rs. 85,546, the expenditure Rs. 74,239, the saving having accrued chiefly from a grant on account of the clothing of the force at the station of Mysore which was not availed of. The Candachar or Talook Police cost Rs. 4,33,006, while the grant was Rs. 4,50,312. A sum of Rs. 14,472 was also provided under this head on account of a Thuggee Department which was in contemplation, but being found unnecessary, has never been organized.

188. The outlay in the Education Department was Rs. 13,479 less than the grant of the year. Under the sub-
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART. head of "Science and Art" are included the expenses of the Public Gardens and the Museum lately established in Bangalore, as well as part of the cost of some photographs of antiquities. The expenditure on the whole exceeds the grant by Rs. 1,476.

189. The superannuation pension payments exceeded the grant by
SUPERANNUATION AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES. Rs. 846 owing to some new pensions having been sanctioned after the Budget was prepared. Rs. 5,157 were also paid in addition to Budget provision on account of gratuities, the excess being due to the payments made to discharged employes of the Sayer Department on reduction of establishments. This was met by a corresponding saving of pay under the head of Land Revenue, Sayer. Religious and charitable institutions show an excess of Rs. 1,562 on the Budget allotment of Rs. 2,98,989; of this excess Rs. 1,000 is a special grant made to the Friend-in-Need Society. Hospitals and Dispensaries show Rs. 645 less than the grant.

190. Miscellaneous and Civil Contingencies, special and temporary, show together a small saving.

191. The heads of revenue and charge having been reviewed, it remains to notice the accounts under the head
PUBLIC DEBT. of Public Debt.

192. The most important of these is the Mysore Trust Fund, which
Trust Fund. was formed in May 1864, under the orders of the Government of India, by investing a sum of 30 lakhs of Rupees in Government Securities of the 4 per cent. loans which are held in trust at the Bank of Madras in the joint names of the Commissioner of Mysore and the Accountant General of Madras. The interest realised on the Notes during the year 1865-66 was Rs. 1,22,361-10-11. A small charge of Rs. 161-2-2 was incurred in transmitting the securities to Madras, and in disbursing the usual fees for the

consolidation of the papers. The balance at credit of the Fund on 30th April 1866 was—

		Ra.	A.	P.
In Government Securities	...	30,23,300	0	0
Cash	... ..	2,38,176	7	11
		<u>32,61,476</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

193. The Municipal collections received at the District Treasuries produced Rs. 1,19,792, the disbursements to the funds being Rs. 1,18,970, which sum was expended in the sanitation and improvement of the several stations in which the cesses were levied.

194. The District Funds are composed of Plough Tax collections, receipts from cattle fines and forfeitures, ferries and other petty local cesses, and amounted to Rs. 1,31,096, the disbursements to the funds being Rs. 1,53,564, still leaving a balance in the Treasury of Rs. 2,73,666 at the close of the year.

Bangalore Central Jail Manufacture Funds.

195. The receipts paid into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 2,388 only.

196. This head of account exhibits the sums received from travellers and paid to the owners of bullocks employed on their requisition through District Officers. The receipts brought to account in the year amounted to Rs. 25,901; the disbursements to Rs. 21,092. It may be observed that the Government derives no profit from the system of posting bullocks which is maintained solely for the convenience of the public.

197. The Moozroi Fund consists of savings accruing from the numerous allowances and endowments granted under the Native Government, and still maintained for the support of religious institutions and feeding houses, Hindoo and Mahomedan. The sums brought to credit in the various districts amounted to Rs. 11,305; the outlay, which is devoted to the same objects under the authority of Superintendents of Divisions, amounted to Rs. 10,542.

198. These sums were alienated from the Sayer Revenue, under the Native Government, partly for religious objects, and partly as rewards for services or other claims. The receipts were Rs. 56,663; the disbursements, Rs. 48,398.

Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections.

199. The sum brought to credit during the year was Rs. 7,95,764. The payments, including sums transferred to credit of Government, amounted to Rs. 10,83,534. The balance remaining at credit of the head at the close of the year in all the Treasuries was Rs. 2,36,620 against Rs. 5,24,390 in the previous year.

Deposits.

200. During the year amounted to Rs. 11,12,746 ; the sums adjusted
 Unadjusted Disbursements. amounted to Rs. 12,14,737 ; the balance out-
 standing was Rs. 95,564, consisting of ad-
 vances on various accounts, which may be classified as follows : —

Advances for supplies from England adjustable on receipt.

	Rs.
Stationery for the Government	12,606
Books for the Educational Department	3,794
Advances to the Military Assistant for materials for uniform and clothing of the local Force recoverable as sold to the men	37,259
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Pensioners, &c.	886
Permanent advances for contingent charges	2,470
Advances for special works under Civil Officers adjustable on completion of the works	8,700
Do. adjustable by Forest Department	2,157
Do. do. in account with the Maharajah	1,079
Do. do. by the Madras Government	1,075
Do. do. from Mysore Jail Manufacture Fund	500
Old balance against the Nundidroog Division under investigation	5,677
Do. against Ashtagram Division	1,913
Do. for petty works in Talooks	1,534
Current advances for contingent charges, of which Rs. 7,810 were adjust- ed in May 1866	15,914
	<hr/> 95,564 <hr/>

201. Consist of sums advanced on credit orders to the new Forest
 Forest advances. Department for the working of the forest
 conservancy, and are adjustable month by
 month, or on completion of contracts, under the usual audit.

202. Are made on credit orders to the Survey Department; they
 Revenue Survey advances. amounted to Rs. 90,350 for the ordinary
 purposes of the survey, the sum adjusted on
 this account during the year being Rs. 98,383. In addition to these
 advances, Rs. 39,665 were disbursed on account of boundary marks, the
 cost of which is recoverable from the ryots taking up the surveyed lands.

203. This head represents a current account of transactions between
 Her Majesty's Treasury, the Mysore and the British Government
 Bangalore. which are adjusted by cash payments to or
 from Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore,
 the accounts of which are rendered to Madras.

204. The entries under this head call
 Remittances. for no special remark.

205. Before dismissing the subject of accounts, it may be observ-
 ed that during the year under report, which
 Concluding remarks on ac- is only the third since the introduction of
 counts. English Accounts into Mysore, there has been
 a marked improvement in the working of the system, greater regularity,
 precision, and expedition are observable, and fewer errors have needed
 correction. The post-audit system has been successful, not only in facili-
 tating the adjustment of fixed expenditure, but in simplifying transac-
 tions and accounts between the Talooks and their District Treasuries.
 Cases of unauthorized outlay have been rare. The improvement in this
 respect is practically illustrated by the list of outstandings given in a pre-
 ceding paragraph, the last item of which, Rs. 15,914, represents the

amount of the current year's contingencies awaiting audit at its close. The total, Rs. 95,564, also contrasts favorably with that of the previous year, which was Rs. 1,98,553. The head of "Deposits" again, which is always a fruitful source of confusion in Indian Accounts, has been disencumbered of numerous details, and may now be pronounced reliable, clear balance-sheets having been received for the past two years from all the districts. Measures have again been taken for transferring from the deposit accounts to the credit of revenue such items as originally belonged to Government, as well as many which have remained unclaimed for more than three years, and others of more recent date, which, under special circumstances, are not likely to be claimed. The balance of deposits on 30th April 1866 was Rs. 2,36,620, whilst on 30th April 1865 it was Rs. 5,24,390.

206. The Talook Treasuries were, as usual, visited by the District

Talook Accounts.

Officers during their annual tour through the districts in the cold season of 1865, and their Reports on the several points to which their attention was specially directed by the Deputy Accountant General are of a very satisfactory nature. Informalities found in some Talooks were corrected, and no instance of gross delay or grave irregularity has come under notice. On the whole, the Amildars, and more especially the Nugdi Goomashtas, may be said to be now familiar with the new system of accounts, and even to prefer it to the complicated one which it superseded. The extreme simplicity of the new Talook forms which now consist of nothing more than a daily cash account and vouchers, as well as the practical character of the restraints which the rules impose on the Talook officials as custodians of public money, appear to have readily recommended themselves to the apprehension of the native accountants. The annual increase of pay which the Talook accountants have received since the commencement of the year 1865, though trifling in amount, has doubtless secured the services of experienced men, the more intelligent of whom would probably have obtained or sought preferment in other departments. It has at the same time afforded a wholesome stimulus to exertion, as the increase is only given as the reward of good conduct on the recommendation of the District Treasury Officers, and not for length of service alone.

207. The audit of expenditure has proceeded in a satisfactory

Audit and adjustment of accounts.

manner, and the Budget checks have been strictly enforced. There is little doubt that the close supervision exercised by the Audit Department has tended to promote economy in expenditure and regularity in all matters of accounts. The general accounts of the year were closed on the 6th July.

208. In March 1866, in order to furnish certain information required by the Commission sitting at Calcutta

Currency Notes.

on the subject of the Paper Currency, a meeting of merchants and bankers was convened at Bangalore by the Deputy Accountant General, by order of the Commissioner, to discuss a series of questions connected therewith. A detailed reply having at the time been forwarded to the Commission, it may be sufficient to place on record in this Report the conclusions arrived

at by the local Government, namely, 1st, that one Universal Note for all India convertible at the Presidency towns and the principal Treasuries in the country would be preferred by the public to notes payable within separate circles ; 2nd, that a 5-Rupee Note would be very useful for small transactions, more especially if readily convertible.

209. It further transpired that the notes now in circulation, owing to their being only partially convertible, are generally bought by Sowcars at a discount, and sold again at a profit or employed for purposes of remittance to the head quarters of the circles where they are payable. These facts pointed to the advisability of a universal note which would not only be acceptable to the public, but would, from the wide sphere of its convertibility, be more likely to remain in circulation than notes of separate circles, which cannot be cashed elsewhere, and therefore do not find so ready a sale among merchants.

210. The special facilities afforded in Mysore for giving circulation to the notes both of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which have been described in former Administration Reports, appear from the Returns to have been attended with great success. The Government of India having desired that measures should be taken for introducing the notes in this province, the Commissioner obtained sanction to purchase for cash, from the Madras Bank, currency notes to the value of eight lakhs, and from the Bombay Bank two lakhs, annually. Supplies of notes thus obtained were sent from the Commissioner's Treasury to each District Treasury, and thence to the Talook Treasuries, chiefly of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 in value for issue to parties requiring them, either in payment of demands or in exchange for cash. The treasuries were also directed, besides accepting notes of any value on account of revenue dues, to cash those of 10 to 100 rupees, provided specie could be spared, to the full extent of their available means. The object of prescribing a limit as to value was to encourage the circulation of small notes within the province, where it was supposed they would prove to be a convenience to the talook communities, while notes of larger values would chiefly be employed for purposes of trade. The cashing of these except at the season of revenue kists could not be undertaken by the Treasuries as a rule, but the Treasury Officers were directed to afford the accommodation whenever practicable. The fact that the public treasuries were ready to receive the notes whenever coin was available appears to have inspired confidence among the native community, many of whom were previously ignorant of the paper currency, but who were not slow to appreciate it as a medium of exchange.

211. The operations in currency notes are illustrated by the following figures :—

	MADRAS NOTES.				BOMBAY NOTES.			
	October 1862 to close of 1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Total.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Total.
Purchased by the Mysore Government from Bank of Madras ...	13,50,000	3,81,020	1,00,000	18,31,020	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	3,00,000
Received at the Treasuries on account of public demands ...	1,31,040	1,26,000	4,66,390	7,14,030	380	7,940	750	17,570
In exchange for cash ...	1,93,940	5,08,940	11,22,250	18,25,130	200	20,220	6,420	26,840
	3,24,980	6,35,540	15,78,640	25,39,160	3,280	28,060	13,470	44,810
Issued at Treasuries in payment of demands ...	1,51,650	4,27,580	8,65,110	14,44,340	2,830	41,340	5,290	49,460
In exchange for cash ...	11,40,210	10,52,000	13,73,350	35,65,560	72,760	1,31,330	53,900	2,57,990
	12,91,860	14,79,580	22,38,460	50,09,900	75,590	1,72,670	59,190	3,07,450

212. It hence appears that, on the basis of Rs. 18,31,020 of Madras Notes supplied to the Mysore Government for cash, the notes which have circulated through the treasuries of the province in transactions with the public, amounted to Rs. 75,49,060 during the four years ending with 1855-56. The fact that the issues have been double the amount of receipts from the public is an indication of the confidence felt in the paper currency. In Bombay Notes the transactions have been comparatively small; they were procured with the view of supplying the wants of the people in the districts of the Nugur Division bordering on Dharwar; but the demand, which has never been great, shows a marked decline in 1865-66, which may be attributed to a falling off in the cotton trade during that year.

213. Apart from the accommodation afforded to the public, it may be remarked that the Madras Notes have proved to be a convenience to the Treasuries in making remittances of surplus funds to head quarters, and in supplying those which occasionally needed aid. The notes sent have been readily converted into cash, and the expense of carriage has thus been obviated, as well as inconvenience to escorts.

214. In February 1865, under the orders of the Government of India, the reception and issue of British and Australian Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns at the values of 10 and 5 rupees respectively was authorized at all the treasuries of the province. The transactions during the year were inconsiderable, the receipts being only 468 sovereigns, and the issues 21½. This result, however, is not attributable to any dislike to a gold currency or the particular coinage on the part of the native community; on the contrary, it was unanimously affirmed at the meeting of bankers and merchants already referred to, that sovereigns were usually at a premium in the bazars, and that a gold coinage of the values of 2½, 5, and 10 rupees would be acceptable, combined with a silver and note currency. There is little doubt that, among the mass of the population, silver and copper are preferred as being suitable to their every-day transactions, but among those who can accumulate wealth, gold would find a ready reception, either for hoarding or conversion into ornaments, according to native custom, or would be used in trade, its portability and tangible value being a recommendation for either purpose. The estimated value of gold bullion imported into Mysore in 1865-66 is 27½ lakhs.

215. The measures taken since the year 1863 for the exclusive circulation of British copper coins and the withdrawal of those of native mintage have steadily progressed. It will be seen from the Administration Reports of previous years that the former are supplied to the Mysore Government at cost price, and distributed according to local requirements among the District Treasuries of the province. They were in the first instance sold to the public through vendors, receiving a discount on the proceeds, who were appointed at the head quarters of every district and Talook and the principal cusbahs and marts on condition of retailing the coin at par; at the same time the native coins continued to be received at the Treasuries, while their issue was interdicted, an exception to this rule being however allowed in the

case of the establishments of the Maharajah in the town of Mysore in deference to the wishes of His Highness. The scarcity of copper coins of any kind, which was formerly felt, especially in the north and western districts, has entirely disappeared, and the arrangements made for supplying the copper circulation have been so far successful, that from January 1866, the Districts Officers having reported that the British coins were readily procurable from money-changers either at par or at a trifling batta, their sale through vendors was discontinued. At the same time, to counteract combinations among money-changers, the coin is sold at par at the Treasuries to all applicants for 5 rupees worth and upwards. Officials of all departments receive a small proportion of their pay if required in copper, but, as a rule, pice are issued and received only for fractions of a rupee. The Public Works Department and others which employ daily laborers are supplied without restriction, and in one district, Hassan, where there is an unusual demand on account of coffee plantations, special arrangements have been made to meet it. On the whole, having regard to the facilities afforded to the people, and the almost entire absence of complaints, there is good reason to believe that the coins in circulation are sufficient for their requirements. The amount of British copper coins in the Mysore Treasury when the measures for their introduction were resolved upon was—

Rupees worth	70,000
Purchased from the Madras Mint in 1863-64 1864-65 and 1865-65	1,00,000
	<hr/> 1,70,000
Supplied to districts in 1863-64, 1864-65, and 1865-66	1,31,000
	<hr/>
Received from two districts, Bangalore and Colar	25,700
	<hr/>
Amount of native Copper Coins withdrawn from circulation and remitted to Commissioner's Treasury during the above years,	80,875
Amount of ditto mutilated and sold as copper	1,11,701
	<hr/>

216. The increase in stamp revenue having been noticed in a preceding paragraph, it only remains to describe the stamp paper and labels in use in Mysore under the operation of the Indian Stamp Act, which was extended to this province from 1st August 1865, and the value of the transactions since that period to the close of the official year. Under the orders of the Government of India, the Stamp Dies adopted for this province are those which are in use in the Madras Territories, with the impression of the Queen's Head, and the value of the Stamp in English, Tamil, and Telugoo. The paper is impressed at the Madras Mint, and is again counterstamped with the words "Mysore Commissioner's Office" in English, Canarese, and Hindoostani. The receipt and bill labels were specially manufactured under the superintendence of the Mint Master of Madras with the legend "Receipt Bill or Draft, Mysore" in English, and the value in the three languages.

217. The transactions in the new stamps were as follows, up to 30th April 1866—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Impressed Paper received from Madras of different values	14,99,672	34,79,672
Issued to districts for sale	6,46,200	10,51,402

Sold—Impressed Paper as follows:

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1 Anna	52,400	3,275	16 Rupees	503	8,048
2 Annas	77,421	9,677	20 „	106	2,120
3 „	138	25	24 „	5	120
4 „	76,930	19,232	25 „	61	1,525
6 „	282	105	30 „	59	1,770
8 „	69,171	34,585	32 „	198	6,336
12 „	1,012	759	35 „	33	1,155
1 Rupee	24,157	24,157	40 „	19	760
1½ „	116	74	50 „	115	5,750
2 Rupees	5,718	11,436	60 „	15	900
3 „	42	126	75 „	30	2,250
4 „	3,182	12,728	100 „	19	1,900
5 „	375	1,875	150 „	8	1,200
6 „	624	3,744	200 „	2	400
8 „	1,341	10,728	250 „	5	1,250
10 „	390	3,900	300 „	1	300
12 „	112	1,344	700 „	1	700
15 „	123	1,845			
			Total realised	...	1,76,199

Stamp Labels—Received from Madras	Value Rs.	16,82,962
Supplied to districts	„	5,73,343

	1 to 12 As.	1 to 6 Rs.
Sold—Receipt Labels	... 6,026	568
Transfer Labels	... 758	179
Application Labels	... 176	
Foreign Labels	... 18	

7,725

SECTION IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. RE-DISTRIBUTION OF TALOOKS, &c.

218. The territorial arrangements made at the re-organization of the Commission, in 1862, in the formation of eight districts comprised in the new Divisions of Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur, have undergone a revision during the past year, and a re-distribution of some Talooks has been effected with the object, either of rendering the district charges more compact, or of meeting the requirements which further experience had suggested. The particulars of these changes which thus

modify the list of talooks inserted at paragraph 9 of the Administration Report for 1862-63 are given in the subjoined Statement :—

Divisions.	Districts.	As formerly Talooks.	As revised Talooks.	
Nundidroog	Bangalore ...	13	13	{ Seera Talook added from Chitaldroog District.
	Colar ...	11	11	
	Toomkoor ...	9	10	
	Total...	33	34	
Ashtagram	Mysore ...	13	13	Kikeri Talook absorbed.
	Hassan ...	11	10	
	Total...	24	23	
Nugur	Shimoga ...	10	9	{ Hurrihur Talook transferred to Chituldroog District.
	Cudoor ...	7	7	
	Chituldroog	10	10	{ Hurrihur Talook added; Seera Talook removed to Toomkoor District.
	Total...	27	26	

219. Similarly, the Hoblees or sub-divisions of Talooks have been to some extent re-distributed in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions. This has been rendered necessary partly from the absorption of the Talooks to which these Hoblees were attached into the adjoining Talooks, and partly from circumstances connected with their position relatively to the Talook Head Quarters. It is needless, however, to notice these changes in detail.

220. The revision has led further to a re-classification of the Talooks, the establishments of which were in several cases in excess of their requirements, causing the reduction of four Talooks from the 3rd to 4th Class, and of two Talooks from the 4th to 5th Class. On the other hand, one Talook was raised from 3rd to 2nd Class, and another from 5th to 4th Class.

221. The financial effects of these measures, irrespective of the reduction effected in the revision of Hoblees, may be briefly stated thus—

	Monthly.	Monthly Saving.
Establishment of 3rd Class Talook costing Rs.	1,043	
" 4th " " " " "	878	
Difference, Rs.	165	Multiplied by 4 = Rs. 660
Establishment of 4th Class Talook costing Rs.	878	
" 5th " " " " "	828	
Difference, Rs.	50	Multiplied by 2 = Rs. 100
	Total Rs.	760
Add Establishment of 5th Class Talook absorbed	828	
	Grand Total, Rs.	1,588

Deduct—

1	Talook raised from 3rd to 2nd Class, difference monthly Rs.	225
1	„ „ 5th to 4th „ „ „ „	50
	Increase, Total Rs.	<u>275</u>
	Net Savings, Rs.	<u>1,313</u>
	or Annually Rs.	<u>15,756</u>

222. A revised list of the Talooks according to their present classification and distribution is appended.

223. The changes which have occurred in the re-distribution of Talooks and Hoblees above adverted to are shown in the map which accompanies this Report. The map has been engraved on copperplate at the Mysore Government Press.

II. POPULATION.

224. The Returns of population furnished from the Divisions show a small decrease amounting to 97,880, attributable chiefly to the emigration during the working season of large numbers of the classes who find employment in the coffee plantations of Munzerabad, Coorg, or the Neilgherry Hills. The Returns, however, cannot be implicitly relied upon as accurate.

225. The statistics for the three Divisions are given as follows:—

	Population.	Area.	Population to square mile.
Nundidroog Division...	1,474,087	8,426	175
Ashtagram Division ...	1,307,250	7,345	178
Nugur Division ...	1,134,384	11,233	101
	<u>3,915,721</u>	<u>27,004</u>	<u>454</u>
		Average ...	<u>151$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

226. The population of Bangalore (Town and Cantonment) has been included in the Returns of the Nundidroog Division, in which the proportion is found still to be below that of the Ashtagram Division.

III. MORTUARY RETURNS.

227. Some efforts have for the first time been made during the past year to obtain reliable statistics of the mortality occurring among the population, and though the Returns furnished have not yet attained that degree of accuracy which may be looked for hereafter, they suffice to indicate generally the localities in which the mortality has been most prevalent.

228. These Returns give the number of deaths in the Talooks inclusive of the principal towns and cusbahs, for which complete statistics

have not been furnished, except for the Bangalore Cantonment and the town of Mysore. The results obtained by abstracting the information they contain, so as to show comparatively the death-rate in the several districts as well as Talooks, are given below :—

RATE OF MORTALITY PER THOUSAND FROM							Rate of mortality from all causes per 1,000.	
Small-pox.			Dysentery.		Cholera.			
DISTRICTS.	Shimoga	... '54	Shimoga	... '12	Shimoga	... '44	Shimoga	... 160
	Chituldroog	... '42	Hassan	... '86	Chituldroog	... '18	Hassan	... 146
	Hassan	... '32	Bangalore	... '078	Toomkoor	... '14	Colar	... } 77
	Mysore	... '16	Mysore	... '040	Hassan	... '12	Mysore	... }
	Cudoor	... '076	Cudoor	... '037	Bangalore	... '10	Toomkoor	... 69
	Bangalore	... '067	Colar	... '031	Colar	... '09	Chituldroog	... 66
	Toomkoor	... '034	Toomkoor	... '014	Cudoor	... '06	Cudoor	... 60
	Colar	... '013	Chituldroog	... '004	Mysore	... '01	Bangalore	... 69
TALOOKS.	1 Sorub	... '12	1 Hassan	... '28	1 Hurrihur	... 14'0	1 Sorub (Shimoga)	... 220
	2 { Bangalore Moolcalmooroo }	... '09	2 Coppa	... '20	2 Shikarpore	... '96	2 Hassan (Hassan)	... 236
	3 Shimoga	... '06	3 Sorub	... '18	3 Sorub	... '71	3 Shikarpore (Shimoga)	... 210
	4 Goomnaikpolliem	... '054	4 Yedatora	... '09	4 { Moolcalmooroo Honally }	... '45	4 Maharajdroog (Hassan)	... 201
	5 Yedatora	... '05	5 Shikarpore	... '06	5 Herloor	... '37	5 Hurrihur (Shimoga)	... 190
	6 Herloor	... '04	6 Shimoga	... '06	6 Sidlaghut	... '33	6 Kankanhully (Bangalore)	... 160
	7 Honally	... '04	7 Ambajidroog	... '05	7 Davengiri	... '32	7 Yedatora (Mysore)	... 150
	8 Tulkad	... '03	8 Maharajdroog	... '04	8 { Mudgiri Turvakeri }	... '28	8 Goondibunda (Colar)	... 130
	9 Goondibunda	... '031	9 Mudgiri	... '037	9 { Davenhully Closepett Hassan }	... '27	9 Shimoga (Coppa)	... 120
	10 Shikarpore	... '029	10 Sidlaghut	... '026	10 { Shimoga Powgurrh }	... '26	10 Nagamunglum	... 104
	11 Powgurrh	... '028	11 Hurrihur	... '023	11 Maharajdroog	... '24	11 Honally	... 90
	12 { Mudgiri Toorvakere }	... '013	12 Nagamunglum	... '022	12 Toomkoor	... '22	12 Sidlaghut	... 92
	Bangalore Cant.	... '23	Bangalore Cant.	... '14	Bangalore Cant.	... '03	Bangalore Cant.	... 28
	Mysore Town	... '028	Mysore Town	... '33	Mysore Town	... '04	Mysore Town	... 67
	Ashtagram Divn.	... '023	.....	... '066	.....	... '06	.....	... 120
	Nugur Division	... '039	.....	... '062	.....	... '07	.....	... 150
	Nundidroog Divn.	... '021	.....	... '017	.....	... '01	.....	... 61
	Mysore Province	... '083	.....	... '145	.....	... '14	.....	... 349

229. From the above statement it appears that the greatest mortality has occurred in the Shemogah District, both from general causes, in which deaths from violence, &c., are included, and from such specific causes as cholera, dysentery, and small-pox. Next in succession is the Hassan District, which is however preceded in respect to small-pox and cholera by the Chituldroog District. These are followed, at a long interval, by the remaining Districts, viz., Colar, Mysore, Toomkoor, Cudoor, and lastly Bangalore; in which the mortuary returns of the Cantonment have not been included.

230. Turning to the Talooks, it is observed that, as regards the aggregate mortality, the Sorub Talook of the Shimogah District occupies the foremost place, and together with Hurrihur, Honally, and Shikarpoor of the same District, takes the lead in the returns of deaths from cholera, which committed great ravages in that part of the country during the latter months of the year.

231. While in the Bangalore Talook, the death rate generally is very low, that of the Bangalore Cantonment is as high as 28 per thousand. This result may be ascribed almost wholly to the epidemic of small-pox which broke out in the bazars and Native quarters of the station during the early months of the present year. In other respects the station has enjoyed an unusual immunity from epidemic disease: a result which is undoubtedly due to the improved system of drainage and other sanitary measures recently carried out.

232. The high rate of mortality observable in the Hassan District and in the Ashtagram Division generally, is explained by reference to the returns of deaths from "other causes" not specifically mentioned above, though included in the column of "mortality from all causes." Under this miscellaneous head, are comprised the returns of mortality from fever, to which the Mulnad or Western Talooks attached to the Shemoga, Cudoor, and, more particularly it would seem, the Hassan District are subject. The death rate from these causes for the four Districts thus situated, viz., Shemogah, Hassan, Mysore, and Cudoor is as follows; comparatively with the other four Districts:

Hassan	11	per thousand	Chituldroog	4	per thousand.
Shemoga	9	"	Bangalore	4	"
Mysore	6	"	Colar	5	"
Cudoor	4.6	"	Toomkoor	4	"

233. An analysis of the same returns for the three Divisions gives the following result:

Ashtagram Division	8	per thousand
Nugur	6	"
Nundidroog	5	"

234. The statistics furnished in the returns of the mortality occurring at various periods of life, exhibit the following result:

At ages up to 20 years	...	...	...	...	.91
.. between 20 and 50 years	...	...	...	...	1.21
.. above 50	...	...	...	...	.60

[Mysore.]

H

VI. EMIGRATION.

235. The return furnished by the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry shows the number of emigrants who have embarked from that Port during the year, to have been 81, of whom eleven were females. The number in the preceding year was 70. No information has been obtained as to the number embarked at Madras, but the emigration from the Mysore country is usually of insignificant extent.

V. AGRICULTURE.

236. The anticipations which were formed at this period last year, of a favorable season for the crops, were unfortunately not realised, and the almost complete failure of the latter or autumn rains, upon which the prospects of a good harvest are largely dependent, had a disastrous effect upon the dry crops, the out-turn of which was for the most part very deficient. The result has been that the grain stores of the ryots, who in former times kept several years supply in hand, have been drained by the demands made upon them at this season of extraordinary scarcity.

237. The large increase that has taken place within the past 10 years in the prices of all staple commodities is shown in the subjoined statement, compiled from the returns of a single District (Colar).

ITEMS.					1856-57.	1865-66.
					Seers.	Seers.
Raggi	per rupee	..	...	...	50½	20½
Rice 2nd sort	...	...	...	...	20	9½
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	28	18½
Dhall ...	...	...	...	...	24	12½

238. These rates have risen still higher during the last three months, and the extent of the scarcity and distress now prevailing may be judged from the fact that at the present time (July) the selling price of raggi is 10 seers per rupee, of rice (2nd sort) 6½ seers, and of gram 8 seers. The large importations of rice from Burmah have tended to equalize the prices of raggi and rice.

239. The health of the community has been generally good during the past year except in the Nugur Division, where fever, dysentery, and cholera were very prevalent. In March and April last, the northern Talooks of the Shimoga and several of the Cudoor Districts were smitten with a severe epidemic of cholera of so virulent a type that, in the majority of cases, it is said to have run its course to a fatal termination in the space of an hour or two.

240. The mortality has been excessive also among the cattle, which have been decimated by the combined effects of the drought and the murrain. The want of water as well as pasture was so severely felt, that beasts were offered for sale at 4 and 8 annas a head, without finding purchasers.

241. The number of acres under cotton cultivation during the year was 12,012, against 57,730 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of acres 45,717. This result is attributable to the great fall in the market price of cotton. The marked increase simultaneously in the number of looms throughout the country indicates, as remarked elsewhere, the revival of local manufacture which two years ago was well nigh extinguished by the demands of the European markets.

242. In the Ashtagram Division, the decrease in cotton cultivation is shown to have been confined to the indigenous species, a slight increase having taken place in the exotic kinds. On the other hand, in the Nugur Division, the Superintendent reports that the ryots evince an increasing dislike to the foreign cotton, owing to the trouble and expense which, it is alleged, attend its cultivation and preparation for the market.

243. Measures have been taken for the establishment of a Government cinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills in the Nugur Division. This range which lies in proximity to the Western Ghauts, attains an elevation, at one point, of nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level. The site selected for the plantation occupies a somewhat less elevated position in a locality where the conditions of climate, soil, and aspect are alike favorable to the growth of the cinchona. 5000 plants have been obtained from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, for planting out during the present season, and the nursery will have the advantage of being superintended by a coffee planter, whose residence in the vicinity will enable him to devote the necessary attention to the experiment.

244. The object of this measure is to propagate the plants which will be distributed gratis to the Gowdas or land-holders in the neighbourhood, and to introduce the use of the bark, which as a febrifuge would be more practically useful than in the form of quinine, the manufacture of which would be impracticable in this Province.

245. The statistics of coffee cultivation for the past year have been noticed in para 5. Owing to another unfavorable season, and to the want of rain at the critical period between March and May when the trees commence to put out their buds, the crops have been deficient, but notwithstanding this temporary discouragement, lands are still being taken up, and the registers show an increase of acres 6,670 over the area under coffee cultivation in the previous year, and of acres 24,214 over that of the year preceding.

246. The cultivation of mulberry in connection with the manufacture of silk has been carried on for many years in the Talooks lying in the vicinity of Bangalore, Mysore, and Seringapatam, where are chiefly congregated the Mussulman communities to whom this branch of

industry is almost wholly confined. Devoid of energy and unaided by the capital which would enable them to import superior varieties, both of the mulberry plant and of the silkworm, they have been content to eke out a bare subsistence, and indeed from the rapid deterioration which has been going on in both respects, the local trade had been for some years in a languishing state. The settlement however of a Silk Filature Company conducted by an Italian gentleman at Kengeri, near Bangalore, and the introduction of new breeds of silkworms, as well as of improved kinds of mulberry, promise to inaugurate a new era in the silk manufactures of Mysore. The increased demand thus occasioned has given a stimulus to the production of a better kind of silk, and in order further to promote this object, arrangements have been made with Signor de Vecchj for the importation of silkworm-eggs from Japan, for distribution to those who are willing to rear them with care, and to give the experiment a fair trial.

247. In the mode of mulberry culture practised in Mysore, the defect noticed by those who are best acquainted with the subject, is that the plantations are too copiously irrigated, occasioning an excessive moisture in the leaves, to the exclusion of those saccharine properties which afford nutriment to the worms. A species of mulberry plant said to have been imported by Tippoo from the Deccan where it is indigenous, is largely cultivated in this Province, though in the Districts extending southwards to the Caverry, the China mulberry, long ago imported by European agency, is commonly found, and it is here that cocoons of the better qualities are produced.

248. In the mulberry plantation attached to the Kengeri Establishment, several foreign species such as the *Moris Sinensis*, and *Japanensis*, and the *Moris Perotetæa*, have been cultivated successfully, and by the free distribution of cuttings, native cultivators will doubtless be induced to introduce them into their own gardens.

249. The only kind of silkworm reared in the Mysore country is the *Bombyx Sinensis*, a species indigenous to China. These worms yield in the course of a year from 5 to 6 cocoons, which are described as being much inferior in size to those of China and Japan, and as having a tendency to taper at the ends. The silk in these cocoons is not closely woven, and is internally flossy, though the quality of the thread when ruled by European processes is found to be good. At Kengeri, the *Bombyx Mori* and some fine specimens of the Milanese and Cashmere breeds have been introduced, and are found to thrive well. The inferior quality of the native ruled silk is evidenced by the value. The best samples which are worth on the spot, 4 or 5 rupees a seer (equal $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a lb) would not in Europe obtain a higher price than 13 or 14 shillings per lb, while Japanese silk sells at 37 or 38 shillings.

VI. TRADE RETURNS.

250. Returns of the produce and trade of each District have been framed by the District Officers for the year 1865-66 from the reports of the Amildars of Talooks which are based upon local estimates, there being no official record of the actual imports or exports since the abolition of transit duties.

The results which follow must therefore be accepted with some reservation, though they are probably as near an approximation to facts as could be procured. Only seven articles are subject to Sayer duty, namely, soopari or betel-nut, tobacco, silk, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, opium, and piece goods. Arrack pays a still head duty, and coffee an excise in lieu of land assessment. All other produce is free, except in towns, where duty is levied for municipal purposes on the recommendation of the local Boards and with the sanction of the Commissioner.

DESCRIPTION.	Produced in Mysore.	Exports to British Territory.	Imports from British Territory.
<i>Agricultural Produce.</i>	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Areca Nut	35,00,000	13,00,000	30,000
Betel Leaves	4,80,000	50,000	0
Buller or Avary Beans	5,25,000	1,00,000	50,000
Cardamums	60,000	0	27,000
Castor oil Seed	9,00,000	3,00,000	0
Chillies	3,90,000	1,50,000	0
Cholum or jawari	11,00,000	2,25,000	0
Cocoanuts dry	4,30,000	3,50,000	0
" fresh	7,00,000	2,00,000	50,000
Coffee	22,90,000	0	0
Coriander seed	1,00,000	0	10,000
Cotton, including re-exports*	2,60,000	*15,00,000	10,00,000
Dhal	5,00,000	1,50,000	0
Gingely seed (Sessamum)	3,00,000	80,000	0
Gram (Bengal)	3,25,000	15,000	0
" (Horse)	10,00,000	20,000	0
" (Others)	450,000	0	0
Newani or Italian millet	1,00,000	0	0
Onions	1,00,000	15,000	0
Paddy	98,50,000	16,00,000	0
Pepper	25,000	9,000	25,000
Potatoes	2,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
Raggi	1,37,00,000	40,00,000	0
Rice	12,00,000	80,000	14,00,000
Tamarind	3,00,000	0	0
Tobacco	4,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
Wheat	1,50,000	0	1,50,000
Timber	50,000	0	30,000
Sandalwood	1,70,000	0	0
Firewood	2,20,000	0	10,000
Bamboos	90,000	0	17,000
Cattle	10,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000
Fowls	1,30,000	0	0
Hides	1,75,000	0	20,000
Bell metal	40,000	21,000	45,000
Copper	0	0	6,75,000
Gold	0	0	27,50,000
Iron	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000
Silver	0	0	2,50,000
Carried over ...			

DESCRIPTION.				Produced in Mysore.	Exports to British Territory.	Imports from British Territory.
Brought forward ...						
<i>Manufactures.</i>						
Arrack	...	...	...	8,00,000	12,000	Gallons. 0
Blankets	...	...	...	13,50,000	6,00,000	Some from Bellary.
Butter and Ghee	...	...	...	2,25,000	0	Largely imported from Bellary, Dharwar, and Coimbatore.
Carpets (chiefly at Bangalore)	...	...	...	23,000	0	0
Castor oil	...	...	...	3,25,000	67,000	2,00,000
Catchoo (a dye)	...	...	...	0	0	2,80,000
Chunam	...	...	...	2,00,000	5,000	0
Cloth (Piece goods)	...	...	...	7,40,000	12½ lacs (re-ex- ported.)	50,00,000
„ (coarse)	...	...	...	6,00,000	2,00,000	7,50,000
Cocoanut oil	...	...	...	37,000	0	0
Gingely oil	...	...	...	2,50,000	25,000	0
Jaggory	...	...	...	21,00,000	6,00,000	0
Mats	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
Opium	...	...	...	1,13,000	15,000	0
Paper	...	...	...	(Not reported.)	0	2,00,000
Pottery	...	...	...	2,20,000	0	0
Salt (Sea)	...	...	...	0	0	6,00,000
„ (Earth)	...	...	...	1,50,000	0	25,000
Silk	...	...	...	32,25,000	29,00,000	85,000
Spades	...	...	...	40,000	23,000 (to Bellary)	70,000
Sugar	...	...	...	5,90,000	4,25,000	0
„ Candy	...	...	...	0	0	85,000
Toddy	...	...	...	9,25,000	0	50,000 (from Bellary.)
TOTAL						

VII. FORESTS.

251. The arrangements made in the organization of the Forest Conservancy Department which had then been only recently formed, were briefly described in the last Administration Report, and have since undergone no change.

252. The past year has been chiefly occupied by the Officers of the Department in making themselves acquainted with the extent and character of the Forest ranges in the Province, and in instituting measures for the proper conservancy of these tracts, as well as in providing for the more systematic development of those resources upon which both the Government revenue, and the demands of the community depend. Much has already been done with this object. Certain tracts containing the more valuable species of timber have been reserved as "Royal

forests," in which no felling except by Departmental agency, is permitted; restrictions have been placed upon the cutting of jungles for firewood in other localities, and upon the clearance of forests for coffee cultivation along the ghaut ranges by which the sources of rivers would be affected; nurseries have been formed for teak and sandalwood plantations, and measures are in progress for opening a new market for the sale of Mysore timber below the ghauts.

253. The principal "Reserved" Government Forests (of which a list is included in the appendix) lie in the
 Reserved Government Forests. Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions, and comprise the chief sources from which such valuable timber trees as the teak, poon, blackwood, as well as sandalwood, are to be obtained. These have been absolutely reserved for the purposes of the Conservancy Department, and steps are being taken to have these tracts formally surveyed and mapped.

254. With the object of putting some check upon the extensive felling of jungle wood that was carried on throughout the country to such an extent as already to have demolished considerable tracts of this description of wood, and to threaten in a short time their complete extinction, a Notification (a copy of which will be found among the appendices) was issued in August last, defining the several kinds of timber, some 14 in number, which would be reserved by Government for disposal on licenses at the rates therein specified, and in the case of sandal and teak, for sale at auction only. In respect to the ryots, however, the special privilege was granted of procuring from the jungles without fee or license, whatever timber of the less valuable kinds they needed for their own domestic or agricultural purposes. The privilege has since however been found to have been largely abused. Felling on a large scale has been carried on by individual ryots, far in excess of their present wants, with the object apparently either of stacking the wood for future use, or clandestinely selling it as opportunities offer.

255. It has been found therefore necessary to modify the concessions made in rule 2 in the special interest of the cultivating ryots, and to require them to obtain from the Talook Amildars, as was formerly the practice, a license unaccompanied however by any charge, authorizing them to cut wood to the extent of their actual requirements within a certain period of the year, to be fixed at a time most convenient to themselves.

256. A further exemption from the restrictions contained in the Forest Notification was made in favor of individuals, whether ryots, or not, who had reserved trees, &c., on their own lands. This
 Kan holder's exemption with- drawn. privilege also was exercised too freely, and has been withdrawn in the case of the "Kan" holders in the Nugur Division. These landholders have from a long time been allowed to collect for agricultural purposes the leaves and other produce of the Government forests in their holdings for which they paid a trifling rent called the Kan Shist; but it has been ascertained that they have been in the habit of felling the valuable timber in these tracts which is the property of Government, and of

smuggling it across the frontier, so that it was found indispensable to check this abuse by prohibiting unrestricted felling.

257. Revenue officers are empowered by Rule 8 of the Forest Notification to prohibit felling in any tracts not already reserved, where circumstances may render this precautionary measure necessary. The District officers are thus enabled to interfere when advisable in order to prevent the too rapid denuding of forests in particular localities.

Powers of Revenue Officers under Rule 8.

258. Of the 15 kinds of timber specified in list No. 1 of the Notification, teak and sandal are specially reserved from both ryot and trader, and being stored at the several Timber Depôts in each Division, are disposed of periodically at auctions. The other species of wood in this list are obtainable by all classes alike on payment of license fees ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per cart-load. The Talook authorities are allowed to issue licenses to the extent of 15 carts-load at a time.

Licenses for felling.

259. Nurseries have been formed for teak plantations in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions. That at Luckwally in the Nugur Division is of some years' growth, and has succeeded well. The future possible contingency of this plantation being destroyed upon the execution of the Madras Irrigation Company's project for forming a large reservoir at the spot, has been however provided for by the commencement of a plantation in a new and more favored locality to the north, on the banks of the Toonga.

Teak plantations.

260. The deplorable extent to which the great forests on the western frontier of the Province have been denuded of timber trees of large growth was adverted to in the last year's Report. The correctness of that opinion, which was formed after a merely cursory observation of the condition of those forests in the course of a tour, has been confirmed from the more circumstantial report of the Assistant Conservator, Lieut. van Someren, who, in reference to the teak, writes "not only have all the finer trees been felled, but owing to the large demand for timber, and the exigency of working up to the revenue Estimates, trees have been cut before maturity." Now that attention has been more especially drawn to this point, the evil of felling immature trees will be strictly guarded against, but it is nevertheless undoubted that our resources for future years have been largely forestalled, and that for a long time, the supply must necessarily be reduced to a more economical limit.

Increasing scarcity of teak.

261. It is anticipated by the Conservator, that the loss that will arise from a diminished supply of teak, may be compensated by stimulating the demand for Honay and Mutty which, though inferior to teak, are largely used in buildings, but to realize this anticipation, means must be taken by the Department to supply the markets with timber of such a quality as to compete favorably with that which is now imported largely from the Neilgherry and Coorg Forests, and even from Burmah.

Expected demand for Honay and Mutty.

262. Efforts are being made by the Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagram Division, to work to good advantage the splendid forests along the Ghaut ranges. These abound with valuable timber trees, and especially the Poon (or Koovay), but are unfortunately inaccessible to the means of deportation, from the east side. Along the western slopes there are several streams which it is proposed to make use of for the purpose of floating the timber down to the coast, and if the aid of the timber merchants in those parts can be enlisted in employing elephants for dragging the timber to the river's edge, a profitable connection will have been established with the extensive export timber trade of the western coast.

263. As an experimental measure, some steps have been taken in the Ashtagram Division to propagate the sandalwood tree from the seed, which has been deposited among hedge rows and clumps of bushes, so as to afford the requisite protection to its delicate growth. So little is known however of the conditions most favorable to the rearing of this species, that it is doubtful how far these experiments will be successful. The habits of the plant are essentially wild as is apparent from the localities in which it is found,—screened amongst scrub jungle, the removal of which has the effect of causing it to sicken and dwindle away, the leaves getting smaller, and the bark staring. The encroachment of cultivation upon the habitat of this tree will consequently tend to its gradual extinction, unless some effectual measures be taken to propagate it afresh. In addition to this, the plant takes twenty five years to come to maturity, and under any circumstances, the prospect of replenishing this source of forest revenue is at least a remote one.

264. As a means of affording a clear conception of the forest resources of the country, maps are in preparation, defining the several tracts peculiar to teak, sandalwood, and other forest trees. Their extent and position will be mapped as accurately as possible, and the localities in which the “reserved” and “unreserved” jungles are situated will also be denoted. The information thus afforded will be useful as a guide in regulating the conservancy operations of the Department, with a due regard to the necessities and requirements of the community generally.

265. The financial results of the last year's operations, which will be found in a tabular form in the appendix, are not so satisfactory as were anticipated, owing to the failure in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions of the system which was adopted of collecting the sandalwood as well as teak by contract. The contractors, though rigidly bound down to the proper fulfilment of their engagements, failed almost without exception, owing as alleged, to the absence of the requisite aid from the Talook authorities. The former system of working through paid agents has been accordingly reverted to, but at so late a period of the year, that the improved effects of this arrangement could not be then realized. Notwithstanding these drawbacks however, a fair quantity of timber has been collected.

266. The following particulars of the charges attending the forest operations and the results of the sale are of some interest. In the Mysore District, teak, honay, mutty, and blackwood were felled, trimmed, and carried to the wood-yard at Mysore at an average cost of Rs. 0-5-10 per cubic foot, and were sold at the average rate of Rs. 1-0-10 per cubic foot against an average, last year, of Rs. 0-13-9 per cubic foot. Sandalwood was collected at an average cost of Rs. 7-3-3½ per candy, and sold at public auction, at Rs. 83-8-3 per candy. In the Bangalore District, the realizations from the sale of sandalwood averaged Rs. 71-4-0 per candy, against an average of Rs. 87 in the previous year. These results cannot be compared with those obtained in the Nugur Division from which no details on these points have been furnished.

267. In accordance with a requisition received from the Government of India, the Forest Department was called upon to collect specimens of all the more distinctive timber trees in the Province. Specimens of 40 different kinds, most of which are accompanied by longitudinal as well as cross sections of the required dimensions, have accordingly been furnished, and are ready for conveyance to England. Two additional sets of these specimens were at the same time collected, of which one set is being despatched for exhibition, with other products, &c. of Mysore, at Paris, next year; and the other will be retained in the Mysore Museum at Bangalore.

List of Reserved Government Forests.

Division.	District.	TALOOK.	No.	Name of Forests.	Resources.
NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	Bangalore District.	Kankanhully	1	Marlawaddy Hobly..	These forest ranges contain large quantities of reserved timbers, and will be worked exclusively by the Forest Department. These are reserved, but Lac Contractors have the right of taking the produce from the Jhallah or Lac tree, if rented out to them. Do.; but no bamboos are allowed to be taken from this range.
			2	Codihully ..	
			3	Wooyumbully ..	
			4	Horrowhully ..	
	Toomkoor District.	Magady ..	5	Somenhully ..	Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.
			1	Killakavul in the vicinity of Savundroog	
		Kingari ..	1	Rageehully Hills in the Giganee Hobly	
			1	Daveroydroog jungles	
	Colar District.	Mudgerry	1	Mudgherry Cusbah .. Hobly jungles ..	Do. do. Do. do.
			1	Mudidroog and Chenroydroog Hill jungles	

Division.	District.	TALOOK.	No.	Name of Forests.	Resources.
ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	Mysore District.	Heggadaven cottah.	1	Inoor Marigoodi ..	Contains Teak in abundance, and other useful forest trees.
			2	Baigoor ..	Do. do.
			3	Kankun Cottah ..	Do. do.
					N. B. These forests are of great extent and are the most important in the Ashtagram Division. It is a belt of Teak trees on the boundary of the Province of Mysore in the vicinity of Wynaad, & extends from the boundary of Coorg in the North, to the boundary near Bandipoor in the South.
		Gundulpett ..	1	Beramboddy and portions of Bandipoor	Do. do. do.
	Hassan District.	Periapatam ..	3	Veeramhossully ..	Contains reserved Timber trees in abundance as also bamboos.
		Munjerabad	1	Cagenary ..	Do. do.
			2	Barjumullay ..	Do. do.
			3	Arnay ..	Do. do.
			4	Soondai Coemri ..	Do. do.
		Bailoor ..	5	Cubbanollai ghaut ..	Do. do.
	Shimoga District.	Shimoga ..	1	Madaghutta ..	Do. do.
			2	Shunkergoodda jungle	These forests contain valuable reserved Timber in abundance.
			...	Coomsee jungle ...	
		Sorub ...	1	The "Kans" of Sorub	These "Kans" contain very fine reserved Timber, but no Teak are in the vicinity of the Wurdah River; down which Timber and bamboos can be easily floated to the Dharwar country, where Timber is in very great demand, and fetches a high price.
		Anantpoor ...	1	Musroor jungle ..	Contains reserved Timber in abundance.
	Chituldroog District.	Shikarpoor ..	...	Umbligolla jungle ..	
		Wustara ..	1	Aldoor Buswan Cottah	These forests contain no Teak, but very good reserved Timber, and when a road is opened out towards Chickmoogloor and Huripurpoor, the demand for Timber will no doubt be very great.
	Cudoor District.	Turikere ..	1	Oobranie ..	This jungle, as also that of Benkipoor adjoining, being in the "Maidan" Talook, and containing good reserved Timber trees should be carefully conserved. It has for many years been greatly damaged, and worked by the ryots and petty Timber traders; as also by iron smelters from all the adjoining Talooks.
		Luckwully ..	1	Luckwully jungles ..	These are very important Teak forests, and require to be carefully conserved.
			2	Boorj Hosspett near Mundagudda ..	
		Chituldroog ..	1	Mullagoonda jungle ..	The forests in the Chituldroog District are so little wooded, that it is necessary to reserve these small ranges.
		Herioor ...	1	Kummer jungle ...	

VIII. REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

268. The Survey Commissioner's Report refers to the operations of the Survey comprised between 1st November 1864 and 31st October 1865, being the second year in which the Survey has been at work in this Province.

269. Third measuring establishment was formed on the 1st July 1865, and Lieutenant J. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent, appointed to the charge of it.

270. The progress made in the work of measurement and classification is shewn by the following figures :

	1863-64.	1864-65.
No. of acres measured by 2 measuring establishments	2,91,595	5,07,288
No. of acres classified by the field establishment under Mr. Light	11,195	13,780

271. The cost of measurement during the year under report, was Rs. 0-1-11 per acre, and that of classification Rs. 0-0-10½, making the whole charges of the Survey operations equal to Rs. 0-2-9½, while those of the previous year amounted to Rs. 0-3-2¾. The cost of working is however still considered high, considering the character of the country under survey, and is likely to continue so while the establishments are composed so largely, as they must be at first, of probationers under training.

272. The result of the tests applied to the classification operations which were conducted, as in the former season, by Mr. Light, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, shows an improvement; the average error ascertained by an examination of 18,000 acres out of 2,48,000 classed, being 7 pies per 100 acres, against 7½ pies in the previous year. In the measurement operations, out of a total number of 1,710 fields tested, there were 1,608 or 94 per cent in which the discrepancy did not exceed 1 per cent, and in one only was the 5 per cent limit exceeded.

273. The working establishments have been increased as rapidly as circumstances permitted. For this purpose, new men were under training constantly, and whenever practicable, others had been transferred from the Survey parties in the Bombay Presidency. On the 1st May 1865, the total strength consisted of 54 measurers and 35 probationers, under the supervision of 4 European Officers. On the 1st May 1866 there were 88 measurers and 42 probationers, and the number of European Officers had been increased to 7.

274. In a supplementary report of the further progress made by the Survey up to the close of the official year, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner states that good progress had been made during the present year. Up to 1st May last when two-thirds of the working

season had elapsed, the area measured was to the extent of 10,000 acres in excess of what was done in the entire year preceding, and would probably, by the close of the season, amount to 7,50,000 acres. It was hoped that the difficulties arising from the classing operations, following too closely on the heels of those of the measurement, would be obviated in future by the advanced stage which the latter operation had now reached.

275. The general progress made in the Survey up to 1st May last, was as follows. The survey and settlement of the Hurrihur Talook had been completed throughout, as well as in the Davengeri Talook. The measurement and classification have been completed in the Kankooa Talook, and nearly so in the Chituldroog Talook. Measurement operations are in progress in the Hosdroog, Herioor, and Boodihal Talooks.

276. Evidences of the popularity and interest with which the progress of the Survey is viewed by the ryots, are seen in the increased eagerness to secure possession of new lands in the Talooks which border on those under survey, thus affording a presumption that the cost of the survey will be sufficiently met by the increase of lands taken up in anticipation of the introduction of the new settlement. Colonel Anderson testifies once more to the ready and willing co-operation that the survey parties have everywhere received from both the officials and the people, and expresses the opinion, that "Survey operations were never carried on with greater ease and pleasantness than in Mysore."

277. The special reports furnished by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, relative to the settlement of the Hurrihur and Davengeri Talooks, which have been the first to experience the benefits of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, contain some interesting particulars.

278. In the Hurrihur Talook, the population exclusive of the community at the Military station of Hurrihur, is computed at 31,087, which spread over an area of 211 square miles, gives 147 inhabitants to the square mile. Out of an area comprising 1,35,314 acres, nearly one half is found to consist of Government occupied land. Of the remainder, one half is Government unoccupied arable land, one third is held on Enam, and the rest unarable waste.

The new rates of assessment are for
 Dry crop lands. Maximum Rs. 2 per acre,
 Garden land do. „ 4 „ „

Applying the above rates to the cultivated area as it existed in 1863-64, the result as compared with the new settlement would be as follows:—

Collections in 1863-64	Rs. 51,845
New Assessment:	
Government occupied land ...	Rs. 58,000
Government arable waste ...	„ 17,500
	Rs. 75,500
Difference in favor of new assessment	Rs. 23,655

279. Acres 23,494 of land claimed as Enam are valued at Rs. 24,147, or an average of Rs. 1-0-5 per acre, being thus higher than the value of land under Government holdings. The present extent of Enam land is estimated roughly at acres 2,268, in excess of what is shewn by the accounts of 1863-64, and it may be surmised therefore, that much land properly belonging to Government, will be found upon investigation, to have been wrongfully appropriated as Enam.

280. In the Davengeri Talook, the population is to the area as
 Davengeri Talook. 48,510 to 2,73,618 acres, or 113 persons
 to the square mile.

281. The "Butaee" or division of crop-system being prevalent to a great extent, the rates of former assessment were found to vary almost indefinitely. For the garden lands, the highest rate nominally was Rs. 32 per acre descending to Rs. 6, but it is evident that these rates were never realised on an average, on any extensive area, for the whole revenue obtained from the garden lands within the given area was Rs. 5,855, while under the new settlement at rates ranging between Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 and averaging Rs. 5-4, the amount assessed upon them is Rs. 9,744.

282. For the purposes of assessment, the Talook was distributed into 3 groups or circles, the rates in which were fixed according to the circumstances of climate or accessibility to markets and high roads, as follows:—

Dry crop rates Rs. 1-12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1-4 per acre
 Wet do. do. „ 6, „ 6, „ 5 do.
 Garden lands „ 8 and under.

283. The results of the new assessment compared with former realizations of land revenue are as follows:—

Collections in 1864-65	...	Rs. 78,160
New Assessment.		
Government occupied land	...	Rs. 75,000
Government arable waste land	„	23,000
		<u>Rs. 98,000</u>

IX. MEDICAL.

284. The buildings connected with this Hospital have undergone considerable improvements and alterations during the year, which have enlarged the accommodation by 12 beds, increased bath-room and privy space, and admit of better separation and arrangement for male and female patients.

285. As contrasted with the previous year there has been a falling off in the number of

	1864-65.		1865-66.	
	In Patients.	Out Patients.	In Patients.	Out Patients.
Admitted ...	831	12,165	790	10,956
Average daily sick ...	56½	69	49½	56½
Died ...	76	5	66	0

both in and out Patients; but this is satisfactorily accounted for, in the 1st place, by the fact that no special diseases have prevailed during the

past year, with the exception of a slight epidemic of small-pox, for which the natives of this part of India, seldom or never seek relief in our hospitals on account of religious prejudices; and in the 2nd place, from the increasing popularity of the Civil Hospital since a medical officer was appointed, specially, to the charge of it. Numbers who formerly went to the Pettah Hospital now seek admission into this latter institution.

286. The deaths in the Pettah Hospital, though fewer than last year, still shew the high rate of 1 in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$; but many were brought in by their friends simply to die, while several others were picked up by the Police in the streets and sent into hospital in a dying state.

287. The following table shows the working of the Lunatic Lunatic Asylum. Asylum for the past year.

There remained on 30th April 1865.	67
Admitted during the year	71
	<hr/>
Total ..	138
Of these were cured	27
Died	11
No better	1
Transferred	5
Relieved and delivered to the care of friends ..	13
	<hr/>
Living in Hospital on 30th April 1866	81
	<hr/>

Of the 71 admissions, two only were re-admissions of persons who had previously been in the Asylum. The mortality has been less than in former years, and this too, notwithstanding that the Asylum has been more than usually crowded. It is in contemplation, however, to make some extensions to the present building so as to provide accommodation for the yearly increasing number of patients of this class.

288. The inmates are in general very orderly and quiet; and seem in every way comfortable. The men employ themselves in gardening, making ropes, and assisting the servants in various ways; and the women, in cleaning rice, spinning cotton, &c., and all are allowed to amuse themselves as they feel disposed to, which with most of them, consists in playing native games during the heat of the day. They have recently been employed in preparing complete sets of fibres from the fibrous plants of this Province; one set for the Mysore Museum, and the other for the Paris Exhibition.

289. The Leper Hospital is in a very satisfactory condition. Its management has, since the beginning of this year, been brought under the entire control of the medical officer, which has proved beneficial to the institution.

There remained on the 30th April last year 34 persons, 12 were admitted during this year, 2 absconded, and 8 have died, which leaves 36 now in the asylum. They receive clothing twice a year, are pretty well fed, and employ themselves chiefly in raising vegetables for their own use, in a garden immediately behind the building.

290. The former system of internal economy and arrangement in this Hospital is kept up and is found to work well. The present building will be shortly abandoned on the completion of the new Hospital which is rapidly progressing.

Cantonment Hospital,

291. The total number treated during the year has been in-patients 1,010, and out-patients 7,755, which gives an increase of 200 of the former, and nearly 2,500 of the latter class, over the numbers in the previous year. The increase of the in-patients is more reliable as a criterion of the usefulness of the institution, as it has occurred, notwithstanding that the system of selection, according to the applicants' necessities has been strictly adhered to. The marked increase of out-patients (from 1009 in the year 1861, to 7755 in this year), as well as their regular attendance is satisfactory.

292. The health of the prisoners in this Jail has been good, and no epidemic has occurred during the year under review.

Central Jail.

293. The prevailing diseases were fever (principally of the intermittent type) which gave 137; dysentery and diarrhoea 95; inflammation of the lungs 13; asthma 20; ulcers, contusions, and wounds, &c., 64. On analysing the 46 deaths, we discover that 14 happened in the persons of old Thugs who had been in confinement for periods varying from 25 to 31 years, and who died in the ordinary course of nature; or in prisoners brought into Jail with diseases under which they succumbed a few days after their admission; so that these cannot fairly be ascribed to Jail influences. Again, if we refer to the return exhibiting the admissions and deaths according to length of confinement, we find that amongst an average monthly number of 112 confined under one year, there were 308 admissions into Hospital, and 16 deaths, or more than one-half the whole admissions and one-third of the whole mortality, thus shewing that the greatest amount of sickness and mortality is amongst "the short term" prisoners, driven, as these most probably are in most instances, to crime from starvation and want.

294. The conservancy of the Jail is well attended to, and the dry earth system is in full operation for night use in the sleeping barracks, as well as in the general latrine. Dr. Mackenzie adds that, "nothing can be more perfect: after an experience of upwards of 20 months, it may be pronounced a success."

295. The diet is pronounced to be on the whole good and sufficient, while the labor, which is now entirely intramural, is not of a nature to be injurious to the health of the prisoners.

296. The Shimoga Jail retains its bad reputation for unhealthiness as shown by the table entered in the

Shimoga Jail.

*1865-66.

Average monthly strength ...	310½
Total admissions into Hospitals	657
Died ...	71

states his belief that, many of the prisoners bring the seeds of disease into

*margin. Of the 71 deaths 23 are attributable to dysentery and diarrhoea. This large mortality may undoubtedly be ascribed in a measure to the prevailing unhealthiness of the locality. Such is the opinion of the Inspector General of Hospitals, who

Jail with them, and that their deteriorated state of health on admission goes far to increase the amount of sickness and death. A new Jail is now being built on improved sanitary principles and in a better situation.

297. Contrasted with the previous year the total number vaccinated is less by 5,954, the decrease being entirely in the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions.

298. This result is attributed by the Surgeon of the Commission to the effect of the change which was adopted during the past year in the system of remunerating the vaccinators. These men had been previously paid in proportion to the number of operations they performed. The payment of the full salary was made contingent on a certain minimum number of patients being vaccinated, and where the standard was not reached, a proportionate deduction was made from the amount. This system was doubtless subject to many abuses, and it was notorious that with the connivance of the village officials, the verification lists sent in by the vaccinators were frequently fictitious. On the other hand, there were objections attending the rigid exaction of a fixed number of operations monthly which led, upon the recommendation of Ag. Dy. Insp. Genl. Balfour, to the removal of these restrictions as an experimental measure. The results of the past year have shewn as might have been anticipated a large decrease in the number of vaccinations, but on the other hand, it does not appear that the object sought in relaxing the stringency of the former rules has not been fully accomplished by the wider scope given to the usefulness of the vaccinators.

Return of Vaccination by staff of Vaccinators.

STATION.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			ABOVE ONE YEAR OF AGE.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Number vac- cinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vac- cinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vac- cinated.	Successful.	Failures.	
Mysore Territories.	20,240	19,815	425	67,814	64,397	3,417	88,054	84,212	3,842	0

X. ECCLESIASTICAL.

299. The accounts which have been received of the operations during the past year of the several Missionary bodies whose labors are confined to this Province, present few features of special interest.

300. This Mission was established in the year 1817, when the Reverend Mr. Thomas was Chaplain of the Station. In 1840, a church which was erected by the Rev. G. Treoor, was consecrated, and the services are conducted there for the benefit of a Native congregation of some 300 members. The church has been recently restored and enlarged under the direction of the present Secretary to the Mission, the Reverend S. T. Pettigrew. The Mission consists at present of a Native minister, a catechist and school-master and mistress. There are two schools for boys and girls respectively connected with it, which are well attended.

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301. The most prominent circumstance in connection with the Catholic Mission, is the establishment at Kengeri, in relation with the convent at Bangalore, of a Native Girls' Orphanage, where more than 90 young girls are lodged and educated under the care of 3 European ladies of the convent. Two new schools for Native girls have also been opened in the Station of Bangalore. The returns furnished of the number of schools scattered through the Province, testify to the interest which the cause of education continues to receive at the hands of the Catholic Mission.

302. The agency of this Society is at present comprised of 2 European Missionaries, 1 Native minister, 8 Native catechists; and the number of schools supported by it is 12, affording instruction to some 760 pupils, male and female.

303. The Wesleyan Missionary Society supports at present 13 European and 2 Native Missionaries, besides a staff of catechists and school teachers, who are employed in different parts of the Province. During the last year a chapel of imposing dimensions has been erected at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 30,000.

304. The Printing Establishment connected with the Mission, at which 5 Presses are kept in active employment, has now completed the publication of the Canarese Bible with marginal references. The work forms a quarto volume of 1,212 pages, and excels, in elegance of type and in its execution generally, most works of the kind published in this country.

305. The Press has been occupied in issuing school books and other religious publications, both in English, Canarese and Tamil, to a large number.

306. The numerous Educational Institutions throughout Mysore connected with this Mission, demonstrate the success with which its efforts in this direction have been attended. Besides schools of a high character at Bangalore and at Mysore both for boys and girls, there are 34 Vernacular Boys' Schools in different parts of the country, and 5 Vernacular Day Schools for girls. In relation to the Girls' Schools the Reverend T. Hodson states, as the result of the experience which has been gained since the establishment, that *caste* girls attend school more regularly, and make more satisfactory progress than girls of the inferior castes. It has been observed also, that the Canarese people do not manifest as much interest in the education of their daughters as the Tamil people.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

307. The report furnished by the Secretary, of the operations of the Society during the past year, shows that there are now 220 native paupers, and 78 European pensioners who are supported from its funds.

308. The classes thus relieved are only those who are physically incapable of earning their own livelihood, and in the case of the pensioners, the small pittance they receive from this source is sufficient merely to save them from the actual want to which they would otherwise be reduced. The native paupers, who have increased in the year past from 170 to 220, are employed at the Poor House in such light work as mat and rope-making.

309. The Society has received donations as grants-in-aid from the Mysore Government, to the amount of Rs. 6,400, and a further sum of nearly Rs. 7,000 has been realized from private contributions. This income is found however to be quite inadequate to meet the increasing demands upon its funds, owing to the extreme scarcity and high prices which have lately prevailed, and the Committee has therefore made an urgent appeal to the public to further the objects of the Society with additional contributions.

310. The good effects which have resulted from this institution in repressing mendicancy and in getting rid of those vagrants of the "loafer" class whose presence in this large station was an unmitigated evil, cannot but be regarded with much satisfaction. The mode generally adopted in dealing with these characters is, to forward them to their destination at the Society's expense, providing them with a little pocket money for the wants of the journey.

311. A sum of Rs. 7,200 has been for some time past held in reserve with the object of erecting alms-houses for the benefit of the more needy families among the European and East Indian pensioners, but the state of the the Society's finances has not as yet been sufficiently prosperous to admit of this project being carried into effect.

XI. RAILWAY.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

312. The returns obligingly furnished by the Manager of the Madras Railway Company afford satisfactory evidence of the steady development of the traffic on the Branch line which connects Bangalore with the South West line leading eastward to Madras, and westward to Baypoor. This line is 84½ miles in length, and has been in operation since August 1864.

313. A few statistics under each head, will sufficiently exemplify the growth of the traffic.

314. During the 9 months comprised between August 1864 and April 1865, the return was as follows,

Passenger Traffic.

	Number of Passengers.	Amount.
	91,868	Rs. 1,47,545 2 7
In 1865-66	1,83,655	„ 2,13,228 4 3

The receipts per mile for the several lines of rail-road are stated comparatively as follow.

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Ratio of increase.
Bangalore Branch	1,735 12 10	2,526 3 6	45
South West Line	2,021 5 3	2,874 5 10	42
North West Line	1,099 14 11	1,676 6 8	28

	No. of Maunds.	Amount.
Goods traffic.	In 1864-65. 9,88,968	1,94,455 13 6
	In 1865-66. 16,94,639	3,81,720 11 0

Receipts per mile :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Ratio of increase.
Bangalore Branch	2,287 11 6	4,490 13 4	92
South West Line	2,995 8 8	4,795 12 11	60
North West Line	1,779 2 0	4,098 15 7	130

XII. ARBORICULTURE, &c.

315. The subject of planting avenue trees along public roads has continued to receive attention, but the effect of the dry seasons experienced of late has been to check in some degree the progress at first made, and in localities where water is at no time abundant or readily accessible, the difficulty of keeping alive the plants has been almost insuperable. In the Cudoor and Chituldroog Districts however, especially in the latter, where vegetation is urgently needed to counteract the bleak and arid nature of the country, the efforts made by the Deputy Superintendent to carry on the work in the face of such obstacles, have been attended with some success. The mode adopted in the Districts has not been uniform, but that which has been followed as yet by the best results, with a minimum of cost, consists in giving the work on contract to the headmen of the villages lying in proximity to the road. On the other hand, the employment of a special agency for the purpose, has met with little success.

316. It is hoped that with the experience now gained, the exertions of the District officers may lead to more marked results being obtained during the ensuing season.

317. In the Government garden of the "Lal Bagh" at Bangalore, the vacancy caused by the death of the late Superintendent, Mr. Black, has been supplied by Mr. New, whose services, rendered especially valuable from the experi-

ence he has already obtained in this country, have again become available for the appointment of Superintendent.

318. Mr. New's report for the year details the several improvements that have been effected in the garden, both in the introduction and culture of new plants, and in the additions made to the numerous objects of interest, which already make it a favorite place of resort, both for the European and Native community. Among the acquisitions to the present collection of foreign plants, are 23 species of trees and shrubs from north Queensland, the seeds of which were supplied by Dr. Cleghorn; also a mangosteen plant; and an excellent specimen of *Amherstia nobilis* presented by Mr. E. B. Thomas. In the nursery, many useful and scarce plants have been added to the stock kept for sale. Young plants of *Poivreia Coccinea* have been reared by in-arching on *Combretum grandiflorum*, and the *Magnolia grandiflora* has been increased by grafting on *Michelia Nilagirica*. New plantations of the "Divi Divi" (*Cesalpinia Coriaria*) and of the Roseapple tree have been formed, as well as avenues of Chinese *Arbor Vitæ*.

319. An Aviary containing a fine collection of foreign and indigenous birds and a structure for wild fowl have been recently built within the garden, and add much to the other attractions of the place.

XIII. THE MYSORE MUSEUM.

320. The project of establishing a Government Museum where the natural and artificial products of the Mysore country, as well as other objects of interest, could be collected and arranged for exhibition, was initiated in 1863. The time and attention of the District officers were however at that period too fully occupied to admit of the proposal being at once carried out, and it was not until August 1865, that the Museum was opened in a building at Bangalore, which had been formerly occupied as the Cantonment Jail. The District officers have, in most instances, used prompt endeavours to meet the object in view, and the result is a collection which already represents, with a tolerable degree of completeness, whatever is characteristic of the country. In the arrangements essential to a systematic and skillful disposition of the contributed articles, the services of Dr. E. G. Balfour, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, were of the greatest value, and the Museum has since been ably superintended by Dr. Oswald, Surgeon of the Mysore Commission.

321. In the Geological Department, a very complete collection has been formed of the rocks and minerals found throughout the country, and an excellent display is made of its arts and manufactures. The Museum possesses also an admirable collection of specimens of woods; all the more important varieties of timber being represented by longitudinal and cross sections. The vegetable products of the country are fully exhibited in the several species of grains, pulses, oils, and fibres, &c., and a valuable collection has been made of ancient coins, gold, silver, and copper, which were formerly current in the Province. There is also a Library attached to the Institution, containing many standard works relating to Science and Art, and since the opening of the Museum up to the 30th April 1866, 3,291 articles have been contributed by some 230 donors, and du-

ring the same period, it has been visited by 90,014 persons ; the visitor's book contains 34,465 signatures written in English, Canarese, Tamil, Telooogo, Hindustani, Guzerati, Mahratta, and Malayalam.

322. The establishment attached to the Museum consists of a curator, a clerk, and a librarian, together with a few peons, and is under the charge of Dr. Oswald.

XIV. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

323. In the annual report furnished by Mr. J. P. Garrett, the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press, it is estimated that the value of the work executed during the past year amounted to Rs. 23,563, being in excess of that of the preceding year by a sum of Rs. 5,016. The following are some of the publications which have issued from the Government Press during the year 1865-66.

Educational and other works published:—

No. of copies	
2,000	English and Canarese Dictionary, 12mo: (in part).
3,000	Brief Sketch of the History of India, 18mo.
2,500	Pancha Tantra, in Canarese, Post 8vo.
2,000	Third Book, in English, 12mo.
2,000	Do. in Canarese, 12mo.
1,000	Euclid, in Canarese, (in part).
2,000	Katha Manjari, do. Post 8vo.
3,000	Geography, in English, 18mo. (in part.)
100	Dasara Padagaloo, in Canarese, Demy 8vo.
300	Catalogue of Books, in English, do.
6,000	First Book, in English, 12mo. (in part.)
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120	Report on the Administration of Mysore and Coorg for 1864-65.
120	Do. on the Judicial Administration of Mysore and Coorg for 1864.
1,050	Act No. X of 1862 (Stamp Act.)
50	Circular No. 522 Dd. 8th June 1864 (Revenue Procedure Code.)
150	Stokes Nugur Report.
1,000	Treaties on Small Pox, in English.
1,000	Do. do. in Canarese.
60	Report on Education, 8vo.
500	Dictionary of stamping, in Canarese.
2,500	Acts Nos. XVI. of 1864, & IX. of 1865 (Registration Act.)
200	Revised Rules for Minor Public Works, in Canarese.
100	Municipal Bye-Laws, in English, 8vo.
2,000	Code of Criminal Procedure, Canarese, 8vo. (in part.)
100	Circulars of the Account Department from 1 to 279, Demy 8vo.
50	Manual for the Stamp Department, Royal 8vo.
1,400	Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4 of the "Mysore Gazette," Demy 4to.

324. This Department has received an important acquisition in the entertainment of a copperplate engraver, who has been trained at Dr. Hunter's School of Arts at Madras. His services are usefully employed in supplying the diagrams and illustrations required for some of the school books published at the Press, and in the map of Mysore attached to this Report, will be found a specimen of his skill, which, as a first effort in this description of engraving, must be considered creditable. The wood

engravings which suffice for the illustrations, needed for the more ordinary school works, are executed by another engraver, also furnished by Dr. Hunter, who is chiefly engaged in teaching drawing in the Engineering Department of the Government High School.

325. A stereotyping apparatus has been recently obtained for use in the Printing Establishment, and promises to be of much use.

326. The printing machine adverted to in previous Reports has proved of the greatest value in striking off the issues of the Mysore Official Gazette and other papers, the printing of which requires more celerity than can be supplied by the hand presses.

327. The subject of introducing capitals in Canarese type similarly to that of English, was discussed in a former report. However desirable it may be to adopt an improvement by which a suitable distinction could be made in proper names, or at the commencement of sentences, there are mechanical difficulties which would seem to render the change impracticable, without adding considerably to the cost of printing, as well as impeding very much the work of composing the type. In order to allow of the use of capitals, it would be necessary to eliminate the "under-letters," which are as indispensable to the Canarese, as the use of the accent in the French language; and it is certain that such an innovation would be distasteful to the Canarese literary public, and would moreover, in the opinion of the Natives, be wholly superfluous.

CONCLUSION.

328. I proceed to sum up the information given in the foregoing paragraph. I regret to say that a year which commenced with abundant rain and every prospect of plentiful harvests, became, as it ran its course, less and less promising, and in its latter months, ended in drought, sickness, and heavy mortality. The high prices which have everywhere prevailed have been more disastrous to the mass of the people than they have been advantageous to the purely agricultural portion of it. Indeed, the ryots themselves have exported so much grain, owing to the extravagant rates which ruled the markets in the cotton-growing districts of Bellary and Dharwar, that the hoarded supply of years, which formerly filled their grain pits, has been well nigh exhausted, and there has therefore, in many places, been apparently an absolute want of seed for sowing purposes. Among the officials and the non-agricultural classes, there has been much distress, which it is easier to sympathize with than to alleviate, and the failure of the ragee harvest, the staple crop of the country, has been a most serious misfortune to the population generally. The absence of the usual rain-fall in September and October deprived the tanks of their wonted supply, and in the month of January, when I was marching through the north-east portion of the Province, a large majority of the tanks were already dry, and have remained so for 6 months. It is needless to mention the inconvenience to which the ryots were thus exposed, but the visitation was greatly aggravated when cholera showed itself in the last month of the year, and entering the Province from Canara in the North-West, found its way in like a wedge, and carried off numerous victims. The malady, after the close of the official year, raged in many Talooks with great virulence, and although medicine was issued, it proved of

little avail, for so fatal was the type of the disease, that many persons are said to have died within an hour of their first seizure.

329. It is pleasing to turn from this sad picture to the evidence of the material prosperity of the country which is afforded by the information in the Report, notwithstanding the unhappy drawbacks just mentioned. The revenue of the Province rose in 1865-66 to 109 lacs, a sum considerably in excess of the past year's income and of the Budget estimates, while the expenditure was within the total estimated. The accounts were made up and closed for the year by the middle of July, and exhibit a surplus of Rs. 7,90,000. This satisfactory result speaks for itself, and evidences the stability of the revenues. The receipts have swollen owing to the closer supervision exercised by the District officers, while the Account Department is entitled to the credit of vigilantly watching the disbursements.

330. During the year I made an extensive tour through the north east portion of the Province, marching through more than 20 Talooks, of which all the details and working of the local Cutcherries were closely examined. There is now only one Talook of the whole 84 in the Province which I have not personally visited, including all the more remote and inaccessible portions, and only two, the records of which I have not examined. The main object of my last circuit was to observe the actual working of the Survey Department, which has now traversed and nearly completed the first stage in 6 Talooks, of which 4 have also been classified, and 2 fully assessed. I have no hesitation in saying that while the work has been very carefully and conscientiously done, the result is satisfactory both to the cultivators and the Government, the actual Survey being minutely correct, the classification of soils accurate, and the settlement rates extremely low as compared on an average with the maximum of the old rates, which only held good by reason of excess holdings, enabling the ryots to spread a high rate of assessment over more land than their puttahs entitled them to hold.

331. Another principal object of my tour was to scrutinize closely the effect of the Revenue procedure, which was introduced in the latter part of 1864. Definite rules of a simple kind for the disposal of revenue business were much wanted: a very little consideration will show that for the speedy transaction of revenue work by the responsible officer, and for the effectual supervision of it by his superior, an orderly procedure, laying down rules for the division of the details, the manner of transacting business, the system of correspondence, and the registering, filing, and recording of work disposed of must be of great benefit, and so it has proved in Mysore. Monthly returns of all decided cases and proceedings being sent in to the Commissioner, that officer can at once form an opinion as to the state of the several files, and call for any set of proceedings or individual cases of long standing, the date of these last being given in one column of the returns. The system has worked well, and has brought chaos into order, giving to the District officer a knowledge of the work of the Talook Courts, which he, otherwise, never could have attained. Mistakes and faulty decisions of course, from time to time present themselves to notice, but from a close inspection of a great number of Talooks in this and the preceding season, I feel assured that

the Amildars of the Province have felt great relief from a system which acquaints them how to do their work with facility and method. There is no pretence in the procedure to lay down revenue principles, the instructions being entirely confined to the orderly conduct of business.

332. The Government are aware, that a magnificent bridge is now in course of construction over the Toongabhadra river at the frontier post of Hurrihur, on the main line of road to Bombay. The cost of this work, which will be about 3 lacs, has been debited, under the orders of Government, to Mysore revenues. It has 14 arches of 60 feet span. The bridge will be of great benefit both to Mysore and Dharwar, and when inspected by me the work appeared extremely solid and sound, which is more than can be said of many minor bridges executed by less skillful hands than those of the contractor, Mr. Cockburn, who unfortunately fell a victim to cholera in April.

333. The escape waters of the great Soolikere lake run into the Toongabhadra at Hurrihur. This grand tank, which is one of the finest reservoirs in Southern India, had been for many years in a state of disrepair, and jungle had grown up in what was once productive rice land. Great efforts have been made to find out what were the defects, and then to remedy them. As the water at the time of my visit was rapidly subsiding, I pressed on the immediate examination of the front sluices, and directed ring bunds to be thrown round them in case of an unexpected fresh. The tank however became shortly quite dry owing to the unprecedented drought of the season, and the sluices were thoroughly examined and effectually repaired. The labor and material were supplied by the Civil officers, and the professional supervision by the Executive Engineer. All parties helped cheerfully and amicably to bring the work to a satisfactory conclusion, and nothing remains but to put in order the irrigating channels which lead from the rear sluices. The repairs to the sluices cost little, the main difficulty having been the want of labor and the unhealthiness of the locality, but the work was nevertheless successfully accomplished.

334. The principle followed in effecting these repairs is a sound one, and should, I consider, be the basis of carrying out repairs and improvements of important irrigation works; that is, that the Civil officers should provide the labor and the Public Works Department the supervising skill.

335. As regards ordinary tank repairs it is, I consider, desirable in the interests of the country, that the existing system introduced in 1856, should be modified so as to give the Civil officers greater scope of action in regard to such works. The accounts now rendered by them to the Controller, under the Rules for Minor Works, are sufficient for all purposes of check and audit: but it appears to me very desirable that the money available yearly for irrigation repairs should be more absolutely at the disposal of the Civil officers, and that the responsibility of the Public Works Department should be limited to professional advice when called for. It is also necessary that a larger sum should be devoted yearly to irrigation repairs, and with this object I would propose to fund the available surplus of the year 1865-66, say 4 lacs, as also that of future years, the amount thus at credit being held in deposit

for the sole purpose of tank repairs to be executed by the Civil officers. The system on which I would suggest its expenditure is, that the outlay on a tank should be a Government contribution in aid of the ryots, who, according to the old custom of the country, were bound to furnish labor for extraordinary repairs, the Government supplying the materials and supervision. Of late years, the ryots have silently ignored their obligations, and the whole duty and cost of repairing tanks both in regard to the requisite labor and material, have fallen on Government, so that with rising prices and rates, the sum available for tank repairs bears no proportion to what it did in former days. I propose that out of the sum placed at the disposal of each Deputy Superintendent yearly contributions be given by the Government for the repairs of such tanks as the District officer considers most in need of attention, the aid to be in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ according to the exigencies of the case, and the comparative prosperity of the ryots. Such a system, while sure to be ultimately productive to Government, would initiate to a limited extent a return to the ancient custom of enforcing the ryot's obligations. Indeed, I am of opinion that while the Government have a right to demand from them their quota for repairs, having regard to the circumstance that we are giving them 30 years' leases, there will be a positive dearth of money under the present system, which must end in failure and the destruction of a great number of tanks. It has also been proposed to impose 2 annas in the rupee on the ryot for the purpose of establishing a tank fund, but as the tendency of this measure would be to take the control over the expenditure out of the hands of the District officer, and to give rise to importunate demands from the ryots of every village where there happened to be a breached tank, I think the plan suggested by me is preferable. Major Wilks, writing in 1804, says that; "the average expenses of tanks ought not to be taken at less than 1,25,000 Pagodas," or Rs. 3,75,000. We now give Rs. 2,00,000 for agricultural repairs, and even of this sum, a considerable amount is devoted to the repairs of irrigation channels. The sum ought, in my opinion, to be doubled. As an instance of the existing state of the tanks, I may mention that the Chituldroog Deputy Superintendent sent in this year a list of tanks requiring repair, the proposed outlay on which aggregated 50,000, a sum which, according to the Budget allotment, it is impossible to provide for a single District. The returns for the repairs of tanks being not only prospectively great, but if a proper selection is made and the work well done, repaying the outlay from 5 to 10 years, it is certainly advantageous for the Government to provide money, to the extent of the available labor, for the purpose. The tank registers which have been formed in each Talook, enable the District Officer to make a careful selection, there being naturally many tanks which, owing either to natural features or the great expense attendant on the work, it would not be profitable to repair. To remove, for instance, the silt from the bed of a tank is an operation which is many times more costly than raising the bund a few feet, and the escape a few inches, but it frequently happens that the nature of the country does not admit of the latter being done, while the former operation would entail too large an expenditure to be remunerative. Under the rules for the execution of works by Civil officers, the Commissioner sanctions all estimates from Rs. 500 to 10,000; the Superintendents from 200 to 500; and the Deputy Superintendents all up to 200. Assuming 4 lacs as the basis of expenditure,

the details might be regulated as follows, preserving the same rule of sanctions.

Commissioner	...	...	.....	150,000	
Superintendent, Nundidroog	...	30,000			
Dy. do. Bangalore	...	20,000			
Dy. do. Toomkoor	...	20,000			
Dy. do. Colar ...	...	20,000	.....	90,000	*Including irrigation channel.
Superintendent, Ashtagram	...	*50,000			
Dy. do. Mysore	...	20,000			
Dy. do. Hassan	...	20,000	.....	90,000	
Superintendent, Nugur	...	30,000			
Dy. do. Chituldroog	...	20,000			
Dy. do. Cudoor	...	10,000	} † ...	70,000	†Few tanks.
Dy. do. Shimoga	...	10,000			
				<hr/>	
				4,00,000	

336. I am not prepared to say that the Civil officers would in the first year be able to work up to 4 lacs, but there is a marked improvement in the manner in which the repairs of tanks and the accounts relating to them are disposed of, so that the principle advocated by me would remain intact, whether greater or less latitude of action were given in the first year or two. The funding of a sum of money for the special purpose of repairing tanks would also be unaffected by the subsidiary proposal that the ryots should contribute their quota of the repairs. That a sum should be set apart for the object indicated, and that it should not be liable to be re-appropriated for other purposes is the key of the suggestion I have made, and as the real prosperity of the country depends much more upon the substantial condition of those numerous minor works, than upon the prosecution of costly and difficult engineering projects which entail great delay in execution, and give rise often to professional contentions, I think that a fair trial should be given to the proposal.

337. Next to tanks the repairs of irrigation channels have received particular attention during the year, and it is gratifying to learn that the action of the conservancy establishment, of which full accounts were given in the Report of last year, has been very beneficial in repairing and restoring these valuable works, which were in a most dilapidated state. Longstanding abuses on the part of the ryots have been checked, many of the channels have been thoroughly cleared of silt, and attempts made to improve them by forming rajbuhās. Much however still remains to be done.

338. There is but little hope, I regret to say, of the great Mari Kuniwè scheme being speedily carried out, owing to the project having been again returned by the Supreme Government for more minute investigation. It is to be lamented that so important a work is still unprosecuted, and the great delay which has arisen, certainly inclines me to desire that such irrigation projects should be carried out by private enterprise, rather than by departmental agency. Every year increases the difficulty of finding labor in so remote and arid a tract at the chain of hills where the Mari gorge is situated, the pass being 10 miles from any considerable village, and each delay will make the work more expen-

sive in the end. The Chituldroog district through which the Hugri stream runs, is the most barren and thinly populated in the province, but the construction of the dam would no doubt be of immense service, and greatly add to the prosperity of the country. There is a singular dearth of rain in this direction, as compared with the western districts, and long continued drought has a more disastrous effect upon it consequently than upon other parts of Mysore. In the past year the commendable exertions of the Deputy Superintendent to plant the high lines of road to Bellary and Hurrihur have been to a great extent frustrated by the prevailing want of water. When they get a good crop the returns are large, but the general condition of the ryots cannot be said to indicate much wealth, and predatory bands having formerly infested the hill recesses of the district, it is popularly said to produce Kulloo and Kullaroo, *i. e.*, stones and thieves. The introduction of the Survey into this country, with its equable and light rates, and its long leases of thirty years, will however do much to ameliorate the condition of the people.

339. The Reports of the divisions of the province have been forwarded by the same officers who submitted them last year. They are all of them characterised by ability, and do credit to the intelligent and experienced officers to whom the supervision of the 3 sections of the province has been entrusted. I need only repeat the remarks which I made in para. 408 of my Report of last year to indicate the high estimation I have of their services, to which I may perhaps add that a most careful regard for the interests of the people, and a watchful supervision of the native officials under them, have regulated their proceedings. It would be invidious to draw any comparisons between these three officers, viz., Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Dobbs, Lieutenant Colonel T. Clerk, and Major C. Elliot, *c. b.*, and I consider the observations made by me last year regarding their services to be fully borne out and confirmed by the results of this year's administration. Major J. L. Pearse, who returned from sick leave in September, was in charge of the Nundidroog division for three months, during Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs' temporary absence, after which he reverted to his proper appointment as Superintendent of the Ashtagram division, but having taken leave on urgent private affairs at the close of the year, the report for that portion of the province has been submitted by Major Elliot, who had the charge of it for two-thirds of the year.

340. Of the Deputy Superintendents, Major McHutchin, Captain Acton, Lieutenant Gordon Cumming, and Mr. Krishna Ayengar, merit prominent notice. Several of the other officers have worked hard and well, but the last three of the officers named, have in the general management of their districts shown special aptitude, and an intimate knowledge of the working of their districts. Lieutenant Gordon Cumming has been particularly remarkable for his energy, and Mr. Krishna Ayengar for his good judgment. Among the European assistants, I would name Captain Motet, Captain Lindsay, and Lieutenant Shaw, as promising officers and fitted to be entrusted with district charges, in which indeed the two former have for a short time acted. Captain Benson, Lieutenant Blair, and Lieutenant Ludlow have also good material in them.

341. Among the Native assistants, I would mention Messrs. Numboor Krishna, Somasoodur Rao, Krishna Rao, Nursimmiengar, Sabapati Moodeliar, and Krishnasawmi Ayengar, as intelligent and excellent officers. The first named of these gentlemen belongs properly to the Judicial Department, being 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, but he is entitled perhaps in this place to mention as having been selected from his experience and capacity to be Registrar General for the provinces of Mysore and Coorg. I would draw special attention to the success that has attended the nomination for this officer and Mr. Krishna Ayengar above mentioned, to the responsible posts which, as Native officials, they worthily hold.

342. The duties of Cantonment Magistrate and President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Board have been efficiently discharged by Captains Cole and Hill. The best proof I can give of the exertions made by the Municipal Committee in respect to sanitary arrangements and general conservancy improvements, is the circumstance that, notwithstanding that cholera has been lamentably prevalent in many parts of the province, and perhaps 5000 lives lost in consequence, not a single casualty has to my knowledge occurred in the cantonment. In the body of the Report an account has been given of the measures taken to improve the sanitary condition of the Pettah or town, which is distinct from the cantonment, though only 1 mile or so off. There is a probably no town in Southern India in which a more effective system of sewage and drainage has been introduced. A long and excellent report on the Bangalore station was drawn up more than a year ago by the Sanitary Commission and submitted to the Madras Government, but what has become of it I cannot say, for though printed, it has not I believe been given to the public, if indeed it has been laid before the Supreme Government.

343. The office of Chief Engineer was filled during the greater part of the year by Colonel E. Lawford, whose abilities and repute are well known to the Government. During his absence on special service, Major R. H. Sankey discharged the duties entirely to my satisfaction.

344. It gives me pleasure to bring prominently to notice the valuable aid rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Nepean Smith, the Controller of the Public Works Department, in systematizing and introducing increased efficiency into the Account Department, duties which in this province are very onerous.

345. The general Account and Audit Department has been presided over by Mr. H. Hudson with marked success, in saying which, I do not refer so much to the large surplus shown at the end of the year, as to the strict supervision maintained over the expenditure, while the somewhat distasteful duties of the audit branch have been carried on, so as to give no umbrage to any class or individual.

346. The Medical Department has been ably presided over by Dr. W. Mackenzie, M. D., C. B., C. S. I.; and my thanks are also due to Dr. H. R. Oswald, Surgeon of the Commission, and Drs. J. Houston and S. T. Heard, the Civil Surgeons at Mysore and Shimoga, as also to Dr. J. Henderson now Superintendent of the Central Jail.

347. The Survey Department comprises an excellent staff of picked officers, who have done right good work under the general guidance of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Chief of the Department, and the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant J. P. Grant.

348. The Forest and Educational Departments have on the whole worked with success under Major A. Hunter and Mr. J. Garrett. The best officer in the former is Lieutenant G. J. van Someren, the Assistant Conservator at Mysore, an able and promising official. The educational staff has been somewhat crippled by the absence and sickness of some of its members. The present Inspector of Schools, Mr. B. L. Rice, is an intelligent and good officer.

349. The Government Press has turned out a great quantity of work during the year, and many improvements have been introduced in the internal management by the able Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Garrett.

350. The Head Quarters Native officials named by me last year have again performed their duties with zeal and efficiency, particularly Mr. A. Aroonachellum Moodeliar, Post Master General and Head of the Complaint Department.

351. Major E. B. Ramsay has supervised the local Troops with his wonted good management.

352. The Secretariat was in the hands of Captain J. A. Campbell for 9 months of the year. This officer possesses sound judgment and has proved himself an excellent Secretary. During the remainder of the year, the office was in charge of Captain T. G. Clarke, to whom I am much indebted for his painstaking and valuable services, which, owing to the unexpected sickness of Captain A. C. Hay, the Secretary, immediately after his return from Europe, have been rendered up to the present time.

BANGALORE, }
31st July 1866.

L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

APPENDICES.



O Depo Numb Divis. Cot	Mysore Hasan	...	...	4 16	18 70	22 86	22 84	0 2	0 28	2 0	1 3	3 2	1 2	3 2	0 0	1 1	0 0	7 9	0 1	0 1	22 4	3 3	0 2
Total Dy. Supts'. Courts	108	608	716	698	18	74	18	5	63	23	138	9	50	1	124	16	152	3	11	7	2	2	
	Total Appeal ...	127	968	1095	1058	37	109	54	8	91	27	167	16	99	2	134	21	175	50	56	22	14	13
Referred by Deputy Su- perintendents to Superin- tendents.	Nundidroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Referred by Amildars to Deputy Su- perinten- dents.	Nundidroog
	Ashtagram
	Nugur
	Total

[Mysore.]

BANGALORE, }
21st July 1866.

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788 49

[Mysore.]



[Mysore,]

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 11th June 1866.

N. KRISHNIAH,
Registrar General.

Distribution of Schools in the Districts.

Divisions		NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.										ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.										NUGUR DIVISION.									
Districts.	Talooks.	Bangalore.		Toomkoor.		Colar.		Mysore.		Hassan.		Shimoga.		Cudoor.		Chituldroog.															
		Number of Schools of the Higher class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Schools of the Middle class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Schools of the Lower class.	Number of pupils.	Number of Female Schools.	Number of pupils.	Normal Schools.	Students.	Schools for special Education.	Pupils.	Total Number of pupils.																	
	Bangalore	4	855	6	764	5	730	6	320	1	27	1	32	2749																	
	Devanhully	0	0	1	30	1	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	81																	
	Chennapatam... ..	0	0	1	42	2	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	227																	
	Closepett	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51																	
	Magadi	0	0	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48																	
	Kankanahully	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35																	
	Toomkoor	0	0	1	63	2	64	1	25	0	0	0	0	132																	
	Chickanaikenhully	0	0	1	36	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	76																	
	Honnaveilly	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25																	
	Mudgiri	0	0	0	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90																	
	Coongul	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26																	
	Colar	0	0	1	74	2	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	161																	
	Chintamony	0	0	0	0	2	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	77																	
	Srinivasapore... ..	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	34																	
	Chotaballapore	0	0	1	62	2	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	132																	
	Mulwagul	0	0	0	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	58																	
	Sidlaghut	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28																	
	Itchinpillay	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26																	
	Mysore... ..	1	177	1	124	1	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	324																	
	French Rocks... ..	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35																	
	Hoonsoor	0	0	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44																	
	Nursipoor	0	0	1	26	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	55																	
	Hassan... ..	0	0	1	111	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	146																	
	Balloor	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24																	
	Sakalasapore	0	0	0	0	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49																	
	Arfulgode	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25																	
	Shimoga	0	0	1	72	2	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	177																	
	Sagur	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36																	
	Shikarpoor	0	0	1	50	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	87																	
	Chennagiri	0	0	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	48																	
	Hurrihur	0	0	1	28	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	48																	
	Cudoor... ..	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12																	
	Chickmoogloor	0	0	1	29	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	53																	
	Kalasa	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30																	
	Banawar	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	26																	
	Chituldroog	0	0	1	53	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	96																	
	Seera	0	0	0	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23																	
		5	1032	21	1618	46	2588	7	345	1	27	1	32	306																	

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

STATISTICS OF LITERATURE IN MYSORE.

List of English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular Works, published at the various Presses in the Mysore Territory.

SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE.

ENGLISH.

	Rs.	As.	P.
First Book for Natives learning English	0	1	0
Second Book do. do.	0	2	3
Third Book do. do.	0	6	6
Manual of Conduct, containing Moral essays and prudential maxims, on the formation of character and other subjects connected with success and happiness in life, selected from various authors, for the use of Schools ...	0	8	0
First Grammar for Native youths learning English ...	0	0	6
English Grammar for Native youths, Part I. ...	0	1	0
A Brief Sketch of the History of India for Junior Classes	0	2	0
Larger History of India, compiled from the Works of Elphinstone, Wilson, Macaulay, Macfarlane, Campbell, Kaye, and others, by J. Garrett	1	0	0
An Abridgment of the above	0	6	0
Arithmetical Tables and Rules with examples, British and Indian Moneys, Weights, and Measures, &c., &c., also the Hindu names of the years and months ...	0	3	0
First Geography, a Brief Description of the Earth and its inhabitants, for use in Schools	0	3	0
Select English Poetry, for the use of Schools, with explanatory Notes, &c., By B. L. Rice, Principal, Bangalore High School	0	9	0
First History of England for Junior Classes ...	0	2	6
Larger History of England for Schools in India, compiled from the Works of Hume, Mackintosh, Smith, and other writers	0	14	0

CANARESE.

Canarese Dialogues on Revenue Matters, &c., with literal translation, by S. B. Kristnasawmy Iyengar ...	3	0	0
First Book, for the use of Schools	0	1	0
Second Book do. do.	0	3	0
Third Book do. do.	0	9	0
First History of England for Junior Classes ...	0	3	0
A Brief Sketch of the History of India for Junior Classes	0	2	0
The Katha Manjari, or Bunch of Stories	0	12	0

	Rs.	As	P.
The Pancha Tantra, or Panchópákhyána, five collections of Stories, with an Introductory sketch of the work, by J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Editor of the Bhagavat-Gíta, Sanscrit, Canarese, and English	0	11	0
A Manual Canarese and English Dictionary, abridged from the Rev. W. Reeve's Carnataca and English Dictionary, by J. Garrett, 2nd edition	2	8	0
A Manual English Canarese Dictionary, containing about 23,000 words, revised and enlarged by J. Garrett, fourth edition, 12mo	2	8	0
The Elements of Euclid, Book I	0	6	0

PUBLISHED AT THE WESLEYAN MISSION PRESS,
BANGALORE.

The Katha Sangraha, Canarese Selections, prose, Vol. I. 8vo.	2	8	0
Canarese and English Dictionary, by Rev. W. Reeve, revised edition, by Rev. D. Sanderson, 8vo. ...	10	0	0
The Jaimini Bharata, a celebrated Canarese Poem translated into English with notes, by Rev. D. Sanderson, 3 parts published			
The Bhagavat Gita, Sanscrit, Canarese, and English, in parallel column, with Schlegel's Latin version, Baron Humboldt's Essay on the philosophy of the Gita, &c., &c., by J. Garrett., 4to.	10	0	0
The Bhagavat Gita, Sanscrit and Canarese, from the above edition, 8vo.	1	0	0
Grammar of the Canarese Language, by Rev. T. Hodson, 8vo.	2	0	0
Dialogues in Canarese by Moonshi Shreenevasiah, with English Translation, by R. G. Hodson	1	8	0
Rice's Canarese Geography, 12mo.	0	6	0
Rice's Canarese Arithmetic, 12mo.	0	3	0
Campbell's Canarese Grammer, 18mo.	0	2	0
Robinson Crusoe, in Canarese, 12mo.	1	0	0
Canarese Class Book of Natural Theology, 12mo.	1	0	0
The Holy Bible, translated into Canarese, 4to.	1	0	0
Epitome of the Bible, in Canarese, 12mo.	0	6	0
Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, in Canarese, 8vo.	2	8	0
Line upon Line, in Canarese, 18mo.	0	6	0
The Ayah and Lady, in Canarese, 12mo.	0	2	0
Henry and his Bearer, in Canarese, 12mo.	0	1	0
The Arunodaya, an Illustrated Canarese Magazine, published monthly, edited by Rev. B. Rice	0	12	0
Various small Tracts on Christianity and Hinduism, priced at, from 1 rupee cash to 1 anna			

PUBLISHED AT THE CATHOLIC MISSION PRESS,
BANGALORE.

Latin and Canarese Dictionary	7	0	0
Canarese and Latin Dictionary	6	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Adewarada Adbhuta, or Miracles of the Sabbath, a Brief Sketch of the Old and New Testaments, Part I, of the Old Testament	1	3	0
Part II, of the New Testament	1	3	0
The two parts bound together	2	2	0
Japada Pustaka, { to be used in Mysore	1	6	0
or Prayer Book { to be used beyond Mysore	1	10	0
Satya Véda Pariksha, on the Bible	1	0	0
Daiva Pariksha, on God	0	4	0
Satyopadésa, or the true doctrine	0	10	0
Patitara Khandana, strictures on the Reformation	0	2	0
Veda Bodhakana krama, Gnanadarpana, Hadimuru Prasangagalu, or Rules to be observed by the preacher of the Gospel, a mirror of wisdom, and the thirteen Sermons	0	10	0
Divya Matruké, or the Best Book	0	8	0
Gnana Bodhaka, or the teacher of the wisdom	0	4	0
Poorvika Matada Vyakhyana, an exposition of the ancient religion	0	6	0
Vedasakshiyada Dévasahaya Pilleyavara Charitra, Life of Devasahaya Pillay, in evidence of the Bible	3	6	0
Silvéhádi, way of the Cross	3	6	0
Slokagala Sungraha, a collection of Sanscrit verses	0	5	0
Arithmetic ... { European mode	0	6	0
... { Hindu mode	0	4	0
An epitomé of the History of England	0	8	0
An epitomé of Geography	1	4	0
First Book. { 1st Part	0	2	0
... { 2nd Part	0	3	0

VERNACULAR WORKS PUBLISHED AT THE NATIVE PRESSES.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ramayana, complete in Slokas, 4to.	5	0	0
Soondarakanda, a portion of Ramayana, 8vo.	1	8	6
Lalita Sahasra Nama, one thousand Names of Parvati, 16mo.	0	8	0
Vratashoodamani, description of the several kinds of vows, 8vo.	4	0	0
Amarakosa, with meaning	2	8	0
Anubhavamrita, nectar of experience, on morality and Vedantism	1	8	0
Kaivalya Padhati, or method of obtaining salvation	2	0	0
Dasara Padagalu, a collection of Songs on Vishnú	1	4	0
Vikramarkana Charitré, a novel of Vikramarka, the founder of an era	1	0	0
Kávéri Poorana, on the origin and progress of the river Háveri	1	4	0
Maha Bhárata, the 1st ten Parvas	10	0	0
Iravata, the elephant of Indra	0	6	0
Gnanasindhu, or an ocean of wisdom, a work on Vedantism	4	0	0
Rajasekhara, a novel about one of the kings of Chola Mandala, 8vo.	3	8	0

Jaimini, a celebrated Poetical Work in Canarese, on the	Rs.	As.	P.
Horse sacrifice mentioned in Maha Bharata, 8vo. ...	2	8	0
Jataka Chendrike, a Work on Astrology, 8vo. ...	0	6	0
Bhagavat Gita, a portion of the Maha Bharata on the			
Theosophy of the Hindus, 8vo. ...	0	6	0
Do. Do. with meaning, 16mo. ...	1	8	0
Vidura Niti, on morality, 8vo. ...	0	4	0
Moochoorta Darpanam, a Poetical Work on Astrology ...	0	14	0
Amara Kosa, Sanscrit Synonyms ...	0	4	0
Siva Sahasra Namam, one thousand names of Siva, 8vo....	0	3	0
Rama Sahasra Namam, one thousand names of Rama ...	0	3	0

HINDUSTANI.

History of India ...	...	...	...	0	4	0
History of England ...	...	...	...	0	3	6
Geography, Part I. ...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Ditto Part II. ...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Grammar, Part I. ...	...	...	...	0	0	8
Ditto Part II....	0	6	0
Arithmetic	0	3	6

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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			Rs.	As.	P.	
Native Educational Institution	2,400	0	0	
Cantonment Boy's School	1,200	0	0	
Wesleyan Mission School	...	...	1,200	0	0	
Bishop Cotton's School	...	...	8,635	0	0	
St. John's Boys', Girls', and Infants' School	...	...	1,800	0	0	
Ordinance School	...	...	480	0	0	
Ragged School	...	...	180	0	0	
Tamil Boys' School	...	...	96	0	0	
Wesleyan Mission, English Girls' School...	...	...	400	0	0	
Cantonment Girls' School	...	...	750	0	0	
Fitz Gibbon Girls' School	...	...	120	0	0	
Wesleyan Mission, Boarding School	...	...	600	0	0	
Orphan Girls' Boarding School (Toomkoor)	360	0	0	
Wesleyan Mission, Caste Girls' School	240	0	0	
						18,461 0 0

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St. Patrick's School (Choolay)	960	0	0	
Catholic Seminary and Orphan Asylum...	900	0	0	
Catholic School (Mysore)	600	0	0	
Blackpully School	150	0	0	
						2,610 0 0

HINDU SCHOOLS.

Kalasa School	54	0	0	
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Hindu Female School	600	0	0	
						1,254 0 0

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Madrissa é Ishlamiah	600	0	0	
Madrissa é Mahomedia	600	0	0	
Madrissa é Bowring	600	0	0	
Commissariat Hindustani School	...	...	102	0	0	
Coonghul do. do.	...	...	120	0	0	
Shimoga do. do.	...	...	360	0	0	
Chotaballapore do. do.	...	...	240	0	0	
Chennapatam do. do.	...	...	240	0	0	
Closepett do. do.	120	0	0	
Chintamony do. do.	120	0	0	
Itchinpally do. do.	84	0	0	
French Rocks do. do.	50	0	0	
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J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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40 15 3		4,361	1 6	404	1 1	2,205	10 3	41,248
40 15 3		4,361	1 6	213	4 6	1,947	12 5	32,590
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H. HUDSON,

Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

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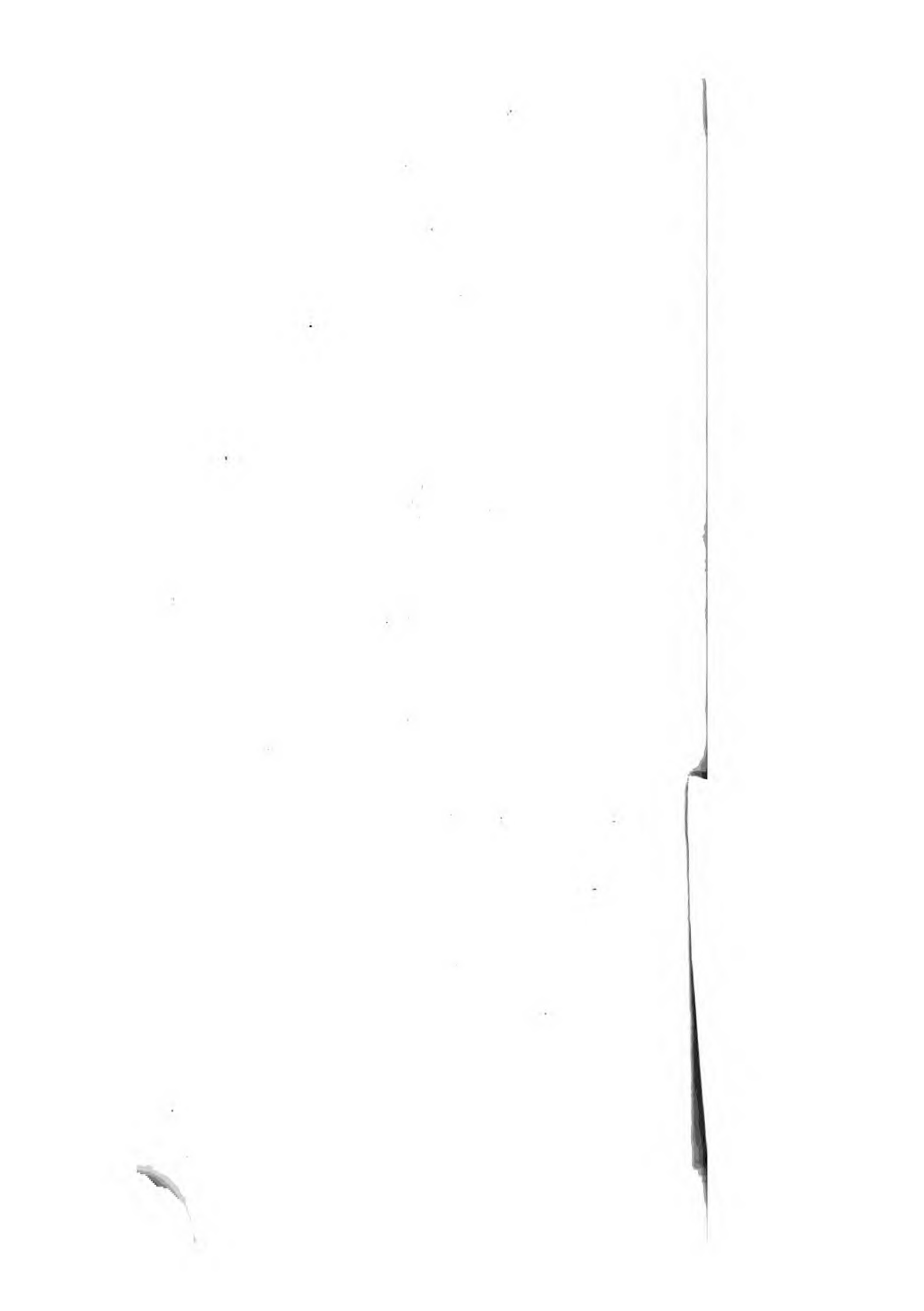
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4. Jail Manufacture Fund	-	-	0	0	0
5. Bullock Dak Fund	-	-	21,092	0	2
6. Moozroy Fund.	-	-	10,542	3	8
7. Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections	-	-	48,398	1	5
Deposits	-	-	10,83,534	8	2½
Miscellaneous	-	-	0	0	0
1. Unadjusted Disbursements	-	-	11,12,746	11	10
2. Forest Advances	-	-	53,124	2	7
3. Revenue Survey advances	-	-	90,350	0	0
4. Do. Recoverable boundary mark advances	-	-	39,665	12	3
Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore	-	-	8,80,008	13	3
Remittances—					
1. Between Commissioner's Head Quarters and Districts	-	-	52,26,212	7	6
2. Do. District Treasuries	-	-	88,01,526	14	10
3. Do. do. and Talook Treasuries	-	-	15,34,587	15	2
Supply Bills	-	-	7,59,854	8	4
Public Service Remittances	-	-	15,27,319	5	0
Privilege Remittances	-	-	2,29,738	13	10
Drawing account for minor works closed in 1865-66	-	-	13,887	10	2
Total H Public Debt	-	-	2,17,04,786	4	9
Total Disbursements	-	-	3,25,18,948	14	3
Cash Balance on the 30th April 1866	-	-	70,62,178	14	11
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	3,95,81,127	13	2

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 6th July 1866.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General
of Mysore.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ;
Bangalore, 6th July 1866.

Depy. Acct., Mysore

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory from May 1865 to April 1866, classified under the Budget Headings showing His Highness the Maha Rajah's one-fifth share of the Net Revenue calculated in conformity with the principle laid down by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in his Lordship's Minute dated 12th February 1836, and exhibiting the

14th April 1866		24,731 15 7	82,218 5 11	64,892 9 7	25,020 1 9	29,597 15 9	32,198 1 3	2,620	32,694 8 4	F A.
IX.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	...	9,38,138 7 10	3,50,000 0 0	...	10,14,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	...	...	...	...
His Highness the Maha Rajah's fixed allowances ...	...	...	...	...	3,50,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL HIS HIGHNESS, INCOME ...	...	12,88,138 7 10	...	...	18,64,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	...	...	...	...
Financial Result.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Gross Collections	...	1,04,97,444 5 8	...	...	1,09,16,692 1 1½	4,19,247 11 5½	...	...	...	...
Deduct.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges as above A to F	...	57,90,160 5 4	...	...	58,16,795 8 0	26,635 2 8	...	...	...	...
One-fifth of the Net Revenue...	...	9,38,138 7 10	...	...	10,14,647 11 5	76,509 3 7	...	...	...	...
Subsidy	...	24,50,000 0 0	...	...	24,50,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Local Force, Horse	...	8,08,647 11 10	...	...	99,388 0 8	...	...	19,259 11 2	...	...
Bargees	...	1,590 6 2	...	...	1,424 8 7	...	...	166 2 7	...	...
Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	...	50,000 0 0	...	...	50,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ORDINARY CHARGES	...	1,00,38,536 15 2	...	...	1,01,22,255 7 8	83,718 8 6	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary Payments out of Cash Balance to Public Works Department in excess of allotment in Provincial Budget from current year's income	...	...	...	...	2,67,457 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
Payments on account of His Highness the Maha Rajah's debts	...	...	...	...	4,42,978 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
Total Extraordinary Payments out of Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	7,10,430 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total Disbursements, ordinary and extraordinary	...	...	...	...	1,08,32,686 4 8*	...	...	...	...	...
Surplus on the year's ordinary Receipts and Charges	...	4,58,907 6 6	...	...	7,94,436 9 5½	3,35,529 2 11½	...	...	...	...
Surplus of Receipts over year's expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary	...	...	...	...	84,005 12 5½	...	...	...	...	...

The Maha Rajah's 1/5th share of net revenue for the year.

* The difference of Rs. 18,523-11-2 between this sum and the actual disbursements (Rs. 1,08,14,162-9-6) is the equivalent of the difference between the Maha Rajah's share of revenue for the year and the amount disbursed to His Highness during the year.

H. HUDSON,
 Depy. Acctt. Genl. of Mysore,
 Bengalore, 6th July 1866.

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	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
35	9	8	39,775	12	11	49,150	9	5	2,77,941	0	4
0	0	0	586	12	3	956	5	8	11,633	13	7
35	9	8	40,862	9	2	50,106	15	1	2,89,574	13	11
28	0	0	16,023	0	0	12,735	9	11	88,862	2	10
0	0	0	285	2	0	1,115	4	3	4,226	1	3
03	6	3	4,375	10	3	5,836	7	0	29,501	1	11
31	4	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	5,638	15	11
70	14	10	0	0	0	350	15	9	2,867	12	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
33	9	4	20,693	12	3	20,038	4	11	1,32,096	2	2
19	3	0	61,056	5	5	70,145	4	0	4,21,671	0	1
34	5	7	14,550	0	8	5,593	9	0	80,224	1	7
33	10	1	3,254	10	10	1,223	11	6	17,552	12	0
34	10	2	2,492	2	6	2,027	15	0	17,793	14	4
71	5	10½	1,739	13	7½	2,763	13	7	23,627	13	3½
91	3	1	530	6	9	356	5	4	7,804	9	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
35	2	9½	22,567	2	4½	12,965	6	5	1,48,003	2	5½
34	0	2½	38,489	3	0½	57,179	13	7	2,73,667	13	7½
31	1	1½	37,672	10	11½	54,716	12	5	2,55,472	4	9½
32	15	1	816	8	1	2,463	1	2	18,195	8	10

H. HUDSON,

Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.

Revised List of Talooks in Mysore.

[Mysore.]

NUNDIDROOG.				ASHTAGRAM.				NUGUR.							
Bangalore.	Class.	Colar.	Class.	Toomkoor.	Class.	Mysore.	Class.	Hassan.	Class.	Shimoga.	Class.	Cudoor.	Class.	Chituldroog.	Class.
Bangalore ..	1st	Colar ...	2nd	Toomkoor ...	2nd	Mysore ...	1st	Hassan ...	2nd	Shimoga ...	2nd	Chikmoogloor	2nd	Chituldroog ...	2nd
Ooscottah ..	3rd	Baitmunglum...	3rd	Kortigiri ...	3rd	Chamrajnugur ..	2nd	Munjerabad ...	2nd	Sorub ...	2nd	Coppa ...	2nd	Davengiri...	4th
Dévenhulli ..	3rd	Srinivaspoor ...	3rd	Mudgiri ...	3rd	P. Ashtagram ..	2nd	Maharajdroog	3rd	Saugur ...	2nd	Turrikere ...	2nd	Doderi ...	4th
Dodda Balapoor.	3rd	Moolwagul ...	3rd	Chikkanaiken-	3rd	Periapatam ...	3rd	Arkulgode, ...	3rd	Nugur ...	2nd	Wustara ...	3rd	Herioor ...	4th
Nellamunglum..	3rd	Goodibunda ...	3rd	hulli... ..	3rd	Yeddatora ...	3rd	Aticoopa ...	3rd	Koulidroog	2nd	Cudoor ...	4th	Bodihaul ...	4th
Kankanhulli ..	3rd	Sidlaghut.. ..	3rd	Seera ...	3rd	Heggadevenkota	4th	Baloor ...	4th	Shikarpoor..	3rd	Lakhowulli ...	5th	Hosdroog...	4th
Magree ...	4th	Chota Balapoor.	3rd	Coonghul ...	4th	Goondulpett ...	4th	Chenroypatam	4th	Honnnulli ...	3rd	Banawar ...	5th	Pougurh ...	4th
Chennapatam...	4th	Maloor ...	3rd	Cudub ...	4th	Nunjengode ...	4th	Nagamunglum	4th	Chennagiri.	4th			Hurrihur ...	4th
Closepett...	5th	Goomnaiken pol-	4th	Toorvékeri ...	4th	M. Ashtagram...	4th	Harnbulli ...	4th	Anantpoor ..	5th			Kankooopa ...	5th
Anikul ...	5th	liem. ...	4th	Honnnulli ...	4th	Tulkad ...	4th	Nursipoor ...	4th					Moolcalmooroo..	5th
Kingeri ...	5th	Ambajidroog ...	4th	Hoolioordroog	5th	Mundium... ..	4th								
Surjapoor		Goribednoor ...	5th			Mudoor ...	4th								
(late Hosgoor)	5th					Mulwalli ...	5th								
Yellahunka															
(late Krishna- rajpoor) ...	5th														

Statement showing the income, disbursement, and balance of the Forest Revenue in the Province of Mysore for the year 1865-66.

	INCOME.				DISBURSEMENTS.				Net Revenue.
	By sale of Timber.	By sale of Sandalwood.	Seigniorage on Timber and Bamboos.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Working charge including transport.	Establishment including travelling allowance and contingencies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Forest Revenue ...	75,837 14 9	1,56,889 3 9	32,863 9 8	73,512 10 1	3,39,103 6 3	45,400 0 1	38,965 5 0	540 7 5	84,905 12 6
									2,54,197 9 9

NOTIFICATION OF THE RULES RELATING TO THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Mysore Forest Conservancy having been established under the orders of the Supreme Government, the following rules are published for information :—

1. It is the duty of the Conservancy Department to preserve valuable timber, to establish nurseries for the growth of firewood and for planting avenues, and to prevent the spoliation of immature trees and felling at the sources of streams. The Forest Conservator will issue such detailed rules as he thinks proper for the guidance of the Conservancy establishment, but the following list of trees which may be cut by the ryot free of duty, or which are reserved either to him or to the trader, are notified for information with the rates leviable on each species.

2. The cultivating ryot may cut free of duty all trees in unreserved Government Forest tracts lying within his own Talook, except such as are specified as reserved in list No. 1. If timber of the reserved description is required, he must take out a license and pay for the same similarly as a trader or non-ryot. He will be permitted to fell all other trees shewn in list No. 2, and which are not specified in list No. 1. free of duty, upon his applying for and obtaining from the Amildar of his Talook, a free license, in which will be stated the quantity and description of unreserved timber authorized to be cut, the purpose for which it is granted, and the localities from which procured, and to which taken. These privileges are accorded to ryots solely on condition of their applying them to their own building or agricultural wants, and of their felling no more than is sufficient for one year's requirements, on failure of which, the prescribed penalties will be inflicted.

3. No. 1. List of reserved trees which (with the exceptions shown) must be paid for both by ryot and trader, a license being obtained on payment of the rates of duty shown in the following table :—

NAME OF TREE.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
			HILL TALOOKS.		PLAIN TALOOKS.	
	Rate per cart load.	Rate per cart load.	Rate per chuckra cart load.	Rate per hooloo or waggon load.	Rate per chuckra cart load.	Rate per hooloo or waggon load.
1. Sandal	Sold only at auction at depôt.	Sold at auction at depôt.	Sold only at auction at depôt.	do.	Sold only at auction at depôt.	do.
2. Teak	Not found	do.	...	do.	do.	...
3. Stunted Teak ..	Rupees 7	Rupees 8	...	do.	do.	...
4. Koovi	Not found	" 7	2	4	3	6
5. Nuud, or Benteak ...	do.	" 8	2	4	3	6
6. Honay	Rupees 7	" 7	3	6	4	8
7. Muttee or Karamutte	" 7	" 7	2	4	3	6
8. Bitti or Blackwood	" 7	" 8	3	6	4	8
9. Hebulus or wild Jack.	Not found	Not found	2	4	3	6
10. Honall	do.	do.	3	6	4	8
11. Heswa	do.	Rupees 7	Not found	...	Not found.	...
12. Jhala or Lac Tree.	Rupees 7		Free to Ryots.	Free to Ryots.	Free to Ryots.	
13. Dindaga.	" 7		do.	do.	do.	
14. Bilwar	" 7	Free to Ryots.	do.	do.	do.	
15. Karachee	" 7	Not found	Not found	Not found	Not found.	
16. Arli-mara or gall-nut						

List of Trees reserved from Trader and Ryot.

ABSTRACT

RESERVED SPECIES.

Nundidroog Division 9 reserved from Ryots, all reserved from Traders.

Ashtagram Do.	9	Do.	Do.
Nugur Do.	10	Do.	Do.

4. No. 2. List of reserved trees which (if not included in the previous list) the ryot may obtain free for his own use and not for sale, but which the trader must pay for on license at the following rates :—

	NAME OF TREE.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGUR DIVISION.			
				HILL TALOOKS.		PLAIN TALOOKS.	
		Rate per cartload.	Rate per cartload.	Per chuckra cartload.	Per hooloo or waggon load.	Per chuckra cartload.	Per hooloo or waggon load.
List of Trees reserved from Trader only.	1. Babool ...	7	4½	2	4	3	6
	2. Hoolwai ...	7	6	Not found.		Not found.	
	3. Bunnee ...	5	4½	do.		do.	
	4. Kadagamara ...	5	Not found.	do.		do.	
	5. Haulay ...	5	do.	do.		do.	
	6. Somay ...	5	4½	do.		do.	
	7. Bangay ...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	8. Hettiga or arsentiga ...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	9. Kuglimara ...	7	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
	10. Ippay ...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	11. Jembay ...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
	12. Moogli ...	5	Not reserved.	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
	13. Heegay ...	5	do.	do.		do.	
	14. Neem ...	5	4½	do.		do.	
	15. Bamboos ...	2½	1	½	1	¾	1½
	16. Ebony ...	Not found.	6	3	6	Not found.	
	17. Tree Honay ...	do.	6	2	4	3	6
	18. Sandree ...	do.	4½	Not found.		Not found.	
	19. Dindaga ...	7 See list 1.	4½	Not reserved.		Not reserved.	
	20. Bilwar ...	7 do.	4½	2	4	3	4
	21. Jhala or Lac tree ...	7 do.	4½	2	4	2	4
	22. Balay ...	Not found.	Not found.	3	6	4	6
	23. Mussee ...	do.	do.	2	4	3	6
	24. Hodaga ...	do.	do.	2	4	3	6
	25. Nowladee ...	do.	do.	2	4	3	6
	26. Yenasoo ...	do.	do.	2	4	3	6
	27. Wild Chumpaka ...	do.	do.	2	4	3	6

Quantities equivalent to a cart-load.

5. One cart-load is equal to 2 wudder cart-loads, or 4 plough cart-loads, or 4 bullock, or 5 ass-loads, or 16 cooly-loads.

6. The Mulnaad or hill Talooks in the Nugur Division are as follows: Shimoga, Shikarpore, Anuntpore, Sorub, Sagur, Nugur, Koulidroog, Lukhowulli, Koppa, Wustara and Chickmoogloor; all other Talooks in the three districts of Shimoga, Cudoor and Chittuldroog, are plain Talooks.

7. All mature trees not included in the foregoing lists (fruit trees excepted) as also useless boughs of felled reserved timber, fallen dry bamboos, and brush-wood, together with leaves and shrubs required for manure, are free to all ryots in their own Talook without let or hinderance.

8. The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent may stop the Revenue officers may prohibit cutting in any jungles of any timber, reserved or unreserved, for sufficient reason.

9. Royts or traders requiring any of the reserved timber (except sandal and teak) regulated as above, where no exemption in favor of the ryot is mentioned in list No. 1, must apply direct either to the Assistant Conservator or to the Amildar of the Talook, stating—

Licenses.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Number of cart-loads required.
3. Description of tree.
4. Name of jungle and Hoblee in which to be cut.
5. Limit of time for cutting.

The applicant must at the same time produce, or send with his application, a receipt showing that he has paid into the District or Talook Treasury the value of the timber required by him.

10. A license and passport will then be given to the applicant in the Form **A** and **B**, the former to be returned by him before the expiry of the limit prescribed in it, and the latter to be kept by him as a voucher for his possessing the wood. Such license may be renewed at the discretion of the Assistant Conservator. Amildars are empowered to grant licenses for any amount not exceeding 15 cart-loads.

Payment not to be made to the Forest or Sayer Departments. 11. No money in payment of wood will be received by the Forest or Sayer Departments.

12. Reserved timber and bamboos not covered by a Pass will be stopped, and the parties found in possession will be liable to prosecution.

Illicit Trading.

13. Ryots found trading in the reserved woods in List No. 2, or felling without license woods in list No. 1 (save the exemptions noted) will be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865, the timber being sold on behalf of Government; 25 per cent. of the net profit may be paid to the informer, whether he be in the Forest Department or not.

14. The following offences are punishable under Act VII of 1865, viz., destroying saplings, damaging nurseries, Forest offences. avenues, and fruit trees, felling and burning

jungle for cultivation or coffee planting without permission, smuggling sandalwood, using reserved timber for firewood, collecting without written permission of the Revenue Officers the Topaul (or *Acacia lincophlea*) and Thungadee Bark, (or *Cassia auriculata*) as also Siga cayee (or *Mimosa- absteragucs*) gums, lac, wax, and other Forest produce, setting fire to grass in the vicinity of coffee plantations without giving previous notice.

Reserved timber not to be used for firewood.

15. Charcoal burners, iron smelters, and jaggory boilers, are prohibited from using reserved timber and green bamboos for firewood.

16. Private individuals, whether ryots or others, may cut reserved trees and bamboos on their own lands and "Kans" for their own use without restriction, but such wood cannot be removed or sold without a license being obtained as in the case of traders.

17. The Forest Department is authorized to add to the list of reserved timber, and shall be at liberty at any time to revise these rules under proper authority, giving due notice of any amendment.

Power to alter rules if necessary.

By Order

MYSORE COMR.'S OFFICE; (Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
BANGALORE, *Ag. Secretary.*
1st August 1855.

NOTIFICATION EXPLANATORY OF THE REGISTRATION ACT XVI OF 1864.

As Act XVI of 1864, which has been lately extended, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, to the Province of Mysore, will come into operation throughout the Territory on the 1st of January 1866, and as many persons may not at first fully understand the object of this new Law, the following brief explanation is published for general information :—

2. The first and main object of this measure is to check perjury and forgery in connection with Civil Suits. The institution of suits, founded on false claims and supported by false witnesses or forged documents, will henceforth, as regards all immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, be rendered almost impossible, as instruments relating to such property cannot be received in evidence, unless registered; and if the provisions of the Act are taken advantage of, the institution of false suits with regard to property of all kinds will become equally rare.

3. The second object of this measure is to facilitate the recovery of debts. All bonds specially registered can henceforth be enforced without a regular suit. This summary method of enforcing bonds will save much time and money to suitors.

4. The third object of this measure is to give purchasers of immoveable property, the means of ascertaining the existence of documents affecting the title of the same. These documents will be entered in registers, which will be always open to inspection, and if at any time a registered document should be declared to be invalid or forged, or if a decree should be passed affecting immoveable property, information on these points will always be found in the register books.

5. The fourth object of this measure is to provide facilities for the safe custody of wills, codicils, and documents, conveying power to adopt. Such instruments will be received in sealed covers, and placed in fire-proof boxes. After the death of the depositor, the will, codicil, or power to adopt, will be opened and entered in a book, but the original document, unless withdrawn by the Depositor during his life time, or required to be produced after his death in a Court of Justice, will always remain in the fire-proof box.

6. The Deputy Registrars under this Act will be the Amildars of Talooks.

7. If, however, any one should be dissatisfied with the Deputy Registrar's proceedings, he can appeal to the District Registrar, who will be the Deputy Superintendent of the District.

8. The Registrar General, whose office will be held in Bangalore, will exercise a general superintendence over all the Register offices within the Province. This officer as well as the District and Deputy Registrars will be remunerated for the additional work imposed on them. The cost of the books, &c., required for all the Register offices must also be

defrayed. To meet these charges, a small fee will be levied on every instrument, but it is not the intention of Government to fix these fees at a higher rate than may be necessary to render the Department self supporting. The table of fees prescribed for this purpose will be exposed to public view in every Register Office.

9. The various provisions of the Act can be only learned by studying the Act itself. Copies of it in Canarese will be exposed for sale in every Talook. All that can be stated here is that, after the 1st January 1866, all instruments relating to immovable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, must be registered in the office of the Deputy Registrar in whose jurisdiction the property is situated; that all other instruments may be registered or not at the option of the parties concerned; that instruments executed before the 1st January 1866, cannot be registered after the 31st December 1866, unless they be wills, codicils, or documents conveying power to adopt; and that all instruments executed after the 1st January 1866, must, if they relate to immovable property of the value of 100 rupees and upwards, be registered within four months from the date of the execution thereof, and if they relate to any other description of property, within two months from the date of the execution thereof.

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 CAMP DAVENGERE,
 17th December 1865.

}

BY ORDER,
 (Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary.

RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE OFFICES OF DISTRICT AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS, MYSORE AND COORG.

WHEREAS by Section 64 of Act XVI of 1864, extended to the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg by order of the Governor General of India in Council under Section 71 thereof, it is amongst other things ordered that the Registrar General shall have power, subject to the approval of the local Government, from time to time, to frame rules for regulating the proceedings of the District Registrars, and Deputy Registrars, and for providing for the safe custody of books, papers, and instruments, and also for the destruction of such books, papers, and instruments, as it may be deemed to be no longer necessary to keep.

In pursuance of such power therefore, it is hereby ordered that the following be the Rules of practice for the offices of District and Deputy Registrars in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces.

1. The offices of all District and Deputy Registrars shall be open daily, except Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, and other authorized holidays, and the office hours shall be from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 in the afternoon.

2. The books and indexes prescribed in the Registration Act shall be kept in the forms **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, and **F**, separately furnished.

3. The books of all the District Registrars shall be kept in English, provided that all copies of instruments shall be entered in the language of the instrument, and that any interlineations, erasures, or alterations, in such instrument, shall also be noted in the language of the instrument.

4. Every Deputy Registrar shall keep his books in Canarese.

5. No person shall be permitted to remove any of the books from the office in which they are deposited; and, except during office hours, the books shall be kept locked up in a box or almirah, of which the key shall remain in the possession of the District or Deputy Registrar.

6. Every precaution shall be taken to protect all books, papers, and instruments from the ravages of white ants, accidents from fire, &c.

7. The sanction of the Registrar General must be obtained for the destruction of any books, papers, or instruments, which it may be deemed no longer necessary to keep.

8. Every Deputy Registrar shall submit to the District Registrar, on the first day of every month, the monthly returns **G** and **H**, in the form separately furnished.

9. Every District Registrar shall submit to the Registrar General, on or before the seventh day of every month, the monthly returns **I** and **J**, in the forms separately furnished.

10. The returns **H** and **J**, shall be accompanied by receipts for such sums as may have been remitted to the Treasury, under Section 54 of the Registration Act.

11. Every District Registrar shall fill up such forms of annual or other periodical returns as may be called for by the Registrar General, and shall, on or before the 15th January, submit to the Registrar General a brief Annual Report, containing such general remarks as he may deem necessary on the amount of registration work done by himself and the Deputies during the year, distinguishing compulsory from voluntary registration, the nature of the instruments registered, cases of registered instruments having been declared to be invalid or forged, the extent to which the special registration provided by Sections 51 and 52 has been resorted to, the number and result of suits filed with reference to his own proceedings and those of his Deputies under Section 15, the number and result of appeals from the orders of his Deputies under Section 62, the amount of fees collected in his own office and those of his Deputies, and the inconvenience, if any, attending the table of fees prescribed, with any suggestions which he may have to offer for facilitating, extending, or improving registration.

12. The summons of a District or Deputy Registrar shall be in the form **K** separately furnished.

13. Two complete copies of every entry in every Register, except of the column which is headed "copy of instruments," shall be forwarded by every Deputy Registrar to the District Registrar, within seven days from the date of such registration. The District Registrar shall enter one of these copies in full in his own registers assigning to it his own number in addition to the number given to it by the Deputy Registrar, and this second number shall be entered by him in the spare copy, which he is required to forward forthwith to the Registrar General.

14. All copies of entries received by the District Registrar from the Deputy Registrars, for record in his office, shall be filed in consecutive order, and shall be so arranged as to admit of immediate comparison with the various registers in which they are entered.

15. One complete copy of every entry in every register, except of the column headed "copy of instruments," shall be forwarded by every District Registrar to the Registrar General, within seven days from the date of such registration.

16. All abstracts of registered instruments, whether relating to movable or immovable property, or of the nature of deeds, bonds, contracts, or other obligations, shall contain every material fact stated in the original instrument, and shall be so prepared, as to enable any person searching the books of the General Register Office to acquire an accurate knowledge of the contents of such instrument.

17. Whenever any instrument shall be presented by the heir, representative, assign, or by the agent of any party, the words heir, representative, assign, or agent, as the case may be, shall be inserted in the register, after the name of such heir, representative, assign, or agent.

18. Parties searching are to be confined to the inspection of the entries searched for.

19. The orders issued by a District Registrar, under Section 61 of the Act, shall be in the form of an official memorandum ; but when an appeal shall be preferred to a District Registrar, under Section 62, the decision on such appeal shall be recorded in the form of proceedings.

The above rules received the approval of the Commissioner on the 28th December 1865.

N. KRISHNIAH,
Registrar General, Mysore and Coorg.

REPORT
ON THE
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE
FOR THE YEAR
1866-67.

Office of Supdt. Govt. Printing,—No. 2803 H. D.—15-7-63.—110.



CONTENTS.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

	Para.	Page
Season	1	1
Causes of the dearth	3	<i>ib.</i>
Measures adopted for relief of distress	6	2
Effects of the dearth on the Land-Revenue	7	<i>ib.</i>
I.—LAND-REVENUE	8	3
Demand, Collection, and Balance	10	<i>ib.</i>
Coffee	11	4
Sale of Government Waste Land	12	<i>ib.</i>
Effects of dearth on the revenue generally	13	<i>ib.</i>
2.—Forests	14	<i>ib.</i>
3.—Abkarry	15	5
Sudder Distillery System	18	<i>ib.</i>
Wholesale Shops	19	<i>ib.</i>
Retail Vend Shops	20	6
II —ASSESSED TAXES	21	<i>ib.</i>
III.—CUSTOMS	22	<i>ib.</i>
Abolition of duty on Silk	25	<i>ib.</i>
Sayer Collecting Agency	26	7
Working of the new System	27	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—SALT	28	<i>ib.</i>
V.—OPIUM	29	<i>ib.</i>
VI.—STAMPS	30	8
VII.—POST OFFICE	31	<i>ib.</i>
VIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE	32	<i>ib.</i>
IX.—POLICE	33	<i>ib.</i>
X.—PUBLIC WORKS	<i>ib.</i>	<i>ib.</i>
XI.—MISCELLANEOUS	34	<i>ib.</i>
REVENUE MEASURES	35	<i>ib.</i>

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Progress of Education	43	10
Course of Instruction systematized	44	<i>ib.</i>
Attainment of Anglo-Vernacular Schools	46	11
Attainments of Canarese Schools	47	<i>ib.</i>
Future results of the new System	48	<i>ib.</i>
Increase to Inspecting Agency	49	<i>ib.</i>
Examination Tests for School-Masters	50	<i>ib.</i>
Indigenous Schools	51	12
Native method of instruction in Canarese Schools	53	<i>ib.</i>
Native instruction in Hindustani Schools	54	13

	Para.	Page
Defective instruction in Indigenous Schools	... 55	13
Scheme for registering Indigenous Schools	... 56	<i>ib.</i>
High School	... 57	<i>ib.</i>
Publication of uniform series of Canarese School-books for Madras and Mysore	... 58	<i>ib.</i>
Book sales	... 59	<i>ib.</i>
School-houses	... 60	<i>ib.</i>
Grant-in-aid Schools	... 61	14
Higher Class	... 62	<i>ib.</i>
Middle Class	... 63	<i>ib.</i>
Lower Class	... 64	<i>ib.</i>
Female Schools	... 65	<i>ib.</i>
Progress of female education among Mahommedans	... 66	<i>ib.</i>
Conclusion	... 67	<i>ib.</i>

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Budget Allotment	... 68	15
Expenditure	... 69	<i>ib.</i>
I.—ORIGINAL WORKS—		
Military	... 70	<i>ib.</i>
Civil Buildings	... 80	16
Agricultural	... 85	<i>ib.</i>
Communications	... 88	<i>ib.</i>
Hurrihur Bridge	... 89	17
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Original	... 92	<i>ib.</i>
Repairs, Agricultural	... 93	18
Cause of deficient expenditure by Civil Officers	... 94	<i>ib.</i>
Establishment	... 95	19
Result of increased number of Executive Divisions	... 96	<i>ib.</i>
Changes in <i>personnel</i> of the Department	... 97	<i>ib.</i>
MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS	... 99	20
LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS	... 102	21
MUNICIPAL—		
Bangalore Cantonment	... 108	22
Bangalore Pettah or Town	... 109	<i>ib.</i>
Mysore Town	... 110	<i>ib.</i>
Hassan	... 111	<i>ib.</i>
Chitteldroog	... 112	23
Shemoga	... 113	<i>ib.</i>
Chickmoogloor (Cudoor District)	... 114	<i>ib.</i>
Toomkoor	... 115	<i>ib.</i>
Colar	... 116	<i>ib.</i>
Smaller Towns	... 117	<i>ib.</i>

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

ANCHAY OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST...	... 118	23
-------------------------------------	---------	----

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

	Parn.	Page
POLITICAL ... ..	... 127	25

SECTION VII. - MILITARY.

Strength of Local Force	... ..	... 129	26
Proportion of castes	... ..	... 130	27
Enlistments during the year	... ..	... 131	<i>ib.</i>
Stallions	... ..	... 132	<i>ib.</i>
Return of foals	... ..	... 133	<i>ib.</i>
Strength of the Silladars	... ..	... 134	<i>ib.</i>
Buildings	... ..	... 135	<i>ib.</i>
Cost	... ..	... 136	28
MYSORE CANTONMENT	... ..	... 137	<i>ib.</i>

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

RECEIPTS—

<i>Land-Revenue</i>	... ..	... 146	29
Sayer Customs	... ..	... 147	33
Forests	... ..	... 148	<i>ib.</i>
Abkarry	... ..	... 149	<i>ib.</i>
Assessed Taxes	... ..	... 150	<i>ib.</i>
Salt	... ..	... 151	<i>ib.</i>
Stamps	... ..	... 152	<i>ib.</i>
Post Office	... ..	... 153	34
Law and Justice, and Police	... ..	... 154	<i>ib.</i>
Education, Science, and Art	... ..	... 155	<i>ib.</i>
Miscellaneous	... ..	... 156	<i>ib.</i>
Military	... ..	... 157	<i>ib.</i>
Public Works Department	... ..	... 158	<i>ib.</i>

DISBURSEMENTS—

Disbursements	... ..	... 159	<i>ib.</i>
Refunds	... ..	... 160	<i>ib.</i>
Land-Revenue	... ..	... 161	35
Sayer Customs	... ..	... 162	<i>ib.</i>
Revenue Survey	... ..	... 163	<i>ib.</i>
Miscellaneous Land-Revenue	... ..	... 164	<i>ib.</i>
Forests	... ..	... 165	<i>ib.</i>
Abkarry	... ..	... 166	<i>ib.</i>
Assessed Taxes (Mohaturpha)	... ..	... 167	<i>ib.</i>
Stamps	... ..	... 168	<i>ib.</i>
Mint	... ..	... 169	<i>ib.</i>
Post Office	... ..	... 170	<i>ib.</i>
Administration and Public Departments	... ..	... 171	<i>ib.</i>
Law and Justice	... ..	... 172	36
Police	... ..	... 173	<i>ib.</i>
Education	... ..	... 174	<i>ib.</i>

	Para.	Page
Science and Arts ... ..	... 175	36
Medical Services ... ..	... 176	<i>ib.</i>
Stationery and Printing ... ..	... 177	<i>ib.</i>
Allowances and assignments under Treaties and Engagements	... 178	<i>ib.</i>
Miscellaneous ... ..	... 179	37
Superannuations, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	... 180	<i>ib.</i>
Mysore Local Force ... ..	... 181	<i>ib.</i>
Public Works Department ... ..	... 182	<i>ib.</i>
Public Debt ... ..	... 183	<i>ib.</i>
LOCAL FUNDS—		
Mysore Trust Fund... ..	.. 184	<i>ib.</i>
Municipal Funds ... ..	... 185	<i>ib.</i>
District or Plough Tax Funds ... ..	... 186	38
Central and Mysore Jail Manufacture Funds	... 187	<i>ib.</i>
Moozroi Fund ... ..	... 188	<i>ib.</i>
Bullock Dāk Fund ... ..	... 189	<i>ib.</i>
Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections...	... 190	<i>ib.</i>
Permanent Advance Fund ... ..	... 191	<i>ib.</i>
Deposits ... ..	... 192	<i>ib.</i>
Advances recoverable ... ..	... 193	<i>ib.</i>
Forest advances .. ..	... 194	39
Revenue Survey advances ... ..	... 195	<i>ib.</i>
Recoverable boundary mark advances	... 196	<i>ib.</i>
Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore	... 197	<i>ib.</i>
Currency Notes ... ..	... 198	<i>ib.</i>
Inspections ... ..	... 199	<i>ib.</i>
SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
I.—POPULATION ... ..	. 201	40
II.—SANATARY STATISTICS—		
Mortuary Return ... ..	... 206	41
Rate of mortality in the province	... 207	42
District Returns ... ..	... 208	<i>ib.</i>
Bangalore Cantonment	... 209	<i>ib.</i>
Sanatary measures...	... 210	<i>ib.</i>
Public health ... ..	... 211	43
III.—EMIGRATION—		
French... ..	... 212	<i>ib.</i>
British... ..	... 213	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—AGRICULTURE—		
Cotton ... ..	... 214	<i>ib.</i>
Cinchona ... ..	... 218	44
Silk ... ..	... 225	46
Mulberry ... ..	... 226	<i>ib.</i>
Silk-worm ... ..	... 227	47
Carolina Paddy ... ..	... 229	<i>ib.</i>

	Para.	Page
V.—TRADE RETURNS	230	47
VI.—FORESTS—		
Changes in <i>personnel</i> of the Forest Department	234	48
Consequent retardation of progress	235	<i>ib.</i>
Inspection tour of Officiating Conservator... ..	236	<i>ib.</i>
Examination of forest tracts, &c.	237	49
Selection and Demarcation of Government reserved forests	238	<i>ib.</i>
Protection of forests	240	<i>ib.</i>
Yield of the forests	241	<i>ib.</i>
Teak plantations and nurseries	242	50
Timber and sandal-wood collection and cost, and amount sold	244	<i>ib.</i>
Financial results	246	<i>ib.</i>
Contemplated operations	247	<i>ib.</i>
Forest ranges	250	<i>ib.</i>
Veranhosshulli Jungle	251	51
Maticoopa and Hunsacoopa Jungles	<i>ib.</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Kankancotta Jungles	252	<i>ib.</i>
Baigoor Forests	253	<i>ib.</i>
Ainoor Marigoodi Forests	254	<i>ib.</i>
Berambadi and Bandipur Jungles	255	<i>ib.</i>
The “Kans” in Sorub Talook	257	<i>ib.</i>
Luckwalli Teak Forests	258	52
General Remarks	259	<i>ib.</i>
VII.—REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—		
Progress of survey operations	261	<i>ib.</i>
Financial results	262	<i>ib.</i>
Details of Establishment	264	53
Details of survey work during past year	265	<i>ib.</i>
Costs of survey and settlement... ..	270	54
Popularity of survey	272	<i>ib.</i>
VIII.—MEDICAL—		
Pettah Civil Hospital	275	55
Lunatic Asylum	277	<i>ib.</i>
Leper Hospital	279	<i>ib.</i>
Cantonment Civil Hospital	280	56
Central Jail	281	<i>ib.</i>
Mysore Jail	287	57
Shemoga Jail	289	<i>ib.</i>
VACCINATION	290	<i>ib.</i>
IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL—		
1.— <i>Missions</i> —		
Catholic Mission	293	58
London Mission	294	<i>ib.</i>
Wesleyan Mission	302	59
2.— <i>Friend-in-need Society at Bangalore</i> —		
Friend-in-need Society	305	<i>ib.</i>

					Para.	Page
X.—RAILWAY—						
Passenger Traffic	...	...	...	...	307	60
Goods Traffic	...	...	...	...	<i>ib.</i>	<i>ib.</i>
XI.—ARBORICULTURE—						
Tree Avenues	...	...	...	...	310	<i>ib.</i>
Lal Bagh	...	...	...	...	313	61
XII.—THE MYSORE MUSEUM	...	...	...	...	318	62
XIII.—GOVERNMENT PRESS	...	...	...	...	322	<i>ib.</i>
CONCLUSION	...	...	...	...	324	<i>ib.</i>

CONTENTS TO ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

	Para.	Page
Distribution of Allotment as compared with the expenditure under each head		
of service 	2	71
ORIGINAL WORKS—		
I.—MILITARY...	4	72
II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS—		
Deputy Superintendent's Cutcheries 	6	<i>ib.</i>
Talook Cutcheries... 	8	73
New Public Offices, Bangalore... 	10	<i>ib.</i>
The Civil Hospital, Bangalore... 	12	<i>ib.</i>
Central Jail 	14	<i>ib.</i>
School-houses 	18	74
Miscellaneous Works... 	22	<i>ib.</i>
III.—AGRICULTURAL—		
Lokani Aqueduct 	24	<i>ib.</i>
Sreeramadevara Anicut 	25	<i>ib.</i>
Gurzy Anicut— <i>Cudoor Division</i>	27	75
Brammasamoodra Anicut 	28	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—COMMUNICATIONS—		
The Bangalore-Maugady Road 	30	75
Ooscotta-Jungumcotta Road 	32	<i>ib.</i>
Nellamungalum Road 	33	<i>ib.</i>
Mysore Division 	35	<i>ib.</i>
Yelwall-Nursipoor Road 	36	76
Mysore-Cannanore and Mysore-Frazerpett Roads 	37	<i>ib.</i>
Hassan Divison 	39	<i>ib.</i>
Yeddioor-Sucklaspoor Road 	40	<i>ib.</i>
Chireooly-Muttygutta Road 	41	<i>ib.</i>
French Rocks-Moyasunder Road 	42	<i>ib.</i>
The Bailoor-Moodgherry Road 	44	<i>ib.</i>
Cudoor Chickmugloor Road 	46	<i>ib.</i>
Terrikerry-Chickmugloor Road 	47	77
Theerthully-Anantapoor Road 	48	<i>ib.</i>
Bridging the Benkipoor-Doomce Road 	49	77
Hurryhur Bridge 	52	<i>ib.</i>
Hurryhur Road 	55	78
Bridging Chitteldroog-Doomce Road 	56	<i>ib.</i>
Toomkoor-Shemoga Road 	59	<i>ib.</i>

				Para.	Page
Bangalore-Bellary Road to Toomkooor	...	...	...	63	79
Toomkooor-Coonhul Road	...	...	...	64	<i>ib.</i>
Coongul-Yeddioor Road	...	...	...	65	<i>ib.</i>
Doddaballapoor-Goribednore Road	...	...	...	67	<i>ib.</i>
The Munchenhully Gbât	...	...	...	69	<i>ib.</i>
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	70	<i>ib.</i>
V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	...	...	...	72	<i>ib.</i>
REPAIRS—					
Repairs, Agricultural, by both Civil and Public Works Officers	...	...	...	75	80
Road Maintenance	...	...	...	78	81
Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	80	<i>ib.</i>
ESTABLISHMENT	...	...	...	85	82
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS—					
Re-organization of the Executive Division	...	...	...	87	83
New appointments and casualties	...	...	...	91	<i>ib.</i>
Contract Work	...	...	...	93	84
Accounts	...	...	...	95	<i>ib.</i>
Names of Members of the Department who have distinguished themselves	...	...	...	97	<i>ib.</i>
GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—					
Member of hours to be allotted to each subject of study in a week	...	...	...	...	86
Course of studies to be pursued in Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	88-9
Summary of Text-Books to be used in Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	90

LIST OF TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Course of studies to be pursued in Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
 Abstract of Receipts for the year 1866-67.
 Abstract of Disbursements for the year 1866-67.
 Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore territory from May 1866 to March 1867.
 Account of Receipts and Charges of District Funds for 1866-67.
 Statement shewing the quantity and value of the principal commodities exported and imported from and to the Province of Mysore during the year 1866-67.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.



SECTION II.—REVENUE.

1. Throughout the greater portion of the past year, dearth and distress prevailed to an extent which is apparently unprecedented in this province, thus verifying, by a coincidence, the predictions of the Hindoo Astrologers who had marked that year, the last of the cycle, as one of drought and famine.

2. In the year 1833, soon after the assumption of the country, the province suffered from a drought which was, however, of short duration, and the severity of which, in comparison with that of the past year, may be judged from the following comparison of the prices of grain at the two periods :—

	Rice 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.	Rice 2nd sort. Seers per Rupee.	Raggy. Seers per Rupee.
1832-33.	13½	16½	30¾
1866-67.	5½	6¼	10¾

3. The immediate cause of the distress in the past year was undoubtedly the failure of the early rains of 1866, succeeding upon the scanty harvest which had been obtained in the previous autumn. The tanks upon which cultivation in a great part of the province is dependant, were thus deprived of their usual supply of water, and, as a consequence, agricultural operations were almost wholly suspended.

4. The ryots had, moreover, to a great extent, neglected the provision which it has been customary to make against bad seasons. Grain was largely exported out of the country in order to supply the necessities of the population in Bellary, Dharwar, and other Districts to the northward where the cultivation of cotton had in a considerable degree superseded that of food-grains. The offer of high prices overcame prudential considerations, and it is undoubtedly due to this cause that much misery was suffered by the Mysore ryots, who, at a later period, were unable to purchase food at any price, and were thus reduced to the greatest straits.

5. The drought made itself felt more or less throughout the province, but nowhere so severely as in the talooks lying along the northern and eastern frontiers. Before the month of June, the scarcity of

food had grown into a famine of an appalling character. The people were driven to feed on the kernel of the tamarind fruit, and cotton seed reduced to flour, and even on leaves and roots. Villages were deserted by their inhabitants, who fled to other parts of the country in search of food ; and, from the instances that came to notice, it is to be feared that the deaths from actual starvation were not of rare occurrence. Sickness was speedily engendered by the deleterious food, and cholera, dysentery, and fever carried off large numbers of people. In the absence of any pasturage, the cattle suffered severely, and in one talook alone (Mool-calmoroo) it was calculated that 6,249 head of cattle, and 13,130 sheep, goats, &c., were carried off between the months of January and August.

6. This state of things was fortunately limited to one portion, and that a comparatively small portion of the province, but the effects of the drought, which continued till the month of September, when rain fell copiously, were felt in a greater or less degree in every district, and caused much misery and suffering among the poorer classes. This was greatly mitigated, however, by the measures which were early taken to afford relief to all classes whom the high prices of grain affected. With the aid of a supplementary grant of 2 lakhs of Rupees, public works of a useful character, such as the construction of roads and wells, and the repairs of tanks, were set on foot throughout the country ; and, in order to facilitate the payment of wages in kind, a selection was made, as far as practicable, of those works which were situated in proximity to talook head-quarters, or to large towns whence grain was readily procurable. Again, following the example of the community of Bangalore, by whom a sum of nearly Rs. 15,000 was promptly subscribed for the purpose of supplying food to the thousands of famished persons who flocked in from the country, public kitchens were instituted at talook head-quarters and other towns, and supported for several months by local charity. The greatest liberality and sympathy were evinced by the wealthier classes in providing for the necessities of their fellow countrymen. In the more afflicted districts to which reference has been made above, it became necessary for the Government to import grain in large quantities, which was sold to the people at cost price. Measures were taken at an early period to give employment in public works to the able-bodied poor, and the Deputy Superintendent* and the Executive Engineer† of the Chitteldroog District, as well as the Officiating Superintendent‡ of the Division, by their presence and praiseworthy exertions in the famine stricken localities, were enabled to direct the efforts which were made to mitigate, if not to avert, the disastrous consequences which ensued from the suddenness of the calamity.

7. Under the circumstances above narrated, it was to be anticipated that the loss of land revenue arising from the absolute extinction of cultivation over large tracts, and from the great deficiency of crops through almost the whole country, would be considerable. This loss was retrieved to some extent in consequence of abundant rain which fell in the latter part of the year ; but in the Nundidroog Division and in the Chitteldroog District of the Nugur Division, the prevalence of

Effects of the dearth on the Land Revenue.

* Lt. F. Gordon Cummin.

† Lt. Pole, R. E.

‡ Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk.

the system of "Battaee," under which the crops raised are divided equally between the Government and the ryots, led to a sacrifice of revenue which did not admit of recovery. The decrease in the land revenue settlement is shewn in the subjoined comparative statement :—

	Season of 1865-66.	Season of 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nundidroog Division ...	32,01,321	29,19,130	...	2,82,191
Ashtagram „ ...	19,42,320	19,69,867	27,547	...
Nugur „ ...	24,05,572	23,53,536	...	52,036
Total ...	75,49,213	72,42,533	27,547	3,34,227
		Deduct increase ...		27,547
Fractions omitted... ..		Net decrease ...		3,06,680

I.—LAND REVENUE.

8. The following items constitute the land revenue from all sources :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Government lands	66,90,509	1	0
Kayemgootta (permanently assessed) Enam (rent-free) and lightly assessed land and villages	3,73,669	2	5
Halut or excise on coffee included in land revenue... ..	43,199	5	9
Sale of Government land	4,595	10	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rents on groves, orchards, and topes	1,19,617	0	0
From concealed cultivation	567	0	0
Unclaimed enam lands resumed	1,865	0	0
Fees on coffee puttahs	1,711	0	0
Other items	6,801	1	6
	1,30,561	1	6
Total	72,42,534	4	11

9. A comparison of the revenue from the several description of Government lands for the past and preceding years gives the following result :—

	1866-67.	1865-66.	Percentage.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Wet	26,20,753	29,07,733	10 15 2	Decrease.
Dry	30,67,504	30,36,052	1 0 7	Increase.
Garden	10,02,250	9,91,439	1 1 3	„

10. Inclusive of the arrears of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 8,30,762, the demand for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,07,63,717, which was reduced by remissions to Rs. 1,07,45,441. Of this sum Rs. 92,07,296 were collected up to the end of March 1867, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,38,144. This balance has been reduced during the

month of April, when the collections are usually the largest, to Rs. 6,72,167.

11. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 43,199, against Rs. 1,02,781 in the preceding year; the decrease being thus 58 per cent. This falling off, of which a portion is due to the curtailment of the official year, is attributed to failure of rains in April and May, when showers are essential to the setting of the blossoms.

12. A sum of Rs. 4,595 only was realized from this source against Rs. 8,495 in the previous year, and Rs. 21,072 in that preceding. As remarked in the last report, the most eligible sites for coffee plantations have been occupied, and there is no longer, indeed, that keen competition for such lands both among Europeans and Natives, which existed a few years ago. A succession of bad seasons has checked the ardour which induced planters to contest eagerly for every available acre of land.

13. The effects of the past year's distress and famine are manifested in the decrease exhibited under almost all heads of revenue; the falling off in customs being the most marked. A comparison of the revenue for 1866-67 (in which 11 months' income only is included, excepting under the head of Land Revenue and assessed tax) with that for 1865-66, exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 7,85,063-12-5, the details of which are given below. It is computed however, that by deducting one month's average collections under the various heads, excepting land revenue and assessed taxes, the amount of decrease would be reduced to Rs. 5,53,453.

	1865-66. (12 months).	1866-67. (11 months).	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue ...	75,49,215	72,42,534	...	3,06,681
2. Forests ...	3,39,103	2,68,656	...	70,447
3. Abkarry ...	9,93,247	9,10,930	...	82,317
4. Assessed Taxes ...	3,73,723	3,69,335	...	4,388
5. Customs ...	8,82,061	5,69,295	...	3,12,766
6. Salt ...	17,176	16,184	...	992
7. Opium ...	500	458	...	42
8. Stamps ...	2,60,916	2,78,476	17,560	...
9. Local Post Office ...	36,999	36,390	...	609
10. Law and Justice ...	87,604	88,786	1,182	...
11. Police ...	11,155	7,237	...	3,918
12. Mint ...	15,750	...	...	15,750
13. Public Works ...	66,141	45,0 32	...	21,109
14. Miscellaneous ...	84,423	99,637	15,214	...
TOTAL ...	1,07,18,013	99,32,950	33,956	8,19,019

Deduct increase ... 33,956

Net decrease ... 7,85,063

14. The realizations under this head amounted for the 11 months of past year to Rs. 2,68,656-14-2, shewing a decrease, as compared with the 12 months

2. Forests.

of the previous year, of Rs. 70,446-8-1. This decrease is compensated to some extent by the quantity of sandal-wood in store, the sales of which in the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions did not fall within the official year as usual. The enhancement of the tax (which has since however been reduced) on jungle wood in the Ashtagram Division, caused a falling off to the extent of Rs. 14,575, and the amount realized from contracts for fruit trees, and forest produce under the head of "Miscellaneous," suffered some diminution from the effects of the drought.

15. The receipts under the head of "Abkarry," which comprises
 3. *Abkarry.* toddy, arrack, and ganjah, were, as is usual in
 seasons of drought, largely affected during
 the year. The realizations being Rs. 9,10,930-14-4, the decrease
 amounts to Rs. 82,317, as compared with 12 months' receipts of the
 previous year.

16. The returns from the Nundidroog Division shew a very considerable decrease in the Bangalore District under the head of Still head duty on arrack. There was a diminution of consumption, amounting to 25,243 gallons in this district, which is attributed to the scarcity and the consequent inability of the poorer classes to indulge their taste for drinking.

17. In the Ashtagram and Nugur Divisions, the decrease arises chiefly in the item of toddy, the supply of which suffered from the extreme drought. The date-groves, especially in the Chitteldroog District, were much injured by being stripped of the leaves, which often afforded the only means of subsistence to cattle.

18. The untoward circumstances of the past year have certainly
 not been favorable to the development of the
 Sudder Distillery system. Sudder Distillery system, which, introduced in
 the year 1863-64, has been gradually extended so as to supersede altogether the former system of monopolies. Although the revenue from this source has suffered a temporary loss, another year's experience of the working of the system has tended to establish its superiority over that which it has re-placed, and there is, as elsewhere, a general unanimity of opinion as to the success which has attended its operation in securing a minimum of consumption with a maximum of profit to the State.

19. Except in the Bangalore District, where the wants of a city population have to be supplied, a single distillery building, in which two or more still are kept at work, has been found hitherto sufficient at the head-quarters of each district. The difficulty of transporting liquor from long distances, over a difficult and, at times, impassable country, has however led to the establishment of additional distilleries in the Shimoga and Cudoor Districts, which comprise the Mulnad or Western Ghât Ranges. Wholesale shops do not appear to be very popular,
 notwithstanding the encouragement given by
 Wholesale Shops. the recent orders of Government, which allow
 a remission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas of duty on every gallon in excess of 20 gallons removed to them from the sudder distillery. Except under the peculiar circumstances of the Mulnad country, there is an obvious objection to a

large increase in the number of distilleries, entailing as they do a large cost upon Government in maintenance of the buildings and of the requisite supervision.

20. In large towns, where there is much competition for licenses to hold retail vend shops, it has usually been found advisable to allow the rate of the license fee to be determined by competition; while in the talooks the rates continue at Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 respectively for the several classes of shops. Retail shops shew a tendency to increase in number, in proportion to the gradual diminution in the number of wholesale shops.

21. Taxes on houses, shops, looms, and mills are comprised under this head, and amounted for the past year to Rs. 3,69,335, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 4,387. In the Ashtagram Division, a small increase is exhibited, and in the Nundidroog and Nugur Divisions, (in the former more especially) there is a considerable falling off, the cause of which must be looked for principally in the distress occasioned among the owners of looms and mills by the recent dearth.

22. The collections under this head for the 11 months of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,69,295, and exhibit a decrease as contrasted with the previous year's returns of Rs. 3,12,766, which would, however, be reduced to Rs. 2,22,846, if, for the sake of comparison, the collections of a twelfth month were added.

23. This large deficiency is to be traced directly to the past season of drought, the effects of which were disastrous to the crops of betel-nut and tobacco, which form the principal items of the customs revenue in this province, and moreover operated to extinguish in a great measure the demand for luxuries at a time when the cost of living had increased three or four fold.

24. The excise derivable from sooparee (betel-nut) alone shews a falling off to the amount of Rs. 2,20,068, of which two-thirds belong to the Nugur Division, where this produce is chiefly grown. The item of tobacco shews the next greatest decrease under this head of revenue, viz., Rs. 59,907, the falling off being largest in the Ashtagram Division. The crops are reported to have suffered severely from the want of rain in the planting season, viz., July and August. The other items of revenue, in all of which there is a decrease shewn, are cocoanuts, betel leaves, opium, and piece-goods.

25. The effect of the measures taken in 1864-65-66 to abolish the customs duties on exports and imports to and from Her Majesty's territories, and to reduce the list of exciseable articles, was according to the computation given in para. 23 of last year's Report, a decrease of revenue in that year, amounting to Rs. 2,17,194. During the past year the duty on silk was abolished with the sanction of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st January 1867, thus

reducing the number of articles from which an excise revenue is derived, to 8. A sum of Rs. 6,652 was realized from the duty on silk between April and December 1866, and the loss that has accrued during the remaining 3 months of the official year is estimated at about Rs. 3,300.

26. In paras. 21 and 22 of last year's Administration Report, the measures adopted for substituting the agency Sayer Collecting Agency. of the revenue officials for the special establishment which was previously employed in collecting the Sayer Duties throughout the province, were briefly detailed. In two districts, *viz.*, Shimoga and Cudoor, a special agency, which has since undergone modification, was found indispensable, as the collection of excise on the sooparee produce of those districts was too large to be entrusted to the revenue servants. A similar course has been followed in the Chicknaikenhully Talook of the Toomkoor District, and the Boodihal Talook of the Chitteldroog District. With these exceptions, the duties of collecting the excise have been imposed upon the subordinate revenue officials, whose remuneration consists of a percentage of the collections made within their jurisdictions. A small preventive establishment is also maintained along the frontier to guard against smuggling, and to check the attempts made to evade the duty by surreptitiously passing goods across the frontier, with the object of re-introducing them as imports from Her Majesty's territory.

27. The exceptional circumstances of the past year render it impracticable to form a positive opinion as to the results of the new system, or to judge whether any part of the present decrease of revenue under this head is attributable to remissness or fraud on the part of the officials entrusted with the duties of collecting the excise. The Divisional and District Officers generally concur, however, in regarding the present arrangements as satisfactory, and there can be no question of the benefit to the trading classes, and to the community generally, in the withdrawal of numerous checks and counter-checks, which exposed them to much annoyance and extortion. On the other hand, the facilities for defrauding the Government are much increased, and the risk of detection is often very small. The experience of the present year will afford, it is believed, better means than at present exist, of judging whether any additional checks are requisite, in order to control the action of the subordinate collecting Officers, and to protect effectually the interests of the State.

28. The revenue obtained from the salt pans, which are for the most part rented annually, amounted to Rs. 16,184, shewing a decrease of Rs. 992 as compared with that of the previous year.

IV.—SALT.

29. The poppy is cultivated to a small extent in the Nundidroog Division, and the duty upon it is credited under the head of customs. The receipts from this source are obtained in the Ashtagram Division, where the monopoly of the sale of imported opium has been rented for a term of five years, on an annual payment of Rs. 500.

V.—OPIUM.

30. A considerable increase, amounting to Rs. 17,560, has been realized under this head during the 11 months of the past year, owing to the operation of the new Limitation Rules, in the enforcement of penalties for unstamped documents.

VI.—STAMPS.

31. The receipts from the Local Post or Anchay are those of 11 months, and thus shew a small decrease of Rs. 609 as compared with those of the previous year.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

32. Under this head also, the receipts of 11 months shew a large increase over those of the preceding year. This increase is due to the operation of the Act for the registration of assurances, which was introduced in January 1866.

VIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

33. The decrease exhibited under the heads "Police" and "Public Works," is attributable chiefly to the change in the term of the last official year.

IX.—POLICE.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

34. Under this head are shewn the following items of revenue :—

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Revenue Island of Seringapatam, rented from the British					Rs.	As.	P.
Government	...	...	...	...	22,241	14	1
School fees	...	...	...	...	12,729	9	7
Fines	...	...	...	...	9,307	13	0
Savings from salaries, &c.	...	...	...	...	16,942	10	1
Collections from the Government Printing Press	...	...	...	...	4,617	3	5
Collections in the Military Dept. from fines, savings, &c.	...	...	...	...	9,793	2	7
Sale proceeds of the Lall Bagh Garden	...	...	...	...	1,798	10	0
Sale proceeds of Government property	...	...	...	...	4,781	11	11
Sundries	...	...	...	...	17,424	12	5
Total					99,637	7	1

As compared with the receipts of the year 1865-66, there is a net increase of Rs. 15,213-12-10, arising principally from a larger amount of revenue derived from the Island of Seringapatam.

REVENUE MEASURES.

35. The rules of procedure which were introduced in the year 1864 for the purpose of systematizing the work of the Revenue Courts, and which were adverted to in paras. 86 to 92 of the Administration Report of the province for 1863-64, have undergone no modification. It is the unanimous testimony of the Executive Officers that a marked improvement has since occurred in the disposal of the business of the Revenue Courts.

36. It was the object of those rules to define both the procedure of the Revenue Courts in their Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, and the classes of cases which were to be entertained by them, as distinguished from those cognizable by the Civil Courts. On the latter point it was observed that in an agricultural country like Mysore, it was of importance that all cases which could legitimately be decided on the Revenue side should be kept out of the Civil Courts, and that thus the cost and delay often attendant on the prosecution of suits should be obviated in respect to Revenue cases. With this view, it was determined that the distinction recognized elsewhere, but inapplicable to the circumstances of Mysore, between "Summary" and "Regular Revenue

suits," should not be maintained, and that all claims, complaints, and disputes, which necessitated an investigation into the merits, and involved a decision on questions of fact or practice analogous to a judicial decree, should be treated as Revenue cases, with the proviso that suits of older date than two years were barred by limitation. The business of the Revenue Courts was thus arranged under four main divisions, according to the Table subjoined—

I. Regular Revenue cases.	PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.	Original Titles.	Sirkar land and jungles (coffee excepted). Enam villages and land. Charitable endowments.
		Transfers	By sale, gift, or endowment. By mortgage. By inheritance or divisions. By exchange or surrender.
	SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.		Claims to rent. Exaction. Ouster. Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against sbikmidars.
	MEERASSI CASES.		Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
	DISPUTED CLAIMS.		Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.
II. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.	CULTIVATION.		Applications for land for coffee cultivation. Tenders for cultivation of Government land. Tenders for Government produce. Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land. Concealments and encroachments.
	ACCOUNTS.		Land Revenue and changes of assessment. Sayer. Abkarry. Mohaturfa. Local Taxes. Decrees of Civil Courts. Sales for Government revenue. Charges against public servants.
	MARAMUT.		Irrigation. Other Works.
III. Orders and Reports.			
IV. Petitions.			

37. Returns in the above form are furnished monthly to the Commissioner's Office, and from these the state of the files of every Revenue Court can be ascertained, as well as the date of institution of all suits which have been pending longer than six months.

38. The following is an analysis of the revenue business of all the Courts in the disposal of regular cases during the 11 months of the past official year :—

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
Number of cases pending on the files on 30th April 1866	265	37	169
Number of cases filed during the year	2,729	1,081	401
Total	2,994	1,118	570
Disposed of during the year	2,819	1,043	501
Pending	175	75	69

39. The proportion of work disposed of by the several classes of Revenue Courts is shewn thus :—

ORIGINAL CASES.					Percentage.
{	Amildars' Courts	...	...	2,233	79
	Deputy Superintendents' Court	...	...	364	13
	Assistant " "	...	...	222	8
	Total	...	...	<u>2,819</u>	

40. Out of a total of 2,233 original cases decided in the Amildars' Courts, 739, or 33 per cent., were appealed, and the number of appeals from the decrees of the Deputy Superintendents' Courts is shewn as 66 per cent.—a result which indicates the necessity for some curtailment of the existing privileges of appeal.

41. An analysis of the cases adjudicated in the Revenue Courts shews that the largest number or nearly one-half had reference to claims in connection with sub-proprietary rights. The figures stand thus:—

			No. of cases.
Sub-Proprietary rights	...	...	1,905
Proprietary rights. Transfers	...	...	1,022
Ditto Original	...	...	539
Meerassee claims	...	...	663
Boundary disputes	...	...	174
Irrigation "	...	...	60

42. The work of the Courts in the disposal of the Revenue, Miscellaneous cases, orders and petitions, comprised under heads II, III and IV of the Table given at para. 36, shews equally satisfactory results :—

	Original.	Appeal.	Referred.
Number of cases pending on 30th April 1866	5,556	...	844
Number filed during the year	229,512	906	59,882
Total	235,068	906	60,726
Disposed of	231,469	904	60,148
Balance on 31st March 1867	3,599	2	578

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

43. The report of last year (1865-66) shewed an increase of 17 schools over the number established by, or supported by grants-in-aid from, Government. During the present year, the increase has amounted to 16 schools, making up a total of 97, of which 55 are Government Schools, and 36 aided by the Mysore State. In these schools there are 5,966 boys and 569 girls under instruction.

44. A system of regulating the course of studies on a definite principle, applicable to schools of all grades, has been initiated during the year, and promises to secure good results.

* (See Statement in Appendix). The standard of instruction in each class has been fixed by prescribing a certain course of study, and certain text-books.*

45. For the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 6 such classes have been established, in addition to the Matriculation Class, while the course of the Vernacular Schools is embraced in 4 classes. By this means the standard which every school in the province has attained, can at once be ascertained ; and, further, a comparison can be instituted between the several schools.

46. By applying the test thus obtained, to the existing condition of the schools, it is found that, of the 5 superior English Schools, two only, *viz.*, Hassan and She-moga, and of the inferior English Schools, one, *viz.*, Colar, have reached the standard of the 1st class, the Matriculation Class having been attained as yet in none. The standard prescribed for the 2nd class has been reached in the three schools at Chickmoogloor, Chitteldroog, and Hoon-soor, respectively, while the remaining schools of this description have not attained beyond the 3rd, or even in some instances the 4th, class standard.

47. The condition of the Canarese Vernacular Schools, when viewed by this test, is still more unfavorable than that of the English Vernacular Schools, for, in no case has a standard higher than the 3rd class been reached.

48. In judging, however, of the attainments of the schools, some allowance must necessarily be made for the strictness as well as the novelty of the test which has been applied to them.

In the absence of any such rigid classification as has now been adopted it is natural that the subjects of study should have been as various as the taste and predilections of the teachers, and that scholars who may have been proficient in one, may have proved very deficient in others. Though the result of the new arrangement has, therefore, been in some degree unfavorable, it may be anticipated that the progress to be made hereafter will be of a more assured and satisfactory character.

49. The adoption of a system by which the course of instruction will be kept under strict regulation, makes it of importance that the inspecting agency should be most efficient, and with this view a proposal was submitted to Government, and has recently been sanctioned, for the appointment of a second European Inspector. There will thus be two circles of inspection : one comprising the Astagram Division, the Bangalore and Colar Districts of the Nundidroog Division, and Coorg ; and the other, the Nugur Division and the Toomkoor District of the Nundidroog Division.

50. Measures have been adopted during the year to improve the efficiency of the School-Masters, who, as remarked by the Director of Public Instruction, are from the very limited range of their knowledge often disqualified to impart instruction of a high standard. For the future it is intended that the students of the Normal School shall be annually subjected to an examination which will test their attainments as well as their qualifications as teachers. They will be required to obtain certificates according to three standards, of which the first

two will qualify them for the duties of 1st and 2nd Class Assistant Masters, and the third, for those of Canarese School Teachers.

The position of the Native School Masters was alluded to in last year's Administration Report, as one that held out but little inducement to those who were seeking for a profession. The low rate of pay and the remote localities to which these teachers are often sent, are the principal subjects of complaint, and constitute a serious difficulty in obtaining a supply of efficient men for the department. The latter objection will be best met by adopting a system of relief; but the necessity of establishing a Normal School at Shemogah in the Nugur Division, where the climate is often inimical to natives of other parts of the country, has now been recognised. A proposal to this effect was contained in the original scheme of education framed for the province, and has been justified by subsequent experience.

51. The improvement which has taken place in the education supplied by the Government Vernacular Schools has manifested itself in the fact that indigenous village schools have in some instances been absorbed in the Government institutions, the overtures for this purpose having come from the local teachers.

52. The efforts which have been made with the object of improving the condition of the indigenous schools have not, it is feared, proved successful as yet. It was thought that by increasing the facilities for the purchase of Canarese books published at the Government Press, the local teachers might be induced to bring them more generally into use. The result has, however, been otherwise. Though several thousand copies of these books have met with a ready sale through the amildars of talooks, not a single one is found to have been introduced into the schools; a considerable number of which have been visited by the Inspector.

53. Some interesting information is supplied by the Director of Public Instruction as to the nature of the instruction which is imparted in Canarese indigenous schools:—

Native method of instruction in Canarese Schools.

“A boy on entering begins with the study of the alphabet, the letters of which he learns to pronounce from the master, and to form by tracing them out with his finger on the floor in which they are cut, and then writing them on sand spread before him. The next step is to learn combinations of letters, and then words of difficult pronunciation. At the same time he (the student) commits to memory an addition table which is followed by the multiplication table sometimes carried up to 100 times. Being now able to read, he practises on written papers of all kinds, and has daily exercises in writing upon a wooden slate or on paper. He also gets by heart portions of the ‘Amara’—a kind of vocabulary is Sanscrit, of which he does not understand any thing. In Arithmetic he goes on to learn certain tables of money and weights, and, in some cases, tables of fractions. Lastly, he is taught to read or in tone poetry, written on the well known leaf books commencing often with hymns for morning prayer, and in some schools going on to the learning of the Ramayana, Bharata, or other ancient works. No explanation whatever accompanies these

"exercises, the only object being to commit certain portions to memory* * *. At the end of the whole course therefore, a boy should be able to read, write, add, and multiply."

54. In the Hindustani Schools, the course of study is described as follows:—"The alphabet and combinations of letters are first taught, and when a boy is able to read, he is given the Koran, a good deal of which he learns to repeat without knowing a word of its meaning. A good pronunciation is acquired by this practice of reading Arabic first. A great amount of attention is given to writing, to excel in which is an object of much desire. The multiplication table is also learnt. The boys then go on to learn Persian Grammar and to read tales and poetry in Persian, translating into Hindustani. They also practise writing verses in Persian. So far as language is concerned, the scope of the instruction in these schools is not entirely unsatisfactory."

55. The method of instruction in all indigenous schools is remarked upon as defective, while more attention should be paid to such subjects as Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History.

56. The Director of Public Instruction has in the report sketched the outline of a plan suggested by Mr. Rice, Inspector of Schools, for registering such of the indigenous schools as are willing to submit to periodical inspection, with a view to bestowing rewards where good results can be shewn. As these views will doubtless, however, be embodied by Mr. Garrett in a practicable scheme, it is unnecessary to notice the subject further in this place.

57. The High School in Bangalore has continued to make steady progress. The reports of the Examiners, after an examination extending over twelve days, showed that good work had been done in all the classes during the year. The results of the University Examination were equally satisfactory. Seven boys passed the Matriculation and four the First Arts Examination: of the latter two were placed in the first class. There are now in the College Department four students in the B. A. Class; eight in the First Arts Class; and thirty-four in the Matriculation Class.

58. Arrangements have been made in concert with the Director of Public Instruction in Madras to publish the series of Canarese School-books for use both in Mysore and the Madras Presidency on a uniform plan. The advantages of this arrangement are that one department will derive benefit from the experience of the other, and that the issue of larger editions will reduce the cost of the works.

59. The sale of books throughout the province realized a sum of Rs. 10,025, being 40 per cent. more than the realizations of the previous year.

60. The Director of Public Instruction remarks on the inadequate accommodation afforded in the School-houses which have recently been built on the standard

plan provided by the Public Works Department. The subject will receive early consideration.

61. These schools are distinguished under three heads, *viz.*, Higher, Middle, and Lower Class. The female schools form a 4th division.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

62. The Higher Class comprises four schools, which are supported by grants-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 9,570. Of this amount, the Bishop Cotton's School, which was established in 1865, receives Rs. 5,170 per annum, and exhibits a cost to Government for each pupil of Rs. 191-7-6; the cost in the other three schools of this class ranging from Rs. 8-12-9 to Rs. 17-3 per pupil. The schooling fees in this class of schools range from 2 annas to 1 Rupee per mensem.

Higher Class.

63. There are eight schools comprised in the Middle Class, consisting of Protestant and Catholic Institutions, at which 343 Hindoos, 6 Mussulmans, and 455 Christians, and others are instructed. The schooling fees range from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 Rupee, and the cost to Government averages about Rs. 8 per pupil.

Middle Class.

64. In this class are comprised chiefly Mussulman and Hindoo Schools. Of the 1,632 pupils borne on the books, no less than 1,297 are Mussulmans, and the remaining 335 are Hindoos. The schooling fees range from $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to 4 annas per mensem, and the cost of each pupil to Government averages about Rs. 3 and 4.

Lower Class.

65. There are eight schools for girls supported by Government aid, and situated, with one exception, in Bangalore. The proportion of castes and sects is 398 Hindoos, 5 Mussulmans, and 166 others (including Christians). These schools are chiefly in connection with the Wesleyan and London Missions. That which receives, however, the largest grant is the Catholic Seminary, called the "Convent of the Good Shepherd," which was established in 1854.

Female Schools.

66. The education of Mahommedan girls has been hitherto confined to a few, who receive instruction in the London Mission School in the Bangalore Pettah. A movement has commenced among the Mussulman inhabitants for the purpose of establishing a girls' school under their own direction, and as it has been largely supported by the more influential members of the community, it is hoped that the zeal of the promoters will not prove evanescent.

Progress of female education among Mahommedans.

67. The Director of Public Instruction mentions with commendation the exertions of Mr. B. L. Rice, the Inspector of Schools, who assumed charge of this office in July 1866, having continued to act as Principal of the Government High School up to that period. The Principalship of the High School has since been conferred by the Secretary of State on Mr. C. Waters, B. A., who entered upon his duties in February last.

Conclusion.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

68. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 17,95,000, which was reduced by the curtailment of Budget Allotment. one month of the official year by one-tenth of the allotment, to Rs. 16,15,500. This amount was subsequently increased to Rs. 18,22,250 by an extra grant of 2 lakhs for Famine Relief Works, and by a reduction of stock to the extent of Rs. 6,750.

69. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,47,672, being Rs. 74,578, or 4 per cent. less than the total allotment as above computed. Expenditure. The statement of expenditure detailed under the several heads of service shews that Rs. 4,895 were expended in excess of the allotment under the heads of "Original Works," and "Tools and Plant," while the expenditure fell short of the allotment under "Repairs" and "Establishment."

The expenditure was distributed as follows :—

CLASS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Military	3,541	643	4,184
II.—Civil Buildings	3,05,001	24,812	3,29,813
III.—Agricultural... ..	58,594	2,29,842	2,88,436
IV.—Communications	3,94,504	3,06,593	7,01,097
V.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	39,336	21,015	60,351
Total ...	8,00,976	5,82,905	13,83,881
TOOLS AND PLANT			39,637
ESTABLISHMENT			3,24,154
PROFIT AND LOSS ... ..			...
Grand Total ...			17,47,672

I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

70. Some improvement to the new Cantonment near Mysore, which were not carried out to completion however, Military. in consequence of the removal of the Native Infantry Regiment to its former station at the French Rocks, and the construction of solitary cells at Bangalore in re-placement of others, which occupied an objectionable site, comprise all the works of this description, which were executed during the year.

80. The District Officers' Cutcherries at Chitteldroog, Chickmoogloor, and Colar, which were taken in hand in last year, were not completed from various causes which interfered with their progress.

From similar causes, the progress made in the erection of talook cutcherries has not been satisfactory as could be wished. Two have been completed, and there are three others in progress.

81. The new public offices at Bangalore have been roofed throughout, and the work is now fast approaching completion. The activity with which it has been proceeded with is apparent from the fact that the Budget assignment for the year had been exceeded by a sum of Rs. 14,482. The Chief Engineer anticipates that the building will be ready for occupation in the course of October next, but it will probably be later before the establishments can be transferred to their new official quarters.

82. The Cantonment Civil Hospital at Bangalore was completed, and, after some additional improvements to it have been effected, will be opened to the public.

83. Several improvements have been carried out to the Central Jail at Bangalore, and to the Jail at Mysore, and a commencement has been made in erecting the new Jail at Shemoga, the head-quarters of the Nugur Division.

84. School-houses have been provided at Nunjengode (Mysore Division), at Sangor and Shikarpoor (Shemoga Division), at Seerah and Toorvekerri (Toomkoor Division), at Chitteldroog and at Gooribednore and Moolvagul (Colar Division).

85. The work of constructing the Lokani aqueduct is stated to have made little progress, owing to the difficulties met with in the excavation of the foundation, &c., as well as to the dilatoriness of the Contractor.

86. The works at the Sreeramadevara Anicut (Hassan Division) have made good progress under the personal superintendence of Mr. Assistant Engineer Edwards. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled labor in the locality, the full amount of the allotment for the year was not expended, but the chief obstacles which were met with in laying the foundation, have been overcome, and the work will, it is anticipated, now proceed rapidly.

87. The works at the Gurzy Anicut (Cudoor Division), and the Brammasamoodra Anicut (Shemoga Division), have also suffered from the various causes which have delayed the operations of the Public Works Department during the year, and their completion has been deferred to another year.

88. Under the head of Original Works, a sum of nearly 4 lakhs has been expended in proceeding with the construction of roads, several of which have been completed and opened to traffic. The details are given in the Annual

Progress Report of the Public Works Department, which will be found among the Appendices.

89. The successful completion of this fine work, within the five months of a single working season, stands out as a prominent event in the operations of the Public Works Department for the past year. The bridge was commenced in 1865, but its progress was early arrested by the untimely death of the Contractor, Mr. Cockburn, in April 1866, at a time when the most serious obstacle presented themselves. An unforeseen difficulty arose in connection with the foundation of two piers, nearly in mid-stream, and was overcome only by efforts skilfully and energetically applied under the direction of Lieutenant Pole, of the Royal Engineers, the officer in temporary charge of the work. At the same time, some modification was found necessary in the form of the arches, three of which had already been erected, and had to be partially dismantled. It was at this stage of the work that Captain Johnson, the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, assumed charge of it, and it is mainly due to the skill and exertions of this officer that, with an inadequate establishment, and in the face of numerous difficulties and drawbacks, this magnificent bridge has been carried to a successful completion within the year. The rapidity with which the work proceeded after the river had subsided sufficiently to admit of active operations being resumed, may be judged of by the fact that up to the end of February 1867, four arches only had been completed ; and that between March and 28th May following, ten arches, the centerings of which had to be supported by trusses, raised above the stream, were all turned ; the last arch being keyed on the 28th May, since which date the mails between Madras and Bombay which traverse this route, have been regularly conveyed over the bridge.

90. The bridge, as originally designed by Major Sankey, consisted of twelve elliptical arches, with three sets of wing-arches of 20 feet span on either side. This was subsequently modified by adding an arch of the full span of 60 feet on each side in substitution of the small arches. In all other respects the original design has been adhered to. The material and workmanship are reported by the Chief Engineer after inspecting the work, to be "so good and exact, as to allow of the whole being pointed exactly along the true joints of the brick-work throughout." "There is probably," Major Sankey adds, "not a finer specimen of brick-work in India."

91. The commendations of the Government of India have been bestowed upon Captain Johnson and his subordinates, as well as upon Major Sankey, the Chief Engineer, for the part which they have severally taken in carrying out this work.

92. Under this head, work to the extent of Rs. 11,600 has been done in improving the drainage of the Bangalore Pettah or Town, and a further sum of Rs. 17,699 has been expended in works of public improvement at Bangalore and Mysore. Rupees 10,222 have been expended by the Civil Officers for similar works at out-stations. Under the head of "Repairs," a sum of Rs. 21,015 has also been expended by Civil Officers.

Miscellaneous Public
Improvements Original.

93. The sums appropriated from the Budget and expended by the Civil Officers and Executive Officers of the Public Works Department respectively, in repairs of tanks, were as follow :—

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Short expended.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Officers... ..	2,53,290	1,72,191	81,099	or 32 per cent. of appropriation.
Executive Engineers	73,096	57,651	15,445	or 21 do. do.
Total ...	3,26,386	2,29,842	96,544	

The amount shewn to have thus lapsed, has been contributed in the largest proportion from the works allotted for execution by Civil Officers, and in the main from two districts only.

94. The pressure occasioned by the sudden demand for labor, led the Deputy Superintendents undoubtedly in some instances to over-rate their available means of carrying out public works, in addition to those which were already in progress. It must, on the other hand, be borne in mind that this demand subsided towards the close of the year, when the prospects of the season improved almost as rapidly as it arose. In this province the agriculturists form more than half the entire population; and when these returned to their avocations, works were often brought to a stand-still. Again, the special grant of 2 extra lakhs of Rupees for Famine Relief Works, was not made available till a late period in the year, and some time elapsed before projects could be matured in sufficient numbers to set works on foot all over the country. It must also be urged on the part of the Civil Officers that the small establishment at their disposal for carrying out public works were inadequate to meet the heavy strain occasioned by the additional allotment of 2 lakhs which was assigned for expenditure entirely by District Officers, and this pressure was the more felt, that it was necessary for the purpose of affording the requisite relief by payment of wages in kind, to carry out works by the direct agency of Government officials, instead of by contract. It is to be regretted that in the two districts where the lapse of funds was considerable, the Deputy Superintendents did not foresee the probability of a considerable sum being left unutilized at the close of the year, so as to allow of the money being made available for works elsewhere; but much consideration is due to District Officers who were placed in difficult circumstances, and whose object was mainly directed to the alleviation by every means in their power of the distress prevailing around them. From the subjoined table, it will be observed that the aggregate amount expended by Civil Officers in Famine Relief Works, which partook almost wholly of the character of repairs of tanks and roads, was nearly Rs. 93,000, in addition to Rs. 1,38,112, appropriated from the Normal Budget for minor works executed by them. These sums are irrespective, moreover, of the large sums

expended by the Civil Department from Local Funds in construction and repair of district roads, and which amounted in the past year to upwards of 1½ lakhs of Rupees.

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.								REPAIRS.					
	COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		TOTAL.		AGRICULTURAL.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bangalore ..	0	0	9	24,810	9	24,810	41	9,899	4	6,021	45	15,920	54	40,730
Colar ..	2	450	0	0	2	450	24	6,638	9	1,824	33	8,512	35	8,962
Toomkoor ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	10,183	1	194	49	10,377	49	10,377
Mysore ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	11,994	0	0	23	11,994	23	11,994
Shemoga ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3,416	0	0	11	3,416	11	3,416
Cudoor ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2,989	0	0	12	2,989	12	2,989
Chitteldroog ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	9,963	0	0	27	9,963	27	9,963
Hassan ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	4,556	0	0	21	4,556	21	4,556
Totals ..	2	450	9	24,810	11	25,260	207	59,683	14	8,039	221	67,727	232	92,987

95. The expenditure under this head has been Rs. 3,24,154, and the cost is computed at 18.55 per cent. of the gross outlay, which includes, however, expenditure to the amount of Rs. 2,31,094 incurred on works, the execution of which devolved on the Civil Officers.

96. The re-distribution of the executive charges, the number of which on the 1st March 1866 was increased from 5 to 8, has in the opinion of the Chief Engineer, had a good effect in admitting of a closer supervision of the works in progress, but the efficiency of the establishment is represented as much crippled by the inadequacy of the scale at which it is maintained, especially as regards the number of Upper Subordinates.

97. In the Engineer Branch, Major D. J. P. Campbell vacated his appointment as Executive Engineer of the Toomkoor Division, and two Assistant Engineers, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ram Row, were appointed, of whom the latter subsequently resigned.

98. In the Upper Subordinate Grade, one new member was appointed, one was transferred to Bajpootana, two were dismissed for misconduct, and two others resigned. As regards the character of the class of men who fill the ranks of the Upper and Lower Subordinate

Grades, the Chief Engineer speaks hopefully :—" Though the hopes " entertained last year of our having at length passed the transition " stage * * * have by no means been realized, still it cannot be " doubted that the large majority of those who remain have become " confirmed in habits of steadiness, and the more strict performance of " duty, which cannot fail to affect most favorably by example, the " younger members. No less than three men have now attained, or " been recommended for the warrant grade, and there are several other " aspirants to it."

MINOR WORKS BY CIVIL OFFICERS.

99. The system under which a large class of works, chiefly of the nature of repairs of tanks, is entrusted for execution to the Civil Officers was detailed in paras. 102—5 of the Administration Report for 1865-66.

100. The subjoined Table shews the amount allotted for these works from the Public Works grant, and the actual outlay for the past year—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Appropriations from Budget Grant.	Expenditure.			Less expended.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Original Works	Rs. 32,754	27,494	15	8	5,259	0	4
Repairs	2,84,771	2,03,604	12	6	81,166	3	6
Establishment	0	16,192	13	9	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	0	4,553	10	10	...	...	...
Total	3,17,525	2,51,846	4	9	...	...	...

It will be observed from the above, that the outlay on Original Works and Repairs fell short of the allotments by a sum of Rs. 86,425-3-10, the particulars of which are given below—

Comparison between Grants and Expenditure.

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.				REPAIRS.			
	Grants.	Expenditure.	More than Grant.	Less than Grant.	Grants.	Expenditure.	Less than Grants	
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Bangalore ..	20,132	17,309 15 10	....	2,822 0 2	67,165	66,021 12 11	11,143 3 1	
Colar ..	4,086	3,034 8 2	....	991 7 10	23,624	19,599 0 0	4,025 0 0	
Toonkoor ..	1,146	534 6 0	....	611 10 0	26,072	22,486 2 0	3,585 14 0	
Mysore ..	3,589	2,932 3 4	....	636 12 8	92,553	43,514 8 9	49,038 7 3	
Hassan ..	1,644	30 8 5	....	1,613 7 7	26,118	25,791 8 0	326 8 0	
Shenoga ..	155	689 10 0	534 10 0	....	15,479	11,273 9 2	4,205 6 9	
Cudoor ..	1,742	2,843 11 11	1,101 11 11	....	11,729	5,788 7 3	5,940 5 9	
Chittedroog ..	260	40 0 0	....	....	22,031	19,129 12 4	2,901 3 8	
Total ..	32,754	27,494 15 8	1,636 5 11	6,895 6 3	2,84,771	2,03,604 12 6	81,166 3 6	

101. The causes to which this large lapse of funds is mainly assignable, have been explained in a previous paragraph (para. 94), and it is only necessary here to remark that registers showing the amounts expended month by month, and the balances available for each work in progress, have been instituted, and will provide the District Officers with

the means of watching the expenditure more closely, and of thus obviating the retention of funds in excess of actual or probable requirements.

LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.

102. These funds, expenditure of which on district and village roads devolves wholly on the Civil Officers, comprise the following items of income :—

Plough Tax.
Ferry collections.
Cattle fines and forfeitures.
Miscellaneous.
Grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds.

103. The collections during the past year amounted to Rs. 1,08,501, to which should be added the balance remaining at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,73,667. The amount thus available for expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 3,82,168, of which sum Rs. 1,71,173 were expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,995 available for expenditure in the current year.

104. The expenditure during the 11 months of the past year has thus been in excess of the receipts during the same period, while a balance remained equal to nearly two years' collections—a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

105. From the abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the District Funds, which will be found among the Appendices, it will be observed that the outlay was largest under the head of Original Works, the expenditure on these being Rs. 1,09,104, and on Repairs Rs. 25,989. The details of expenditure in the several districts under the above two head are as follow :—

					Rs.
Mysore District	...	...	...	...	30,043
Bangalore	"	...	...	...	19,821
Colar	"	...	...	...	18,440
Chitteldroog	"	...	...	...	16,173
Hassan	"	...	...	...	14,890
Cudoor	"	...	...	...	14,218
Shemoga	"	...	...	...	14,175
Toomkoor	"	...	...	...	7,331

MUNICIPAL.

106. The Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Funds throughout the province for the 11 months of the past year shew that, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 41,248 accruing from the previous year, the assets amounted to Rs. 1,66,419, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,35,150, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,268 at the credit of the Municipalities.

107. The receipts comprise two heads : (1) Local Cesses, obtained by municipal taxation, sale of building sites, private contributions, &c. ; and (2), contributions from the State, *viz.*, customs duties or octroi, cattle fines and grants-in-aid. Excepting in the Bangalore Cantonment, where a large income is derived by direct taxation under the operation of the Municipal Act, the realizations from the second head exceed those obtained from local cesses in the proportion of 10 to 1. It may be

questioned, however, whether the proceeds of the octroi duties, which chiefly constitute the income of the Municipalities Up-country, can be regarded altogether as contributions from the State. These duties are levied according to a tariff imposed and regulated by the Municipal Committees, under the authority of the Commissioner, and the collecting agency is provided from Municipal funds. Excluding the returns for the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, the realizations from octroi amount to upwards of 84 per cent. of the gross collections, and though it is desirable that the Municipal funds, especially in the larger towns, should be supplemented by direct taxation on houses, to meet the increased expenditure in conservancy establishments and local improvements, this measure is naturally distasteful to the Up-country communities, and has been as yet only partially introduced.

108. The income of the Bangalore Cantonment Board amounted for the past year to Rs. 58,034, of which Rs. 36,509 Bangalore Cantonment. were obtained from local cesses, and Rs. 21,525 from Government contributions in the form of octroi collections (Rs. 16,823), special grants (Rs. 4,407), &c., &c. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,504, of which Rs. 16,224 were spent in Original Works connected with buildings, roads, and sewage; Rs. 4,710 in Repairs; and Rs. 26,898 in Establishments for conservancy, lighting, &c. A sum of nearly Rs. 17,500 was further expended by the Board, out of the funds sanctioned by Government for Famine Relief Works, in re-constructing the upper portion of the General Bazaar Main Channel, and in carrying out useful works on which large numbers of the poor were employed during the season of greatest distress.

109. The income of the Pettah Board was Rs. 23,330, and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 32,000, the Bangalore Pettah or Town. excess expenditure being covered by the balance of the preceding year. Its operations were principally devoted to improving the condition of the streets, and to perfecting the system of drainage. Though much requires to be done in the latter respect, the good already effected in constructing drains in several quarters of the town is of an appreciable character. It is a noticeable circumstance that at the instance of the Municipal Authorities, the owners of the shops in the main street, which traverses the town, voluntarily undertook the expense of re-constructing their shop-fronts on a uniform plan. The cost of these improvements is estimated at Rs. 30,000, equivalent to the entire outlay of the Board for the year.

110. In the town of Mysore, the funds at the disposal of the Board were employed to the full extent in completing Mysore Town. the new market, and improving the roads and drains, &c., at a cost, including charge of conservancy, of Rs. 31,387. The income of the Board was wholly derived from octroi duties.

111. At Hassan good progress was made in constructing a new market, latrines, &c., and with the additional Hassan. funds contributed by a grant from the Public Works Budget, two large projects, one for constructing a new reservoir for the water-supply of the town, and the other for levelling the fort walls on the north side, were actively entered upon. The octroi collections

being small, the Municipal income has been largely supplemented by a tax on houses levied with the assent of the towns-people.

112. At Chitteldroog a sum of upwards of Rs. 3,000 was expended chiefly in improvement of communications and conservancy operations. The Hoochungy Honda Reservoir, on which the town is depended for its water-supply, was restored at a cost of Rs. 1,780, supplied from Imperial Funds.

113. The assets of the Shemoga Town Board amounted to Rs. 6,833, of which Rs. 2,142 were derived during the year from octroi collections. Of this amount, Rs. 200 only were expended in Original Works of a petty character, and Rs. 100 in Repairs; the balance of the outlay, viz., Rs. 1,627, being the cost of the Conservancy Establishment.

114. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 1,930, of which Rs. 900 were advantageously employed in opening out streets, building, wells, &c., and Rs. 400 odd in repairs.

115. The operations of the Toomkoor Town Board have been very limited, but measures have been adopted recently, which are calculated to improve its means for carrying on works more actively.

116. The limited funds at the disposal of the Board have been utilized to their full extent, both in the town and in the talook cusbas.

117. At a large number of the smaller towns throughout the province funds have been made available chiefly from local cesses, sale of building sites, and private contributions, for the purposes of Municipal conservancy. These funds are administered in some cases by Committees of the towns-people, and in others by the Amildars of talooks; and though the operations are on a small scale, the measures taken to improve the sanitary condition of the towns have produced good results.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

ANCHAY OR MYSORE PROVINCIAL POST.

118. This institution, which dates from a very remote period, is peculiar to Mysore, and is distinguished from the local posts in the districts of the Madras Presidency, by its more perfect organization. The department is controlled by a Bukshee, who is in direct subordination to the Commissioner, and its offices are located at every Talook Headquarters Station, as well as at every town of any size or importance. The establishments of both Office-clerks and Runners, though for the most part under-paid, have been organized on a complete scale, and the service is on the whole conducted with much regularity and efficiency.

119. The main lines radiating from Bangalore are 7 in number, and comprise nearly 800 miles of roads. There are 54 branch lines, aggregating 1,506 miles; the total number of miles traversed by the anchay being 2,295.

120. There are two Imperial post lines which traverse the province: one from Bangalore through Chitteldroog to Hurihur (*en route* to Bombay), and the other from Bangalore *via* Mysore to Mangalore. The

establishments are, however, distinct from those of the local post, and have a separate supervising agency.

121. There are Imperial Post Offices at Bangalore and at Mysore, as well as at the Military Stations of Hurrihur and French Rocks; and all letters, &c., received from these Offices, or delivered to them, are charged with no additional postage.

122. The number of letters, &c., received from and despatched to Her Majesty's territories during the past year was as follows :—

No. of letters	...	...	...	...	204,657
„ of packages	...	...	...	...	2,703
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>207,360</u>

123. The rates of Anchay postage were assimilated to those laid down in the new Post Office Act XIV. of 1867, and took effect from the month of October of the year under review.

124. From the subjoined Table, it will be observed that though the actual receipts fall short of the expenditure of the Anchay Department by Rs. 77,567, a large surplus is obtained by including the estimated postal charges on letters, &c., which are now passed free through the post.—

PARTICULARS.	1865-66. (Average 11 months).			1866-67. (11 months).		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Estimated amount of postage on official letters	1,17,245	7	2	1,19,564	8	0
„ „ do. parcels	12,806	2	10	25,688	4	0
„ „ Local Official Gazette	...	...	...	3,185	5	0
„ „ on letters, &c., from the Maha Rajah's Establishment	226	1	2	237	6	0
„ „ on franked letters and parcels	2,267	11	6	2,419	6	0
„ „ on letters delivered to and from H. M.'s Post Offices	7,038	6	4	6,480	0	0
Total	1,39,583	13	0	1,57,574	13	0
Amount of actual postal and other collections	33,663	1	7	35,709	7	3
Grand Total	1,73,246	14	7	1,93,284	4	3
Deduct the amount of expenditure of the Anchay Department	1,14,803	1	8	1,13,276	13	9
Balance to the credit of Government	58,443	12	11	80,007	6	6

125. The cost of the Establishment has increased 100 per cent. within the last 10 years, and, considering the great rise in prices, and the high wages obtainable by laborers on public works, coffee plantations, &c., the existing rate of wages, viz., Rs. 4 per mensem, is barely adequate. Formerly the services of a Runner were obtainable for Rs. 1½ or 1¾ per mensem, but the immunities from forced labor and petty taxes are no longer enjoyed exclusively by this class of servants, and the service is shorn of the attraction which it possessed in this respect.

126. There have been only three cases of robbery through the post brought to notice. Two of these only were well grounded, and in both instances both the delinquents and the stolen property have been traced ; in the third case, the charge was not substantiated, and the result of the Magisterial enquiry made it evident that the letter had been tampered with before its delivery into the post.

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

127. The claims advanced by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the restoration into his own hands of the administration of the province having been rejected by Her Majesty's Government, in confirmation of the decision of the Government of India, the question of the recognition of His Highness' adopted son was in July last again urged by the Rajah, and has met with a favorable response, which has been communicated in a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in the following terms :—

* * * * *

" 4. Without entering upon any minute examination of terms of the Treaties of 1799, Her Majesty's Government recognize in the policy which dictated that settlement, a desire to provide for the maintenance of an Indian dynasty on the throne of Mysore upon terms which should at once afford a guarantee for the good government of the people, and for the security of British rights and interests. Her Majesty is animated by the same desire and shares the views to which I have referred. It is her earnest wish that those portions of India, which are not at present her immediate dominion, may continue to flourish under Native Indian Rulers, co-operating with her representatives in the promotion of the general prosperity of the country ; and in the present case, more especially, having regard to the antiquity of the Maharajah's family, its long connexion with Mysore, and the personal loyalty and attachment to the British Government which His Highness has so conspicuously manifested, Her Majesty desires to maintain that family on the throne in the person of His Highness' adopted son, upon terms corresponding with those made in 1799, so far as the altered circumstances of the present time will allow."

" 5. In considering the stipulations which will be necessary to give effect to this arrangement, I have in the first place to observe that Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of those who have now for so long a period been subject to their direct administration, and that they will find it their duty before re-placing them under the rule of a Native sovereign, to take all the pains they can with the education of that sovereign, and also to enter into a distinct agreement with him, as to the principles upon which he shall administer the country, and to take sufficient securities for the observance of the agreement."

" 6. It is, therefore, the intention of Her Majesty that the young Prince should have the advantage of an education suitable to his rank and position, and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration, and I have to desire you to propose to the Maharajah that he should receive this education under the superintendence of your Government. I have to request that you will communicate with me as to the mode in which this can best be effected, without separating the young Prince more than is necessary from those over whom he may

" hereafter be called on to rule. If at the demise of His Highness the young Prince should not have attained the age which you, upon consideration, may fix for his majority, the territory shall continue to be governed in his name upon the same principles and under the same regulations as at the present time. Upon his reaching that age, or at an earlier period, if you should think it desirable, it will be the duty of the British Government, before confiding to him the administration of the whole or any portion of the State, to enter into an arrangement with him, for the purpose of adequately providing for the maintenance of a system of Government well adapted to the wants and interests of the people."

" 7. As regards the rights and interests of the British Government, it is sufficient now to point out that, as the cost of supporting troops has largely increased since the date of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, it will obviously be necessary that the terms of that Treaty should be revised, and some addition made to the subsidy. The great increase which has taken place in the resources of Mysore since 1799, and more especially since the assumption of the Government by Lord W. Bentinck, will prevent such addition being felt to as an undue burden. The precise terms of the revision may be left to be settled when the young Prince is put in possession of the administration."

128. The young Prince was adopted by His Highness in accordance with Hindu rites on the 18th June 1865, when he was 2½ years of age, and bears the name of " Chamrajendra Wuddayur Bahadoor." He is the third son of the late Chicka Kristna Urs, and belongs to the Bettada-Kôtay branch of the Royal Family of Mysore.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

129. The following Table gives the strength of the local troops maintained in this Province throughout the past year :—

REGIMENTS.	OFFICERS.		Rank and File, &c.	Total.	Head-Quarters.
	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.			
<i>Silladar or Cavalry.</i>					
1st Regiment ...	7	43	257	307	Shemogah.
2nd " ...	7	41	282	330	Toomkoor.
3rd " ...	7	42	277	326	Colar.
4th " ...	7	43	271	321	Bangalore.
5th " ...	8	43	293	344	Chitteldroog.
6th " ...	8	43	274	325	Hassan.
7th " ...	8	43	274	325	Mysore.
Total ...	52	298	1,928	2,278	
<i>Barr or Infantry.</i>					
1st Regiment ...	23	71	550	644	Toomkoor.
2nd " ...	23	69	556	648	Mysore.
3rd " ...	22	71	548	641	Bangalore.
4th " ...	23	70	541	634	Shemogah.
Total ..	91	281	2,195	2,567	

Proportion of castes.

130. The proportion, in which the several castes are distributed, is given below—

CASTES.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Silladars and Sepoys, &c.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Total.
<i>Silladar or Cavalry.</i>					
Christians ...	...	...	3	2	5
Mussulmans ...	21	147	1,020	...	1,188
Brahmins and Rajpoots ...	14	28	176	...	218
Mahrattas ...	13	71	734	...	818
Gentoos ...	1	...	1	...	2
Other castes ...	3	5	27	12	47
					2,278
<i>Barr or Infantry.</i>					
Christians ...	...	4	67	63	134
Mussulmans ...	68	193	1,441	...	1,702
Brahmins and Rajpoots ...	11	17	115	...	143
Mahrattas ...	2	23	106	...	131
Gentoos ...	2	7	34	...	43
Other castes ...	8	37	352	17	414
					2,567

131. During the year, 79 horses and 78 mares have been enlisted. The reason for this small number is that many men, whose horses had been rejected, have not re-placed them from want of means, and have consequently been struck off the strength of the force.

132. Stallions for the improvement of the local breed are maintained at the expense of Government, and distributed proportionately to each Regiment of Cavalry. Twenty-four, or nearly two-thirds, of the stallions, are Arabs, and the remaining nine are composed of English, Cape, and Australian horses. Many of the stallions are reputed to be old, and steps are being taken to re-place them.

133. The number of foals dropped during the year was 62, of which 27 were colts and 35 fillies.

134. It was noticed in last year's Report that the strength of the Silladars was short of the complement by 150 men. In the past year the vacancies amounted to 274, which is nearly equal to the strength of a Silladar Regiment. Advantage has since been taken of this circumstance to disband one Regiment, the cost of which has been made available in raising the pay of the men of the other six Regiments.

135. In addition to those which have been already constructed at Bangalore, stables and lines are being built on a uniform plan at Mysore, and these buildings

will be gradually extended, as funds become available, to the other stations. Lines for the Infantry Regiments are also in course of erection at Bangalore, Hassan, Chickmoogloor, and Chitteldroog.

136. The cost of the local force for
 Cost. 1866-67 was Rs. 10,63,391, of which Rs.
 7,84,370 was assigned to the Cavalry, and Rs. 2,79,021 to the Infantry.

MYSORE CANTONMENT.

137. Owing to a severe outbreak of fever among the troops at the new Cantonment near Mysore, the 21st Regiment N. I., was withdrawn in the month of November last, and returned to its former station at the French Rocks.

138. Although much sickness had at one time prevailed both in the 6th Regiment N. I., and subsequently in the 21st Regiment on their first occupation of the Cantonment, it was hoped that the active measures taken to neutralize the ill effects arising from a somewhat exposed situation, by well devised conservancy arrangements, and by planting avenues and clumps of trees, would have mitigated, if not wholly removed, the causes of unhealthiness.

139. The site had in the first instance been selected with much care, and after the symptoms of sickness manifested themselves, every effort had been made to trace the evil to its source, but without definite result. The lines constructed at the expense of the Mysore State provided accommodation, superior probably to that existing at any other station for Native troops; and in respect to water-supply and means of effective drainage, the site presented advantages which had been fully utilised under the direction of experienced Medical Officers. In spite, however, of every favorable circumstance, the sickness which had almost disappeared at the period (August) in last year, broke out afresh in November, and during the first 16 days of that month there were as many as 272 admissions into hospital.

140. On the report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, who visited the station at this time, and who observed indications of a rapid increase of the malady, it was determined by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Madras Government, to withdraw the Regiment temporarily to the French Rocks Cantonment, which was accordingly re-occupied on the 24th November.

141. The question of abandoning the Mysore Cantonment finally has been under consideration, but it may be remarked that the political reasons which led to the removal of the troops from the French Rocks to a station in the immediate vicinity of Mysore, have been divested of much importance, now that it has been resolved by Her Majesty's Government to perpetuate the Mysore dynasty in the person of His Highness' adopted son.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

142. The accounts of the province for the year 1866-67 embrace the transactions of 11 months only, from May to March, agreeably to the orders of the Government of India directing that the financial year should thenceforward be reckoned from 1st April.

143. It will be observed from the abstract of receipts and disbursements in the Appendix that, while the gross revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 92,20,079, the expenditure aggregated Rs. 98,10,931, indicating a deficit on the 11 months' accounts of Rs. 5,90,852. If however the exceptional charges shewn in the margin, which are not considered to be defrayable from the current income of the province, but from its accumulated cash balances, be excluded from the comparison, a small surplus appears of Rs. 3,345.	
Expenditure on Public Works in excess of the ordinary Budget grant for 11 months	Rs. 5,33,378
Payments on account of the Maharajah's debts ...	19,222
Grants to famine relief funds, &c. ...	41,602
Total...	<u>5,94,197</u>

144. Taking into account the receipts and charges of April 1867, we have the following figures for the past five years :—

		Receipts, Rs.	Disbursements. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1862-63	... ..	97,09,000	90,94,000	6,15,000
1863-64	... ..	1,01,78,000	98,31,000	3,47,000
1864-65	... ..	1,04,97,000	1,00,36,000	4,61,000
1865-66	... ..	1,09,16,000	1,01,22,000	7,94,000
1866-67 (May to April)		1,02,79,000	99,87,000	2,92,000

145. The year just past thus appears to disadvantage in its financial results contrasted either with 1864-65 or 1865-66, but it may be observed that in 1865-66, about 6 lakhs of arrears were collected under the head of Land Revenue alone, in excess of the current demand ; and having regard to the wide-spread drought which visited the province during the first-half of 1866-67, and its effect on every description of taxable produce, a considerable falling off in the income of the year was to be anticipated. Compared, however, with the *estimates* of the year for 12 months ending 30th April, which aggregated Rs. 1,03,65,778, the actual realization of Rs. 1,02,79,499 may be deemed satisfactory. On the other hand, the actual expenditure for the 12 months was nearly 3 lakhs of Rupees less than the estimates.

146 Proceeding to details, a statement of which is annexed, it is to be observed that the estimates of Land Revenue for the 12 months amounted to Rs. 71,38,520, while the actual collections were Rs. 74,07,612. In the previous year (1865-66) they were Rs. 77,25,761. The falling off was largest in the District of Colar—Rs. 2,50,000. In Chiteldroog it was Rs. 1,00,000 ; in Mysore Rs. 55,000 ; Shemogah Rs. 50,000 ; and Cudoor Rs. 30,000 ; and it is attributable partly to the exceptional character of the season, and partly to the conversion of lands from the "buttye" tenure into money assessments. Bangalore shews an improvement of Rs. 96,000, Toomkoo Rs. 32,000 ; and Hassan Rs. 58,000. The decrease in Colar was, however, more apparent than real, owing to the collection of arrears, amounting to nearly 2 lakhs in the year 1865-66.

Comparative Statement of estimated and actual receipts from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	ESTIMATES.		Actuals, 1866-67. To 31st March.	Receipts for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	DIFFERENCE.	
	1866-67. May to April.	1866-67 Revised. May to March.				Increase.	Decrease.
I LAND REVENUE { Land Revenue ... of Customs (exclusive of Octroi) ...	Rs. 71,38,520	Rs. 64,02,000	Rs. 66,56,779	Rs. 7,50,833	Rs. 74,07,612	Rs. 2,54,779	Rs. ...
III Forests ...	8,82,690	8,36,000	5,67,341	93,442	6,60,783	.....	2,68,659
IV Abkarry ...	3,93,348	3,22,000	2,66,021	15,888	2,81,909	.....	55,979
V Assessed Taxes (exclusive of Plough Tax)	9,51,240	9,13,500	8,47,964	94,756	9,42,720	.....	65,536
VII Salt ...	3,81,640	3,83,400	3,30,047	47,271	3,77,318	.....	53,353
IX Stamps ...	17,870	12,500	8,480	4,465	12,945	.....	4,020
X Mint ...	2,84,940	2,61,600	2,78,381	25,148	3,03,529	16,781	.....
XI Post Office ...	15,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIII Law and Justice ...	32,620	34,600	36,308	3,408	39,716	1,708	.....
XIV Police ...	1,12,720	88,000	88,134	8,427	96,561	134	.....
XVI Education ...	9,590	5,200	3,272	139	3,411	.....	1,928
XVIII Miscellaneous ...	19,000	14,200	16,465	1,969	18,434	2,265	.....
XIX A.—Military Local Force	66,520	63,500	68,504	7,509	76,013	5,004	.....
B.—Public Works Department	23,230	8,500	9,793	2,060	11,853	1,293	.....
	36,100	73,000	42,590	4,105	46,695	.....	30,410
Total ...	1,03,65,778	94,18,000	92,20,079	10,59,420	1,02,79,499	2,81,964	4,79,885

Comparative Statement of estimated and actual disbursements from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.

No.	HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ESTIMATES.		Actuals. 1866-67 to 31st March	Disbursements for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	DIFFERENCE.	
		1866-67. May to April.	1866-67 (revised) May to March.				Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Refunds.	12,860	30,000	26,316	769	27,085	...	3,684
4	LAND REVENUE, including Sayer Customs, &c.							
	Land Revenue ...	7,33,087	6,65,000	6,49,382	59,928	7,09,310	...	15,618
	Sayer Customs ...	58,953	47,000	41,751	3,722	45,473	...	5,249
	Revenue Survey ...	1,38,500	1,27,000	94,643	12,607	1,07,250	...	32,357
	Inam Commission ...	...	22,000	15,295	3,533	18,828	...	6,705
	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Octroi and Plough Tax) ...	12,350	1,56,000	4,465	430	4,895	...	1,51,535
5	FORESTS—Conservancy and Working	78,050	66,295	32,166	4,816	36,982	...	34,129
	Establishments...	71,286	60,172	53,823	5,689	59,512	...	6,349
6	Abkari ...	20,638	19,000	17,846	1,530	19,376	...	1,154
7	Assessed Taxes ...	860	830	827	30	857	...	3
11	Stamps ...	19,337	17,200	14,677	1,307	15,984	...	2,523
12	Mint ...	17,000	17,000	...	...	...	...	17,000
13	Post Office ...	1,57,298	1,36,700	1,12,537	9,641	1,22,078	...	24,163
16	ADMINISTRATION & PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—							
	Public Offices ...	3,11,429	2,80,000	2,71,760	23,821	2,95,581	...	8,240
	Maharajah's stipend ...	3,50,000	3,20,833	3,20,833	29,167	3,50,000	...	...
	Ditto one-fifth share ...	8,35,000	7,91,470	7,45,206	...	7,45,206	...	46,264
17	LAW AND JUSTICE—Courts, &c.	9,41,526	8,75,000	8,30,493	75,314	9,05,807	...	44,507
	Jails ...	1,53,157	1,75,000	2,19,945	17,186	2,37,131	44,945	...
	Registration of Assurances ...	23,700	21,000	15,996	900	16,896	...	5,004
18	Police—Cantonment and Towns	67,722	66,000	65,478	6,241	71,719	...	522
	Talooks ...	4,51,272	4,12,000	3,83,664	32,700	4,16,364	...	28,336
	Miscellaneous ...	18,255	18,000	8,270	...	8,270	...	9,730
20	EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART—Education	1,62,000	1,26,000	1,20,203	9,640	1,29,843	...	5,797
	Public Gardens ...	10,140	6,300	10,455	687	11,142	4,155	...
	Museum ...	1,500	1,000	1,666	176	1,842	666	...
	Cinchona Plantations, &c. ...	...	6,000	1,866	...	1,866	...	4,134

Comparative Statement of estimated and actual disbursements from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867—(continued).

No.	HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	ESTIMATES.		Actuals 1866-67 to 31st March.	Disbursements for April 1867.	Total from May to April 1867.	DIFFERENCE.	
		1866-67. May to April.	1866-67 (revised) May to March.				Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	MEDICAL SERVICE—Medical Establishment Vaccine ...	60,247	50,000	53,898	4,051	57,949	3,898	...
23	STATIONERY AND PRINTING—Printing Es- tablishment, &c. ...	11,654	10,000	9,935	1,014	10,949	...	65
25	Europe Stationery ...	21,458	20,000	19,290	1,426	20,716	...	710
	ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS—Subsidy to British Government ...	14,000	15,000	19,923	...	19,923	4,923	...
	Seringapatam quit-rent ...	24,50,000	22,46,000	22,45,833	2,04,167	24,50,000	...	167
	Political Pensions ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	...	50,000	...	...
	Endowments of Religious and Charitable Institutions ...	77,953	74,000	72,742	5,578	78,320	...	1,258
26	MISCELLANEOUS—Travellers' bungalow es- tablishment, &c. ...	2,76,814	2,50,000	2,43,502	22,855	2,66,357	...	6,498
	Other items, including famine relief grants, Rs. 41,602 in actuals for 31st March ...	26,552	24,300	20,899	1,665	22,564	...	3,401
27	SUPERANNUATION RETIRED AND COMPAS- SIONATE ALLOWANCES—Service Pensions Charitable allowances and gratuities, &c. Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	60,108	80,500	1,10,743	3,137	1,13,880	30,243	...
28	A.—Mysore Local Force ...	37,642	42,000	38,085	4,099	42,184	...	3,915
	B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Letters of credit ...	31,155	29,500	27,796	2,138	29,934	...	1,704
	Other payments ...	28,107	30,000	27,835	2,058	29,893	...	2,165
		11,00,809	10,10,000	9,72,513	82,268	10,54,781	...	37,487
		14,50,000	15,05,000	18,22,246	1,41,141	19,63,387	3,33,374	...
				16,128		16,128		
	Total ...	1,03,42,419	98,99,100	98,10,931	7,75,331	1,05,86,262	4,22,204	5,10,373

147. The Sayer collections for the 12 months were Rs. 6,60,783, and shew a decline whether compared with the Budget-Estimate of 1866-67 (Rs. 8,82,690), or the realizations of 1865-66 (Rs. 8,88,699), when the same tariff was in operation, except as regards pepper and raw silk, the abolition of the duty on which articles would account for only a small portion. The decrease appears mainly under the head of Sooparee or betel-nut, in the District of Toomkoor, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, Shemogah Rs. 1,10,000, and Chitteldroog Rs. 25,000. Tobacco, likewise, produced less by Rs. 26,000 in Cudoor, Rs. 3,000 in Chitteldroog, Rs. 4,000 in Mysore, and Rs. 20,000 in Hassan. This result, as well as a falling off in the Sayer on cocoanuts, is attributed to the drought; and that on piece-goods to the consequent distress which prevailed among all classes of natives.

148. The gross revenue of 1865-66 was Rs. 3,42,958, that for the 12 months of 1866-67 was estimated at Rs. 3,93,348, but the realizations amounted to Rs. 2,81,909, thus —

	Estimated. 1866-67.	Realized. 1866-67.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of timber and sandal-wood at depôts	2,90,300	1,71,202
Miscellaneous forest produce	1,03,048	1,10,707

The decline in the revenue of this department is due to a fall in prices of timber and sandal-wood, and the postponement of sales.

149. The Budget-Estimate under the head of Abkarry for the 12 months of 1866-67, was Rs. 9,51,240, and the actual collections nearly equalled it, amounting to Rs. 9,42,720; but compared with the collections of 1865-66 (Rs. 10,01,944) there is a net decrease of Rs. 59,000, which appears mainly in the duty on arrack realized in the Bangalore District,—an item which has called for special enquiry. Toddy produced much the same as in the previous year, the deficiency in some districts, Bangalore, Colar, and the Nugur Division, where the drought was especially severe, being made up by improved collections in Toomkoor and Hassan.

150. The estimate under this head for 12 months of 1866-67 was Rs. 4,74,840; the actual collections were Rs. 4,74,291, shewing an improvement of Rs. 7,000 over 1865-66.

151. Shews a falling off of Rs. 2,000 in the 12 months of 1866-67 compared with 1865-66, and of Rs. 5,000 compared with the estimates for the year.

152. Produced Rs. 3,03,529 though estimated for the 12 months at Rs. 2,84,940. The stamp revenue has shewn a progressive increase for several years past, having been Rs. 1,57,446 in 1863-64, Rs. 2,41,368 in 1864-65, and Rs. 2,61,582 in 1865-66.

153. Postage collections, &c., amounted to Rs. 39,716, against an estimate of Rs. 32,620 for the 12 months, and were also in excess of the collections of 1865-66 by Rs. 2,500.

154. The receipts under these heads are fluctuating in amount, and can only be approximated in the estimates. The fees, fines, &c., in the Civil and Magisterial Departments, and the Jail receipts taken together, nearly equalled the estimates, Rs. 88,720.

The receipts of the Registration Department were greatly over-rated in 1866-67 at Rs. 24,000. They produced Rs. 11,456 only; but it is satisfactory to note that the expenditure for the same period was only Rs. 5,500 in excess, which was entirely on account of special charges incurred for fire-proof boxes, and other articles required to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

Education, Science, and Art. 155. Estimates Rs. 19,000; Actuals Rs. 18,434 for the 12 months.

Miscellaneous. 156. Estimates Rs. 66,520; Actuals Rs. 76,013, including Rs. 10,538 on account of unclaimed deposits.

Military. 157. Estimates Rs. 23,230; Actuals Rs. 11,853.

Public Works Department. 158. Estimates Rs. 36,100; Actuals Rs. 46,695.

159. The Budget of expenditure for 1866-67, which was framed for the 12 months, May to April, was reduced in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, by eliminating the probable expenditure of the month of April, in order to suit the altered official year ending 31st March 1867, agreeably to which the accounts in the Appendix have been framed. The results of the month of April 1867 being, however, available, it will be satisfactory to review the expenditure for the 12 months up to 30th April 1867, in comparison with the original Budget, which was for the same period. It was framed on a basis of Rs. 1,03,42,419, exclusive of Octroi and Plough Tax collections assigned to Local Funds, which appeared on the receipt as well as the disbursement side. The actual expenditure for the 12 months aggregated Rs. 1,05,86,262, or Rs. 2,43,843, in excess of the estimates, chiefly in consequence of the expenditure on Public Works, being Rs. 5,29,515 more than the provision made for it in the Civil Budget, in which Rs. 14,50,000 only were entered as the portion chargeable to the income of the year and to the Maharajah's share account of the revenue. Excluding the extra outlay on Public Works, which was defrayable out of the cash balances, the total disbursements compared with the Budget shew a saving on the whole, amounting to Rs. 2,90,071. The details are as follow :—

160. The original grant under all heads of refunds was Rs. 12,860, but in the course of the year it became necessary to re-pay certain land revenue collections

Refunds.

made at the former rates of assessment, which were found to be in excess of those recently fixed by the Revenue Survey, in two talooks of the Chitteldroog District. The actual outlay on this account was Rs. 14,004, and against Sayer, Forests, Abkarry, Stamps, &c., Rs. 12,311.

161. This head, comprising the expenditure on the ordinary revenue establishments, was less than the grant by Rs. 23,777,—a saving which more than met the unprovided outlay on account of the Inam Commission (Rs. 18,828), which was formed late in the year.

Land Revenue. 162. Grant Rs. 58,953 ; outlay Rs. 45,473.

Sayer Customs. 163. Grant Rs. 1,38,500 ; adjusted outlay Rs. 1,07,250 : outstanding advances on 31st March 1867, Rs. 39,798. The outstandings at the close of 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 43,058.

Revenue Survey. 164. This grant includes the amount allotted to Local Funds from the Octroi and Plough Tax collections, Rs. 1,72,020, and a sum of Rs. 12,350, for sundry charges not classed under the other sub-divisions of "Land Revenue." The former is a *per contrâ* entry, and will be noticed under "Local Funds." The expenditure against the grant of Rs. 12,350 was Rs. 4,895 only.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue. 165. Rupees 78,050 were provided for Forest working expenses, but the actual outlay was Rs. 36,982. The cost of fixed establishments also shews a saving of Rs. 11,774 on a grant of Rs. 71,286, chiefly in travelling and contingent charges.

Forests. 166. Grant Rs. 20,638 ; outlay Rs. 19,378.

Abkarry. 167. Grant Rs. 860 ; outlay Rs. 857.

Assessed Taxes (Mohaturpha). 168. Grant Rs. 19,337 ; outlay Rs. 15,984 ; the saving was almost entirely in contingent charges of the Head-Quarter's Stamp Office.

Stamps. 169. Rupees 17,000 were provided as the probable cost of mutilating and selling as metal Rs. 50,000 worth of Mysore copper coins, and obtaining the same value of British copper coins from the Mint. The operation was, however, deferred, the existing stock of British copper coins having been found sufficient for the requirements of the province for the year. The grant has lapsed.

Mint. 170. Grant Rs. 1,57,298 ; outlay Rs. 1,22,078. The saving was in the provision for increased pay to runners, which has been only partially allowed, and in the cost of new anche houses.

Post Office. 171. This head comprises two principal items of charge, *first*, the cost of the Commissioner's Head-Quarter's Offices, the grant for which was Rs. 3,11,429, while the actual outlay was Rs. 2,95,581 ; and

Administration, and Public Departments.

second, the Maharajah's fixed stipend and His Highness' fifth share of the revenue. The grant for the two latter was Rs. 8,35,000, but computed on the receipts and charges of the 11 months, they actually amounted to Rs. 7,45,206. The Maharajah's account is made up annually ; and had the receipts and charges of the month of April been included, His Highness' share would have been Rs. 1,37,966 more.

172. The grant under this head for Courts was Rs. 9,41,526, the actual outlay Rs. 9,05,807. The grant for Jails was Rs. 1,53,157, but in consequence of the famine which seriously enhanced the cost of provisions, while it tended to increase the number of prisoners, the expenditure was Rs. 2,37,131. The third sub-division of this head was a grant of Rs. 23,700 for the new Registration Department, the total cost of which was, however, Rs. 16,896. Under all heads the grant in aggregate was Rs. 11,18,383, and the outlay Rs. 11,59,834, or an excess of Rs. 41,451.

173. Grant Rs. 5,37,249 ; outlay Rs. 4,96,352. The saving was almost entirely under the head of Talook Police, arising from vacancies and casualties.

174. The grant was Rs. 1,62,000, including Rs. 25,000 for new school buildings, which were eventually provided by the Public Works Department. The net provision for school establishments, &c., was thus :—Rs. 1,57,000, while the outlay was Rs. 1,29,843, the saving being mainly under the head of District Schools, which were provided for in the Budget, but not established during the year.

175. Grant Rs. 11,640. The Public gardens at Bangalore, which are classed under this head, cost Rs. 11,142, or Rs. 1,000 in excess of the Budget grant, while the Museum at Bangalore cost Rs. 1,842, against a grant of Rs. 1,500. In addition to these items the experimental Chinchona plantation on the Bababooden Hills, which was not provided for in the Budget, but by a supplemental grant of Rs. 11,300, cost Rs. 8,366, including the purchase-money of Rs. 6,500.

Medical Services.

176. Grant Rs. 71,901 ; outlay Rs. 67,898.

177. The amount provided in the Budget for stationery was Rs. 14,000, but the actual cost amounted to Rs. 19,923, owing the unforeseen requirements which sprung up on account of the various Public Departments. For "Printing" the grant was Rs. 21,458, the outlay Rs. 20,716.

178. The two first items of this head are the Mysore subsidy, and the quit-rent paid to the British Government by Mysore for the Island of Seringapatam, together with Rs. 25,00,000 per annum which were duly estimated and disbursed. For political pensions Rs. 77,953 were provided, but the outlay was Rs. 78,320, the excess being due to some arrears. The actual charges on account of endowments to religious and charitable institutions were Rs. 10,457, less than the grant.

179. The total grant was Rs. 86,660, the outlay Rs. 1,36,403, or about Rs. 50,000 more. The principal items of expenditure not provided for were the following, which were specially sanctioned by the Government of India, amounting to Rs. 60,823.

	Rs.
Donations to Famine Relief Funds	18,178
„ to menial servants	23,423
Payments on account of the Maharajah's debts	19,222

180. The Superannuation or Service Pensions amounted to Rs. 42,184 or Rs. 4,542 in excess of the grant, owing to certain pensions being sanctioned after the Budget was framed. Charitable allowances and gratuities cost Rs. 1,221, less than the grant. Hospitals and Dispensaries Rs. 1,786 more, in consequence of the increased cost of dieting patients during the famine.

181. The grant was Rs. 11,00,809, the charge Rs. 10,54,781,—a saving which accrued from vacancies in the subordinate ranks of the force after allotting Rs. 20,487 for the construction of barracks, &c., out of such savings.

182. As already observed, the expenditure from the Treasury under this head was Rs. 5,29,515, more than the amount (Rs. 14,50,000) provided in the Civil Budget. The former was, however, duly sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Budget, and was considerably within the aggregate grant.

183. The revenues and charges having been reviewed, it remains to notice the transactions under the head of Public Debt, as shewn in the 11 months' accounts for 1866-67.

184. The receipts, Rs. 1,14,609-13-5, represent the interest realized on the invested capital of this fund. The charges against it amounted to Rs. 2,74,800-14-5, of which Rs. 91,300-14-5 was paid for a Government Promissory Note of the 4 per cent. loan for 1 lakh, purchased through the Bank of Madras and added to the capital of the fund, while Rs. 1,83,500 was disbursed to the Maharajah as a grant under the orders of the Government of India, in consideration of the large outlay which His Highness incurred for the support of his dependents during this year of scarcity. The balance remaining at credit of the fund on 31st March 1867 was in cash Rs. 77,985-6-11, and Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of Rs. 31,23,300.

185. The amount realized at the Public Treasuries on account of Octroi and other cesses belonging to these funds was Rs. 1,20,446-14-6. The amount disbursed to the Municipalities was Rs. 1,29,435-13-4, leaving a balance at their credit in the Treasury, on 31st March 1867, of Rs. 28,510-13-2.

186. The Receipts at the Treasuries amounted to Rs. 1,10,585-1-6, the disbursements to Rs. 1,95,312-14-5, the District or Plough Tax Funds. excess expenditure having been incurred on numerous district roads to afford employment to the able-bodied poor, during the famine. The balance at credit of these funds in the Treasury was, on 31st March 1867, Rs. 1,70,541-1-10½.

187. The amount received at the Treasury was Rs. 13,653-6-2, while the payments on account of the fund were Rs. 2,715-11-10, balance at credit on 31st March 1867, Rs. 13,326-3-3.
Central and Mysore Jail
Manufacture Fund.

188. The receipts, Rs. 8,357-3-7, represent savings from the endowments of Hindu and Mahomedan religious institutions, temporarily carried to their credit. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 5,438-5-4. Balance at credit on 31st March 1867, Rs. 19,359-4-10.
Moozroi Fund.

189. Receipts, Rs. 8,741-7-2; disbursements, Rs. 12,112-3-5; balance at credit on 31st March 1867, Rs. 2,495-0-2. This fund owes its origin to the practice of posting bullocks for the convenience of travellers through the Mysore country.
Bullock Dāk Fund.

190. These alienations from the revenue are of the nature of Enams. The sums brought to credit amounted to Rs. 35,171-1; the disbursements to Rs. 49,612-14-4. The balance remaining at credit on 31st March 1867 was Rs. 15,891-14-9.
Allowances deducted from
Sayer and other collections.

191. Credits, Rs. 425; debits, Rs. 555; amount at debit of this head on 31st March 1867, Rs. 3,997.
Permanent Advance Fund.

192. Receipts, Rs. 4,11,326-5-8; re-payments, Rs. 4,57,482-11½; balance on 31st March 1867, Rs. 1,90,464, against Rs. 2,36,620 on 30th April 1866.
Deposits.

193. The following figures exhibit the sums standing against this head on 31st March 1867 :
Advances recoverable.

COMMISSIONER'S TREASURY—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances for equipments of the Local force, value recoverable on issue to the men	50,969	0	1
Advance to the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality (since re-paid)	4,847	6	8
Clothing, &c., of the Bangalore Police, awaiting completion of the clothing	4,595	12	0
Remitted to England for medical stores and adjusted on their arrival	4,852	1	0
Remitted for English stationery (since adjusted)	20,645	2	6
Ditto for Jubbulpore tents on public account (since adjusted)	11,895	0	0
Advance of pay to four Ressalas of local horse proceeding on duty (since adjusted)	5,018	5	11

DISTRICT TREASURIES—

Jail rations, clothing, and other charges subject to audit	6,735	2	3
Cost of usual supplies to the Rajah's establishments awaiting His Highness's approval	1,006	2	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Elephant Kraal, half cost, since recovered from Madras Government	...	2,671	7 9
Old balances of 1862-63 in Mysore District	...	2,528	12 7
Ditto in Shimoga	...	5,292	1 1
Current advances subject to adjustment in ordinary course	...	24,148	12 5
Total	...	1,45,205	2 3

194. Disbursed, Rs. 41,152-12-4; adjusted, Rs. 32,703-1-11; balance outstanding on 31st March 1867, Rs. 19,786-4-5.

195. Disbursed, Rs. 1,11,676-8-3; adjusted, Rs. 1,14,936-15-2; balance outstanding on 31st March 1867, Rs. 39,797-14-4.

196. Disbursed, Rs. 63,665-1-10; recovered from ryots, Rs. 38,118-6-8; outstanding on 31st March 1867, Rs. 92,906-14-11.

197. The payments on account of Her Majesty's Government amounted to Rs. 7,53,734; the receipts to Rs. 7,59,228-8-8. The difference was adjusted in 1867-68.

198. The transactions in currency notes were as follows :—

	Madras Notes.	Bombay Notes.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance 1st May 1866	7,08,500	90,160
Received from Madras Bank in Exchange for Cash	3,50,000	...
„ at the Commissioner's and the District Treasuries as remittances from each other	4,82,000	38,000
„ by District Treasuries from Talook Treasuries as remittances	2,36,080	1,510
„ from the public in payment of demands	21,200	820
„ „ „ exchange for cash	1,96,350	1,590
Total received in Treasuries	12,85,630	41,920
Issued as remittances between the Commissioner's and District Treasuries	4,82,000	38,000
„ „ from District to Talook Treasuries as remittances	1,15,200	12,530
„ „ to the public in payment of demands	1,56,900	560
„ „ to the public in exchange for cash	9,09,160	31,070
Total issued	16,63,260	82,160
Balance on 31st March 1867	3,30,870	49,920

199. During the year under review, the District Officers made their usual annual inspection of the Talook Treasuries agreeably to instruction from the Deputy Accountant-General, and their reports tend to show that the accounts are generally well understood, and the Treasury Establishments

in fair working order. In addition to this check, the District Treasury Officers were called upon to report on the capabilities of the Nugdi-Gomastahs or Accountants of talooks, whose annual increase of pay depends on the manner in which they conduct their duties. Of the 85 Gomastahs, there being 3 for the Mysore Talook, and one for every other, 73 were reported as efficient, and having served the prescribed time received the increase of pay; 11 were pronounced unqualified, and 1 had not completed the required service.

200. The accounts of the province for the year ending 31st March 1867 were closed on the 22nd May 1867, that is, a month and 22 days after its expiration, and about a fortnight sooner than the accounts of the previous year.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—POPULATION.

201. The population of the province for the past year has been computed at 3,900,735, shewing a decrease of 14,986, or 38 per cent., as compared with the Returns of the preceding year. This decrease has occurred almost entirely in the single Division of Nugur, where the effects of the famine were most intensely felt, and disease often completed the work which the dearth had begun. In the Ashtagram Division, the population has been almost stationary, and in the Nundidroog Division there has been a slight increase in number. These statistics are, however, prepared through the ordinary agency of the Revenue Officers, and do not, therefore, admit of a close analysis. The broad conclusion to be drawn from them is that the population of the country has not advanced during the past year.

202. The details of the population for each division are subjoined—

DIVISIONS.	Square miles.	Europeans & East Indians	MAHOMEDANS.		HINDOOS, &c.		TOTAL.			Population per square mile.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total	
Nundidroog ..	9,095	9,507	44,425	37,197	771,728	682,885	822,403	713,339	1,535,742	168
Ashtagram ..	7,345	3,999	25,647	23,032	678,766	575,086	706,552	599,998	1,306,550	177
Nugur ..	10,562	796	22,340	19,614	545,562	470,131	568,363	490,080	1,058,443	100
Grand Total..	27,003	14,302	92,412	79,843	1,995,076	1,728,102	2,097,318	1,803,417	3,900,735	144.45

203. From a comparison of the above Return with the census which was, on the first occasion after the assumption of the country, taken in 1840-41, the population is shewn to have risen from 3,050,713 to 3,900,735, the increase within the period of 26 years being thus at the rate of 27 per cent., or 1.04 per annum. The ratio of increase of population during the first decade, *viz.*, from 1840-41 to 1850-51 is found to have been as high as 13 per cent., while in the last decade, extending from 1856-57 to 1866-67, it amounted to 8 per cent. only,—a result directly attributable to the constant emigration which has taken place of late years, to meet the demand for labor from the Coffee-growing dis-

tricts of Coorg, Wynaad, &c. The rate of increase among the female population for the same period was 9 per cent.

204. A further examination of these statistics shows that the ratio of increase since 1856 has been greater among the Mussulman population than among the Hindoos: that of the former being 13 per cent., and the latter 8 per cent.

205. The proportion of population to the area over the whole province has, as a natural consequence of the falling off in numbers, been reduced during the past year to 144 per square mile. In 1856, the rate was 134 to the square mile. Comparing the rates for the several divisions, it will be seen that while the Nugur Division has an average population of 100 only per square mile, that of the Ashtagram Division is as high as 178 (nearly).

II.—SANITARY STATISTICS.

206. The subjoined Table exhibits in an abstract form the ratio of deaths to population in the several divisions and districts of this province—

				RATE OF MORTALITY PER THOUSAND.						
				Small Pox.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Other diseases.	Total from all diseases.	Accidental and violent deaths.	Grand total from all causes.
<i>Districts.</i>	{	Nundidroog ...	...	·23	·45	5·98	4·89	11·55	·37	11·92
		Ashtagram ...	...	·55	1·99	2·08	8·62	12·45	·15	12·60
		Nugur ...	...	·25	·49	6·45	5·56	12·75	·14	12·89
		Mysore ...	...	·65	1·35	2·24	7·67	11·91	·13	12·04
		Hassan ...	...	·44	1·002	1·9	9·73	13·072	·17	13·242
{	Colar ...	...	·32	·73	4·67	6·67	12·39	·27	12·66	
	Chitteldroog ...	...	·304	·07	12·7	3·76	16·834	·13	16·964	
	Shemoga ...	...	·3	·88	3·02	8·41	12·61	·19	12·80	
	Bangalore, exclusive of } Cantonment ...	...	·22	·23	2·5	3·8	6·75	·37	7·12	
	Toomkoor ...	...	·15	·42	11·07	4·43	16·07	·44	16·51	
	Cudor ...	...	·07	·44	3·26	3·40	7·17	·06	7·23	
	Cantonment of Bangalore...	...	1·67	1·50	2·61	16·54	22·32	·44	22·76	

Rates of mortality at various periods of life : —

At ages up to 20 years	...	...	4.39
Between 20 and 50 years	...	...	5.34
Above 50 years	...	...	2.86

12-59 Death rate per 1,000 for the
— whole province.

207. The total number of deaths from all causes is returned at 48,722, and if the population of the province be correctly estimated at 3,869,154, the death rate for the past year is found to be 12·5 per 1,000,—a result which, notwithstanding the novelty of the system and the imperfect agency employed in the registry of deaths in the districts, cannot be regarded as very wide of the truth. It is probable that the mortality is somewhat under-stated, but the error, it is apparent, is not so glaring as to cause any greater divergence in the figures shewn in the several Division and District Returns, than can be readily accounted for.

208. Adverting to the District Returns, it appears that, exclusive of deaths resulting from violence or unnatural causes, the mortality has been the greatest in the Chitteldroog District of the Nugur Division, where famine and its attendant disease committed the severest ravages. The Toomkoor District, which follows next in succession, was similarly afflicted in its eastern talooks, while the Bangalore District, in which the returns from the Cantonment are not included, exhibits the lowest rate of mortality.

209. In the Bangalore Cantonment, the death rate is found to have been 22·76 per 1,000, as compared with 28 per 1 000 in the preceding year. The correctness of this estimate is contingent, however, on the accuracy of the Returns of Population, from which some portion of the poorest classes is believed to have been omitted at the last census ; on the other hand, the registry of deaths, the returns of which are prepared through the agency of the Military and Municipal Authorities respectively, has attained a fair degree of precision, and it may be, therefore, assumed that the rate of mortality shewn above is to a great extent in excess of the reality.

210. No special agency has as yet been organized for carrying out measures of sanitary reform throughout the province, and in the existing condition of the country, when the people have not learnt fully to appreciate the results derivable from the enforcement of sanitary regulations, it may be deemed premature to inaugurate at once a department of public health, the cost of which could not be defrayed without a large increase of local or municipal taxation. For several years past, however, the subject of sanitation has engaged much attention, and in the arrangements which have been made in the establishment of municipalities at all towns of any size or importance in the districts, the object of introducing sanitary improvements gradually and with the consent of the towns-people, whose interests and wishes have been represented by the appointment of the more influential persons among them as members of the committees, has been kept in view. The result of these measures has been already beneficial, and the condition of most of the large towns contrast most favorably with their former state. Although the funds at the disposal of the municipal committees have been small, and have been obtained hitherto chiefly from the levy of octroi duties, aided to some extent by small assignments from the public revenues, the energy and influence of

individual officers have in many cases stimulated the people to interest themselves, and to assist in person, as well as by purse, in the projected improvements. Conservancy and street drainage have received the first attention, and as funds have become available, the construction of markets, latrines, sewers, and other works of local benefit, has been proceeded with. Besides the direct advantage resulting from these measures, their effect is beneficial in gradually familiarising the minds of the people with the principles of sanitation, and thus paving the way to the introduction of sanitary regulations on a more extended scale.

211. As a consequence, beyond question, of the scarcity, and even famine, from which the province suffered, an unusual amount of sickness, arising apparently from scanty or deleterious food, prevailed throughout the past year. In the Toomkoor and Colar Districts of the Nundidroog Division, cholera was rife for several months of the year, and in the Nugur Division, the epidemic, which broke out in April and continued till the month of June, raged with great violence in various parts of the division. Fever set in with marked severity in November—an unusually late period of the year—and is estimated to have carried off 9,275 persons at the lowest computation. In the Ashtagram Division, fevers were more prevalent than in former years, and are said to have been more fatal. Cholera broke out later than usual, and is believed to have been imported by travellers from other infected localities of the province. In the town of Mysore itself, both cholera and small pox have prevailed to a great extent, and the sanitary condition of the town is said to have been far from satisfactory.

III.—EMIGRATION.

212. The returns obtained from the Agent of emigrants at Pondicherry exhibit a large increase in the number of emigrants who have been recruited in the Mysore Province, and shipped to French Colonies. In the two preceding years, *viz.*, 1864-65 and 1865-66, the number of emigrants was 70 and 81 respectively. During the 11 months of the past year the number shipped from Pondicherry was 653, of whom 190 were women and 58 children. As no information is supplied on this point, it is presumed that none of the emigrants of former years have returned to this country.

213. During the past year, 87 natives of Mysore have emigrated from Madras to Mauritius and Natal. One emigrant only is reported to have returned within that period.

IV.—AGRICULTURE.

214. The distress occasioned by the scarcity of food and high prices did not conduce to the extension of cotton cultivation, but the returns shew that, notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, there was an actual increase, to the extent of 16,889 acres in comparison with the previous

year in the area of land grown with cotton, chiefly of the indigenous species.

215. The details for the three divisions are exhibited below—

		Indigenous. Acres.	Foreign. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Nundidroog Division	...	51	...	51
Ashtagram	"	8,752	464	9,216
Nugur	"	14,497	5,136	19,633
	Total	23,300	5,600	28,900

216. In 1862-63, the area under cotton was estimated at upwards of 46,000 acres; at that time, however, a great stimulus had been given to the growth of the staple, not only by the high prices which then ruled in the Home Market, but by the special facilities afforded by Government in procuring and distributing large quantities of foreign seed, and in assigning land on moderate assessment to the ryots in the eastern talooks of the Nugur Division. The extent of land grown with foreign cotton alone in the Nugur Division was then 19,825 acres, but with the decline of high prices its cultivation has rapidly fallen into disfavor, and is now limited to an area of some 5,000 acres. On the other hand, indigenous cotton has held its ground, and, from the last returns, shews a tendency to increase considerably. The precise cause of the preference evinced for country cotton is not explained, but it apparently arises in a great measure from the drawbacks incidental to the cultivation of the exotic plant, to which the climate and soil in some parts of the country are not well adapted. It has been remarked that the seed of foreign cotton "undergoes a naturalizing as well as climatizing effect," and it is probable that if pains were taken to obtain it only from those parts where the plant had been found to thrive best in the previous year, much of the difficulty that has attended its cultivation would be removed.

217. Notwithstanding the great abatement which has of late taken place in the demand, cotton still commands a high price in the local market, as will be seen from the subjoined statement taken from the returns of one district (Chitteldroog)—

	Rs.	As.	Rs.	
Indigenous—raw—from	1	8	to	3 per maund of 28 lbs.
" cleaned "	2	0	"	3 "
Foreign—raw—	6	0	"	8 "
" cleaned "	8	0	"	10 "

218. The experiments which have been made during the past year in the introduction of cinchona cultivation into the province, have been attended with encouraging results.

219. At the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk, then Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division, a project was formed early in 1866 of forming a Government Cinchona Plantation at Kulhutti on the Bababooden Hills, the climate of which, from their proximity to

the Western Ghâts, and from their elevation, ranging from 4,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level, appeared to be favorable to the growth of this plant. A piece of cleared forest land, lying in a well sheltered locality, and with a northerly aspect, was selected for the plantation, and a supply of 5,000 plants of the several species marginally noted, was obtained through the courtesy of the Madras Government, from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.

C. Succirubra.
C. Condaminea.
C. Calisaya.

Though nearly 1,500 plants died on the journey, the remainder arrived in good condition and were planted out in pits measuring 2 feet square, and placed 6½ feet apart, during the month of August. The plants were exposed to much injury from the attacks of grubs, chiefly those of the common cockchafer and a sphinx moth, which were removed by hand picking; and they had a still more formidable enemy in the Sambar (Elk), which, but for the precautions taken in fencing off each plant, would have soon denuded the plantation. During the hot months of February and March, the plants which shewed signs of drooping, had to be watered daily. At the end of March, it was found that out of the total number of 3,570 plants put down in August, 2,995 had been successfully reared, and attained a height on an average of one foot. The casualties were fewest among the plants of the *Succirubra* species, which, from the luxuriant growth they exhibit, appear to thrive the best in that locality. The plants were sufficiently advanced to yield cuttings, for which a propagating house is being prepared.

220. No attempt has been made to adopt the mossing system which has proved so successful in increasing the yield of alkaloids in the bark.

221. The successful issue of the experiment made on the Bababoodens, has led the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division (Major C. Elliot, C. B.) to recommend the formation of a Cinchona Plantation on the Belgeri-Rungum Hills, lying some 30 miles south of the town of Mysore. Two thousand plants of the *Succirubra* species have been obtained from Ootacamund and recently planted. The site of the plantation has been carefully selected, and means have been taken to irrigate it if necessary from a tank, so as to obviate the effects of drought from November to April, when the rain-fall is deficient.

222. From the results reported by a Munzerabad Coffee Planter (Mr. R. K. Elliot), it would appear the cinchona plant finds a more congenial climate in the region of the Western Ghâts than in localities situated more to the eastward, and thus removed from the full influence of the south-west monsoon. The experiment was tried with the greatest success in an estate situated on the very margin of the ghâts, where the cinchona as well as the tea plant were found to attain a luxuriance of growth exceeding that exhibited on the Nilgherry Hills, and to thrive almost equally well whether planted in a rich soil and deeply sheltered valley, or in a poor soil on higher and more exposed ground.

223. Individual enterprise is, however, discouraged by the losses attending the removal of the young plants to long distances, and if the

object of extending the cultivation of cinchona to the fever haunted districts of Munzerabad and Nugur is to be promoted in an effectual manner, it will be necessary that propagating houses should be erected by Government at various localities in connection with the plantations now under formation. In the Nugur Division, measures have been taken to establish subsidiary plantations, from which it is proposed to distribute the plants gratuitously to all applicants.

224. While the mere decoction of the bark which was used previous to the discovery of quinine, provides in itself an efficacious febrifuge, it is very desirable, as recently pointed out by Mr. Markham, that the alkaloids extracted from other ingredients of the bark, should be prepared in some cheap form, which would bring them within the reach of the poorest native families. A preparation of this nature exists in the form of *Quinium*, the manufacture of which consists chiefly in mixing slacked lime with the pounded bark, and adding afterwards strong spirits which are distilled off, leaving a residuum which contains all the febrifuge virtue of the bark. The process is stated by Mr. Markham to be so simple that the medicine could be easily made up in district hospitals and dispensaries. Whether this or some other preparation of the bark should, on further investigation, be found to be the most useful substitute for quinine, no doubt can exist as to the urgent necessity for making the benefits of this valuable febrifuge more accessible to the poorer classes of natives, than the expensive sulphates which are now procurable only from Europe.

225. Reference was made in paras. 246 and 247 of last year's Administration Report to the measures which were initiated in the year 1865-66, with a view to introducing improvements in the cultivation of the mulberry, and in the quality of the silk produced in this province. As a result of those measures, and of the stimulus given by the establishment of Messrs. De Vecchj's Silk Filature Company at Kingeri near Bangalore, there has been a considerable increase in the area of land cultivated with mulberry, both in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, where this cultivation is at present for the most part carried on.

226. The effete condition of the mulberry trees first attracted the attention of Signor de Vecchj, who observed that owing to ignorance shewn in their treatment, they had degenerated and retained but little of their original properties. Steps were accordingly taken to substitute for these a better growth obtained from cuttings and seed procured from Europe, &c. Large tracts of land are now seen planted with *Morus Sinensis* and *Morus Kerotite*, and the natives are said to be fully sensible of the improvement thus caused, both in the condition of the worms and in the quality of the silk. Messrs. De Vecchj and Co. have succeeded in growing standard trees of the two kinds known as "*Morus Alba*," and "*Morus Nigra*," in their estate at Kingeri. These trees produce four crops of leaf every year; and, as they do not require irrigation, and the cost of production is consequently less, their cultivation might be extended with great advantage.

227. The efforts made during the past year to introduce the foreign breeds of silk-worms has met as yet with only partial success, owing chiefly to the unfavorable character of the season. Of the two varieties of Japan Bombyx, which were tried, the one, acclimatized at Kingeri, failed largely from the above cause, while the "Cartoons" obtained from Japan direct have yielded a good supply, and have been eagerly taken up by the native breeders. Casualties arising from mismanagement have, however, been numerous, and it will be requisite, in order to maintain the stock, to obtain further supplies. The disease known as "Atrophy," which has proved so disastrous in Italy, has unfortunately made its appearance recently in this province, and it is deemed the more essential, therefore, that new breeds should be introduced, in order to re-place those which have become infected.

228. The beneficial effects of the improvements above adverted to are shewn in the higher price which Mysore-produced silk now obtains in the European markets. The refuse of silk (chussum) heretofore set aside as worth less, is now utilised in the manufacture of various articles of native dress, and has thus become an additional source of profit to the native weavers. The example of energy and enterprise set by Messrs. De Vecchj and Co. has undoubtedly had a most salutary effect, and has given a stimulus to this branch of industry, such as it has never before received in this province.

229. The experimental introduction of Carolina Paddy has been attended with results which, though exhibited as yet on a small scale, demonstrate the practicability of extending its cultivation very largely in this province as elsewhere. A small supply of seed was obtained last year and distributed, as far as practicable, through the districts. From the reports of the Deputy Superintendents and of private individuals to whom the experiment was entrusted, it is evident that this cereal is in almost every respect superior to the best kinds of indigenous paddy; its yield is greater, amounting to 60 and 70 fold, while that of the best country paddy grown under the most favorable circumstances, does not exceed 40 fold; it is more productive in straw, and the grain is larger, less brittle, and of reputedly superior flavor. The seed was sown in July and August, being first grown in a seed bed, from which it was transplanted after 3 or 4 weeks, and was reaped in December following. It received precisely the same treatment as ordinary paddy, though it has been found to require less water for its cultivation, and it is probable that the returns of yield would have been greater, but for the errors made in this respect.

V.—TRADE RETURNS.

230. A statement shewing the quantity and value of the principal articles exported from, or imported into, the Mysore territories, will be found among the Appendices. This statement has been compiled from the trade returns furnished from the several districts; and though in the absence of a special agency for registering the trade of the province, a great degree of accuracy cannot be looked for in these returns, they may be relied on as affording a fair approximation to the truth.

231. The principal exports from the province consisted of the following articles :—areca (betel) nut, chillies, cocoanut, coffee, horse gram, jaggery, opium, paddy (rice in husk), silk, sandal-wood, earth salt, tamarind, tobacco, and hides.

232. The chief articles of import are :—metals (gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and bell-metal), camphor, cocoanut-oil, cotton, and cotton thread, indigo, pepper, rice, raggy, wheat, tobacco, piece-goods, and cloths of all descriptions.

233. A comparison of the returns of the two past years shews that there has been a considerable decrease during last year in the Home produce of areca-nut, coffee, rice, raggy, wheat, and dhol. The production of cotton has increased, but both the exports and imports of the article have much diminished. The imports of English piece-goods appear to have fallen off largely. The following is a comparative statement of the estimated value of exports and imports, &c., for 1865-66 and 1866-67 :—

		Aggregate value of Exports.	Aggregate value of Imports.	Produced in the province.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	...	1,85,30,781	2,54,83,988	4,82,27,310
1866-67	...	1,51,14,787	2,68,01,142	4,39,09,446
			Rs.	
	Decrease in Exports	...	34,15,994	
	Increase in Imports	...	13,17,154	

VI.—FORESTS.

234. The year has been marked by several changes in the *personnel* of the Forest Conservancy Department, owing to the departure of Major Hunter, the Conservator, on leave to England in September 1866, and the withdrawal of two of the Assistant Conservators, one of whom, Mr. Miller, has received another appointment, and the other, Madava Row, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Nundidroog Range, was transferred to the office of amildar.

235. Notwithstanding the increased energy which has been infused into the operations of the department by the appointment of Lieutenant VanSomerén, to act as Conservator for the province, the introduction of Officers, new and untrained to the work, in two out of the three divisions, has necessarily impeded progress, and delayed the execution of measures which were in contemplation.

236. The Officiating Conservator has actively employed the interval between the assumption of his office in September and the close of the official year, in travelling over the province, and thus acquiring an insight into the circumstances of each range, from which good results in the administration of the department may be anticipated. His report for the year is divided into the following heads :—

- 1.—Examination of forest tracts, and inspection of lands applied for by private individuals.
- 2.—Selection and demarcation of Government reserved forests.
- 3.—Protection of forests.
- 4.—Yield of forests.
- 5.—Teak plantations and nurseries.
- 6.—Timber and sandal-wood collection and cost, amount sold, and rates.
- 7.—Financial results.
- 8.—Contemplated operations.
- 9.—Short account of the principal forest talooks in each range.

237. Nothing has been done under this head either in the Ashtagram or Nugur Ranges; while in the Nundidroog Range, the investigations made by the Officiating Conservator have resulted in the discovery that the resources of the forests in the Kankanhully Talook, which had been reserved, were very limited, and were not sufficient to warrant the expectation which had been formed of a large revenue being derived from them. A timber depôt had been established at Kankanhully, but the communications between this and the forests are such as to make the removal of timber of large size impracticable. These forests contain a fair amount of karáchi (*hardwickia binata*), for which an outlet must be found by the construction of a road to Kankanhully. The other forest tracts in this range are insignificant in character, and are productive chiefly of timber suitable for fuel purposes.

238. In the Ashtagram Range the jungles at Hoonsacooa and Maticooa have been added to the list of reserved forests, and in the Nundidroog Range the Kankanhully forests have been, to a great extent, withdrawn from that list, a small tract situated near Hailgalli being only retained as a reserve.

239. A commencement has been made in the Ashtagram Range in demarcating the Baigoor jungle, but no work of this nature has been carried out in the other ranges.

240. The measures taken to protect the reserved forests have been attended with some success, the amount realized in one range (Ashtagram) from the sale of confiscated timber being double that obtained in the previous year. This result is attributed mainly to the effect of Rule 13 of the Forest Rules, which allows 25 per cent. to informers.

241. Information on this point has been supplied only for the Ashtagram Range, where the yield has fallen short by 17,000 cubic feet of the estimated out-turn of 50,000 cubic feet. The yield of teak is, however, satisfactory, the quantity cut being nearly equal to that estimated, while the average scantling is larger.

242. The plantation at Nissun has progressed favorably, and has been extended by an addition of 8 acres of land, in which the experiment of growing from seed, in preference to transplanting, will be tried in accordance with the practice in Burmah.

Teak plantations and nurseries.

243. In the Nugur Range, the teak plantation at Luckwulli has been kept up, and 1,200 trees have been planted out at Hullahully on the Toonga River. The teak plantation at Kankanhully in the Nundidroog Range is reported to be doing well.

244. In the Ashtagram Range the collection of timber amounted in aggregate to 45,469 cubic feet; 27,933 cubic feet were sold at an average rate of Rs. 1-5-8 per cubic foot, the teak alone fetching, however, as much as Rs. 1-8-10 per cubic foot. Seven hundred and sixty candies (the Mysore candy is equal to 560 lbs. English) of sandal-wood were collected at a cost of Rs. 6-7-5 per candy. The sales realized at the rate of Rs. 84-2 per candy.

Timber and sandal-wood collection and cost, and amount sold.

245. The collection of timber and sandal-wood in the other ranges was comparatively small. In the Nugur Range, the stock in hand is large however; and a good return both from sandal-wood and timber may be looked for.

246. In the Ashtagram Range, the cash collections shew an excess of Rs. 84,279 over expenditure; this surplus may be increased, however, by adding the value of stock given for the use of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, as well as the value of additional stock collected in the depôts during the year, amounting to a sum of Rs. 1,00,496. In the Nugur Range, the accounts of cash receipts and expenditure shew a surplus of Rs. 93,875-7-1, while the stock at the close of the year was less than at its commencement by Rs. 18,636, and in the Nundidroog Range a cash surplus appears of Rs. 5,502-12-7, and additional stock of the value of Rs. 35,200.

Financial results.

247. In the Ashtagram Range, the demarcation of the reserved forests will be proceeded with during the ensuing year. Valuation surveys will be commenced, and timber nurseries extended.

Contemplated operations.

248. In the Nugur Range, the attention of the Conservancy Department will be given to a more complete exploration of the teak forests, of the capabilities of which but little is now known.

249. In the Nundidroog Range, the operations of the department will be confined to the extension of fuel plantations, and the conservancy of the few jungles existing in the range.

250. In the Ashtagram Range, the most important forest tracts are to be found in the magnificent belt of jungle which extends from the vicinity of Fraserpett (on the Mysore-Mercara Road) for 80 miles continuously to a point south-east of Bandipoor in the Goondulpett Talook.

Forest ranges.

251. Proceeding southward from the Fraserpett Bridge, the first reserved forest met with is that called the Veran hosshulli Jungle. Veran hosshulli jungle. This is 6 miles in length, and 4 or 4½ in width, and was a few years ago rich in teak, of which, however, it has been almost denuded. It is now strictly conserved. Next come the Maticooopa and Hunsacooopa jungles, which, though not abounding in valuable timber, form the intermediate link between the Veran hosshulli and the Bissalwadi jungles, and have therefore been recently added to the list of reserved forests.

252. Between Bissalwadi on the west, and Rampur (on the banks of the Naga) on the east, are comprised the Kankancotta Jungles. teak Forests of Bissalwadi, Kankancotta, Baigoor, and Ainoor Marigoodi. The Kankancotta Forest with an area of about 60 square miles, contains fine teak, blackwood, and honay (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*). It has been greatly injured by injudicious felling in former years, but with care will recover.

253. Next come the Baigoor Forests, which were in 1865 transferred from the Madras Forest Department to that of Mysore. They cover some 40 square miles, and yield about 6,000 cubic feet of teak annually.

254. The Ainoor Marigoodi Jungle which adjoins the Baigoor Forest measures about 60 square miles, and has escaped much of the depredations to which the other forests have been exposed. Its annual yield is calculated at 10,000 cubic feet.

255. Inferior to the above, but abounding in young teak which give good promise for the future, are the Berambadi and Bandipur Jungles. Berambadi and Bandipur jungles further east. These terminate the list of reserved forests lying within the Mysore District.

256. In the Hassan District, the forests which line the Western Ghâts have been reserved, with the object more especially of protecting the sources of rivers, but they contain among other valuable timber, the poon spars, which it has as yet, however, been found impracticable to convey to the sea coast.

257. The subject of the 'Kans' in the Sorub Talook of the Nugur Division was referred to in para. 256 of the Administration Report for 1865-66. From an inspection which the Officiating Conservator has recently made of these Forests, he has been able to supply some detailed information as to their character, which has led to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed upon them last year. It appears that these jungles or 'woods,' though interspersed with such timber trees as honay, mutti, and nandy (*Lagerstræmia Regina*) and rarely with teak, abound with the inferior kinds of timber. They are held generally on leases, and have been extensively planted with Coffee-trees, Sago-palms, and Pepper-vines. The felling of timber within them becomes under the circum-

stances impracticable, without serious injury to the property of the Kan-holders. While reserving, therefore, the right of Government to the timber, these 'Kans' have been withdrawn from the reserved lists and made available to the ryots and others under the prescribed rules.

258. The teak forests near Luckwalli in the Cudoor District were examined by the Officiating Conservator, and Luckwalli Teak Forests. instead of containing, as was supposed, an almost inexhaustible supply of teak, were found to be almost denuded of this description of timber.

259. In reviewing the results of the past year, it is apparent that much requires to be done in respect to the General Remarks. conservancy of the forests throughout the Province. In the Nugur Range, the changes in the department already referred to have occasioned much neglect of this important duty, and in the Ashtagram Range, where the subject has received most attention, the duty of guarding against the felling of immature wood, has been entrusted too much it appears, to subordinate officials. The time of the Assistant Conservators has, however, been unduly occupied in inspecting lands applied for by intending Coffee-planters, and it will, therefore, be necessary to relieve them of this duty as soon as the forest tracts to be reserved have been defined. These tracts may be said to have been defined in the Ashtagram and Nundidroog Ranges, but the demarcation of the extensive forests in the Nugur Range will involve some delay unless much activity is displayed by the Assistant Conservator of that range.

260. It is of the highest importance, however, that the operations of the Forest Conservancy Department should proceed on scientific principles, in order to ensure the adoption of measures, which the experience of other countries have proved to be best adapted to extending and developing the capabilities of our forests. The proposals of Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, for obtaining trained Assistants from Europe, appear well calculated to attain the object, and an application has been made to the Government of India for the appointment of such an Officer, as soon as one can be made available, to the Forest Department of this Province.

VII.—REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

261. Up to the 31st October 1866, which closed the third year of the operations of the Survey and Settlement Progress of Survey operations. Department, the settlement had been introduced into two talooks of the Chitteldroog District, *viz.*, Hurrihur and Davengeri, and has since been extended to two more complete talooks, *viz.*, Kankoopu and Chitteldroog.

262. The four talooks above mentioned, comprise 633 villages with a total area of 959,737 acres, of which Financial results. 261,718 are unarable, and a population of 154,229. The revenue previously realized on the occupied lands according to the old rates was Rs. 2,59,540, and was raised by the Survey rates assessed on the same lands, to Rs. 2,82,501, shewing an increase

of nearly Rs. 23,000. There was in addition, Government unoccupied arable waste bearing an assessment according to the new Survey rates of Rs. 78,178; of this a considerable portion has been taken up at the time of the settlement, and it is estimated that up to June in this year, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been added to the Land Revenues of the Province as the result of the new settlement.

263. This increase would probably have been larger, but for the disastrous season of the last year in the Chitteldroog District, which checked extension of cultivation. With a more favorable season, the eagerness previously shewn by the ryots to take up new lands on the moderate rates now assessed, will return, and of this, it is reported, there are already abundant indications.

264. The operations of the past year were commenced with three measuring establishments, to which a fourth was added in March 1866. The strength of these establishments was raised during the year from eighty-eight measurers and forty-two learners to ninety-nine measurers and twenty-nine learners. The classing establishment consisted of fourteen classers and three learners. The establishment which had been previously drawn annually from the Revenue Survey Department of the Southern Mahratta country for temporary employment during a portion of the working season, in Mysore, has been now permanently attached to the Mysore Survey, as the measuring establishments are sufficiently in advance to give full occupation to the classing branch for the whole season.

265. The following are the details of work done during the Survey year ending 31st October 1866, by the measuring establishments, of which two only were in operation during the preceding year, and two had been newly formed:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
No. of acres measured by four establishments...	507,288	817,344
" " tested	31,256	46,211
Average error per cent.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per acre	Rs. 0-1-11	Rs. 0-1-8 $\frac{1}{4}$

266. Out of a total number of 2,988 fields tested, in 2,751, the difference between the original and the test measurement did not exceed 1 per cent.; in 202 fields, 2 per cent.; and in 11 fields only did the error exceed 5 per cent., the maximum difference being 7 per cent. in two cases. In those few instances where the errors were of such a nature as to render the correctness of the work at all doubtful, a re-measurement of the whole village has always been made.

267. Out of 500 villages, the measurement was completed during the year; and field boundary marks were constructed in 499 villages, leaving one only incomplete in this respect.

268. The following is the result of the operations of the classing establishment:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.
No. of acres classed	248,244	454,620
" " tested	18,245	26,284
Average error	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cost per acre	Rs. 0-0-10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. 0-0-7 $\frac{3}{4}$

269. Out of 1,391 fields submitted to test, in 33 fields the error exceeded 2 annas, and in 4 fields only was it more than 2 annas and 6 pie, and less than 3 annas.

270. The following statement shews the cost of the Survey operations from their commencement in September 1863 up to 31st October 1866 :—

		TOTAL AREA ARABLE AND UNARABLE.				Cost of both operations.	Total cost of Survey.	
		MEASURED.		CLASSIFIED.				
		Acres.	Cost per Acre.	Acres.	Cost per Acre.			
		As.	P.		P.	As.	P.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	291,595	2	3½	200,176	11	3	2½	53,675
1864-65 ...	507,288	1	11	248,244	10½	2	9½	74,810
1865-66 ...	817,304	1	8½	454,620	7½	2	4	1,64,373
Total ...	1,616,187			903,040				2,32,858

271. The above computation includes all expenses of settlement, which are distributed equally over the cost of measurement and classification. Though the extension of operations each year has led to a proportional decrease in the average cost per acre, the necessity of keeping many young hands in training for the formation of additional establishments entails a higher rate of expenditure than would otherwise be incurred.

272. The relations of the Survey Department with the Revenue Officers and the ryots are referred to by Popularity of Survey. Colonel Anderson in the following terms :—"No difficulty of any kind occurs in the prosecution of the Survey in Mysore. The people co-operate very willingly, and, in fact, in talooks adjacent to those settled, the desire that their talooks may be taken up next, is loudly expressed by the people." * * * "From the District Officers we continue to receive every possible aid."

273. The field season commenced with three measuring establishments in charge of Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Lieutenant J. M. Anderson, and Lieutenant J. Rutherford respectively. On the 1st March 1866, a fourth measuring establishment was formed, and placed in charge of Lieutenant F. Major. Mr. Probationary Assistant Butcher was in January 1867 attached to the classing establishment. Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents, *viz.*, Lieutenants Haywood and Coussmaker joined the Survey during the year, but the former subsequently resigned his appointment.

274. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner speaks in terms of commendation of the several Officers attached to the Survey, and

especially of the exertions of Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Deputy Superintendent, on whom the entire direction of the routine and details of the Survey work devolves.

VIII.—MEDICAL.

275. The alterations and improvements made last year in the Pettah Civil Hospital, with a view to provide increased accommodation, have proved of great value in admitting to relief large numbers who suffered from the distressing effects of the past season of scarcity, and many of whom are reported to have entered in a dying state, caused simply by inanition.

276. The increased number of admissions to the hospital is shewn in the marginal statement. The proportion of deaths which have occurred in hospital, is high, being 1 in 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ of sick treated, and is explained by the exceptional circumstances above adverted to.

	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Total treated.	Died.	Total treated.	Died.
In-Patients ...	836	66	1,129	123
Out „ ...	11,006	...	11,513	1

277. Considerable improvements have been carried out in this building, which is now capable of accommodating 101 men and 50 women. These comprise an exercise ground both for the male and female patients, new and more commodious buildings for sleeping apartments, and bath-rooms and privies of improved construction. The working of the institution during the past year is shewn in the following table:—

Remained on 31st March 1866	...	...	...	81
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	62
Total				143
Of these, discharged, cured	...	...	...	15
Died	...	...	...	21
Escaped	...	...	...	3
Relieved and delivered to the care of friends	...	...	...	13
Remaining on 31st March 1867	...	...	...	91
Total				143

278. No less than twelve of the sixty-two admissions were re-admissions (some for the third and fourth time) of patients who had previously been in the Asylum, and had been discharged. The mortality among the inmates has been considerable, about 14 per cent., and has been due to diseases incidental to their condition, and not to the prevalence of any increased sickness among them. The patients are kept actively employed from the time of their admission, on work of a suitable description, consisting chiefly of gardening, rope-making, &c.

279. The number of admissions to the Leper Hospital during the year has been twenty-five, making, with those remaining from the previous year, sixty-two

persons under treatment. Of these eight absconded, and eight died, leaving forty-six in hospital on the 31st March 1867. The inmates receive a daily ration of rice and raggy, and, in addition, a weekly money allowance of 3 annas each.

280. The new Cantonment Hospital is now completed, and will be occupied as soon as some defects which have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals have been removed. The present building possesses many disadvantages, both as regards site and accommodation, which make it less resorted to by other than the poorest classes, than would probably otherwise be the case. The institution has continued however, to work satisfactorily, and the increase in the number both of in and out-patients has been progressive. The number of the latter was 8,333, and of in-patients 1,060, of whom 225, or 1 in 4·6, died while under treatment.

281. The health of the prisoners confined in the Central Jail has not been satisfactory; but, on the other hand, there have been fewer deaths in proportion to number under confinement, as shewn in the subjoined Table—

		Strength.	Total treated.	Died.	RATES PER 100 OF STRENGTH.	
					Total treated.	Died.
1866-67	...	1,142	996	56	87·2	4·9
1865-66	...	890	589	46	60·6	5·1

282. The most prevalent diseases in the Jail were fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, colic, abscess, boils, &c. One-fourth of the whole sickness arose from diseases of the stomach and bowels; nearly one-fifth from fevers, and about the same proportion from abscesses, boils, contusions, &c. The deaths have chiefly resulted from dysentery, asthenia, and fever.

283. The sickness and mortality fell principally on men of middle life, and more particularly on those who were undergoing their first year of imprisonment; two-thirds of the cases of sickness, and one-half nearly of the deaths having occurred in men under one year in Jail.

284. The diet has been plentiful and nutritious, but symptoms of unhealthiness have been noticed by the Medical Officer, which have indicated the necessity for introducing some variety in the food.

285. The labor which is entirely intramural, is divided into hard, medium, and light, and is assigned to each man according to his strength and state of health.

286. The Conservancy arrangements of the Jail have attained a high degree of perfection. The drainage is assisted by the natural slope of the ground, and the dry earth system in the large latrine, where

150 men can be accommodated at one time, has been attended with a success which leaves nothing to be desired.

287. The only other Jails of sufficient size and importance to require special notice, are those at Mysore and Shemoga. In the Mysore Jail, additional accommodation has been provided by removing the working sheds, offices, &c., outside the Jail, and the increased space thus obtained has been found most necessary to meet the requirements of the Jail, the average daily number of occupants being for the past year as high as 388.

288. The wards are well ventilated, and are kept as clean as possible, being occupied only at night. The health of the prisoners has, however, been indifferent. In an average annual strength of 357, there have been 763 admissions into hospitals, and 20 deaths, being in the ratio of 213·7 and 5·6 respectively, per 100 of strength. The chief prevailing diseases have been fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa, syphilis and skin affections. The rate of mortality in the jail is found to be 4·9 per cent. per annum calculated on the daily average strength. This result was obtained as follows :—

Total prisoner population during the year	...	...	141,198
Average duration of imprisonment	...	...	5 years.
Total number of deaths during the year	...	...	20
Average duration of imprisonment of those who died	...	...	9 months.
Percentage of deaths to total prisoner population	...	...	·1332
Percentage of deaths per annum calculated on daily average of strength	...	...	4·9222

289. Out of an average monthly strength of 415½, 91 deaths have occurred during the year in this jail, being at the rate of 21·9 per cent. as against 22·9 in the previous year. This high rate of mortality, which appears to be the normal condition of the Shemoga Jail, is attributed to the exceptional causes arising out of the past season of scarcity. The number of prisoners increased beyond all precedent; and the jail, a portion of which had been dismantled prior to its removal to another site, was for a considerable time over-crowded. An epidemic of cholera, as well as of malignant small-pox, broke out among the prisoners, and contributed largely to the unfavorable results exhibited. The occupation of the new jail, which is nearly completed, and is situated in a more healthy locality, will remove at least one of the pre-disposing causes of sickness.

VACCINATION.

290. The returns of vaccination for the past year shew a considerable decrease in the number of persons operated upon, to be partly accounted, however, by the curtailment of the official year by one month. The number of operations performed by the staff of vaccintors throughout the province was 73,793, of which 70,605 were successful, and 3,188 or 4·3 per cent. failed.

291. The measure adopted experimentally in 1865, in respect to the mode of remunerating the vaccinators, was described in para. 298 of

the Administration Report for 1865-66. Previously to that year it had been customary to exact from each vaccinator a certain number of operations monthly, under the penalty of one Rupee as a fine for every 10 operations less than the regulated number. A project was then, however, formed of making the vaccinators work in a more systematic manner through their ranges, proceeding from village to village in regular succession; and, as by this mode of proceeding, some difficulty might be found in making up the required complement, the stipulation as to the number of operations to be performed monthly was withdrawn. The Deputy Inspector-General, Dr. Orr, C. B., in recommending that the former system should be reverted to, remarks that :—" Practically it has been found impossible to carry out Dr. Balfour's plan, numerous objections having arisen both on the part of the people and of the vaccinators themselves, and the latter not only make it a plea for returning many fewer operations, but also openly allege that they are not now required to do so much work as formerly."

IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

I.—MISSIONS.

292. The following details, which have been supplied respecting the operations of the Catholic and Protestant Missions in Mysore during the year, may be as usual noticed in this place :—

293. This Mission, which is the oldest in Mysore, and dates as far back as the 17th century, employs 20 European
 Catholic Mission. Priests and 3 natives, presided over by a Bishop who was appointed to the diocese at the time of its formation in 1848. Chapels have been erected at Chickmoogloor (Nugur Division) and at Somanhully in the Bangalore District. A Canarese as well as an English School for girls have been established at Saint John's Hill in Bangalore. At Sathully in the Hassan District, a private dispensary has been opened under the care of Native Nuns, who dispense medical aid gratis to all applicants.

294. The number of European Missionaries in connection with
 London Mission. the London Missionary Society at Bangalore is 3, with 1 European Assistant Missionary, 3 European Female Assistants for the girls' school department, 1 Native Minister, 9 Native Evangelists and Catechists, and 29 school teachers.

295. The Native congregation comprises 303 members.

296. There are two out-stations connected with the Mission at Maloor and Anicul, at both of which there are Canarese Schools.

297. The total number of schools connected with the Mission is 13, in which 827 are under instruction, of whom 261 are girls. Of the latter 22 belong to the Female Orphan School, and are boarded and clothed as well as educated.

298. In the English institution which, with its branches, contains 400 scholars, the education is carried up to the standard required for Matriculation in the Madras University.

299. There is also connected with the institution a Theological Seminary, in which 12 Native students are preparing for Mission work.

300. An Anglo-Canarese Magazine, edited by one of the Missionaries, is published monthly, and has a circulation throughout the Canarese country.

301. A large Central School for girls has been built during the year, which desirable object has been attained partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by a grant-in-aid from the Government.

302. The Wesleyan Missionary Society supports 13 European and 2 Native Missionaries. Under their care there are, in different parts of the Mysore country, Wesleyan Mission. 46 schools, containing 2,057 scholars.

303. The girls' school in the Bangalore Pettah, under the care of Mrs. Dalzell, has increased in number of scholars from 12 to 50. The small inconvenient mud house, in which the children were formerly taught, has been pulled down, and on the site two substantial well ventilated rooms have been erected, at a cost of more than Rs. 2,000.

304. From the Mission Printing Establishment 33,000 copies of tracts and School-books have been issued during the year. A set of 22 colored plates on Scripture subjects, with suitable letter-press lessons, has been published for the use of vernacular schools. A map of India, in Canarese, prepared by one of the Missionaries, has been issued at a cheap rate by the Society. Two monthly periodicals, one in Canarese and English, and the other in English only, are still continued. The former is published for the benefit of educated Natives, and the latter, containing information on Missionary subjects and Indian literature, is designed for readers in England as well as in India.

II.—FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY AT BANGALORE.

305. The heavy demands arising out of the distress and scarcity which prevailed during the past year, have severely taxed the resources of this useful Society, the operation as well as the financial condition of which will be observed from the subjoined Statement—

Dr.						Rs.	As.	P.
	Expenses on account of in-door paupers ...	...	...	...	...	6,149	7	0
	" " out-door "	...	...	...	...	3,509	9	0
	Relief to travellers...	...	...	...	...	397	15	2
	Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	1,139	8	0
	Building workshops	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
	Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	511	14	5
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						12,708	5	7
 Cr.								
	By subscriptions and donations	...	...	4,019	4	0		
	" Donation from Famine Fund	...	...	1,200	0	0		
	" Government grant-in-aid	...	...	5,400	0	0		
	" Interest realized on Securities	...	...	318	8	0		
	" Collected in poor boxes	...	...	150	8	1		
	" Sale proceeds of manufactures	...	...	55	4	4		
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						11,143	8	5
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Balance to debit...					1,564	13	2

306. To relieve the Society from its insolvent condition, efforts have been made with some success, it is believed, to enlarge the list of subscribers. Measures have further been taken to give suitable employment to the inmates of the poor house, so as to render the institution less wholly dependent on external support, as well as to discourage habits of idleness.

X.—RAILWAY.

307. The returns of passenger and goods traffic over the Bangalore Branch Line of the Madras Railway are exhibited in the following abstract statements, and indicate a satisfactory rate of progress in its development, though on a comparison with the previous years' returns there is a slight decrease arising from those of the last year being made up for 11 months only :—

		<i>No. of Passengers.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>		
				Rs.	As.	P.
Passenger Traffic	...	{	In 1865-66...	183,655 =	2,13,228	4 3
			„ 1866-67...	185,272 =	1,99,288	0 3

The receipts per mile are exhibited below :—

		1865-66.		1866-67.			
		Rs. 2,516-9-6.	.....	Rs. 2,345-11-10.			
				<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		
					Rs.	As.	P.
Goods Traffic	...	{	In 1865-66...	1,694,639 =	3,81,720	11	0
			„ 1866-67...	2,061,368 =	4,62,637	1	1

300. The receipts per mile amounted to Rs. 5,442-12-7, against Rs. 4,440-6-1 in the preceding year.

309. The following are the returns realized from merchandize traffic :—

		1865-66.		1866-67.	
		<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
			Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Eastward	...	3,128,455 =	10,72,586 14 11	2,840,412 =	9,55,485 3 0
Westward	...	3,861,548 =	13,58,920 6 7	4,572,225 =	17,15,428 5 4
Totals	...	<u>6,990,003 =</u>	<u>24,31,507 5 6</u>	<u>7,412,637 =</u>	<u>26,70,913 8 4</u>

XI.—ARBOICULTURE.

310. The Superintendent of Ashtagram Division states that the progress made in the planting of avenue trees in that Division was small, owing chiefly to the unfavorable circumstances of the season, which was marked by an unusually prolonged drought. Of 57,536 plants and cuttings put down in the Hassan District alone, more than half have died, and a similar result attending the planting of trees in the Mysore District. The encouragement held out to the ryots of the villages situated on the lines of road are apparently not of a sufficiently substantial character to induce them to do more than to put down the plants, and it is evident

that the constant attention and care which are requisite for rearing the young trees, can be secured only by offering the ryots an adequate remuneration for their labor.

311. The report from the Nundidroog Division is more favorable. 6,660 plants are reported to have been put down in the Bangalore District, 13,983 in the Toomkoor District, and a large number in the Colar District.

312. In the Nugur Division, satisfactory progress has been made in the Chitteldroog District, where, from the arid nature of the country, the planting of trees has been regarded as most essential. The effects of the drought, which was so severely felt in this district, made it a matter of great difficulty to preserve the young trees which had been previously planted, to the number of 42,692, and a considerable loss was experienced. After the fall of rain in the latter part of the year, however, 19,337 trees were newly planted, and it is creditable to the exertions of the District Officer that, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of the season the number of trees planted up to the end of the past year was in excess by 4,723 of that of the previous year. The cost of these operations has been met by an assignment from the Plough Tax Funds, and it is due to the policy of remunerating the ryots liberally for their successful efforts in rearing the trees that the extension of arboriculture has been attended with the excellent results above reported. A plantation of teak and other trees has been formed by the Deputy Superintendent on the Mullay Goodda and Jogee Mutti Hills in the vicinity of Chitteldroog, and has succeeded very well.

313. In the "Lal Bagh" Garden at Bangalore, the cultivation of the "Vanilla" plant has been successfully prosecuted. A plantation on substantial trellis-work has been formed, from which a sufficient stock of plants will be obtained to meet the necessary demands.

314. A trial was successfully made with the yellow Lupin plant (*Lupinus luteus*) which is grown largely on the Continent for fodder, and is valued from the abundant herbage, which owing to its deep rooting properties, it will yield in dry seasons when other kinds of forage are scarce.

315. The seeds of Italian Rye Grass supplied by the Government Farm at Madras have been cultivated with the view of securing acclimatised seeds for that establishment. Owing to the climate being too hot and dry, the plants produced an abundance of grass, but no flower stems. Specimens of the Carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) have thrived well, and appear suited to this climate. The plant is extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for the sake of the pods, the pulp of which is eaten.

316. The seeds of the *Pinus Maritima*, and *Stillingia sebifera*, supplied for trial by the Madras Government, have germinated freely. If the former tree succeeds, it will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition in covering sandy wastes, especially near the sea. A few species of

Lilium bulbs received from Japan have succeeded well, as is the case with nearly all Chinese and Japanese plants.

317. A good many useful plants have been added to the collection in the garden, among which the following are noticed :—*Owenia cerifera*, *Pithecolobium Laman*, Himalayan apricot, Maltese orange, *Passiflora edulis*, *Trapa bispinosa* and *Rhoea* (*Boehmeria Nivea*).

XII.—THE MYSORE MUSEUM.

318. Some useful additions to the Museum have been made during the year.

319. The Geological Department has been supplied with an admirable collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils, which have been classified according to Lyall. The collection of timber specimens alluded to in last year's report has been completed, and the Museum now possesses specimens of 66 different timber trees, the more important varieties of which are represented by longitudinal and cross-sections.

320. Some progress has been made in the formation of an Ornithological Department, in which it is hoped that specimens of every bird indigenous to Mysore will in course of time be exhibited.

321. The Museum is largely resorted to by natives, the number of visitors of that class during the year being 155,090, or, on an average, 522 daily. Out of this number 9,814 entered their signatures in the visitors' book in English, and 3,819 in other native languages.

XIII.—GOVERNMENT PRESS.

322. The value of work executed in the Government Press is estimated at Rs. 23,910-13-6, and is in excess of the returns of the preceding year, though the period embraced in 1866-67 is 11 months only.

323. The following are the Educational works which issued from the Press during the year :—

First Book in English, 12mo.

Brief Sketch of the History of India in Canarese, 18mo.

Euclid in Canarese, 12mo.

Geography in English, 18mo.

Dasara Padagaloo in Canarese, 8vo.

First History of England in English, 18mo.

Poetical Anthology in Canarese, Demy, 8vo.

CONCLUSION.

324. It becomes my duty, in conclusion, to bring to the notice of Government the names of those officers of the local administration, who have specially deserved the commendation of Government by their zealous and efficient discharge of their duties during the period under review.

325. It is to be regretted that, owing to the exigencies of the service, and the departure of several of the officers of the Commission

on sick leave to Europe, and the return of others to duty during the period, the changes both in the Divisional and District Staff have been numerous, and have led, in some instances, to the annual reports having had to be submitted by officers, who had personally either taken no share, or but a very slight one, in administering the divisions or districts of which they were called to furnish a review.

326. The Nundidroog Division was administered by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Dobbs, from the 1st May 1866 to the 7th March 1867, which forms the greater portion of the official or revenue year of 11 months' duration now under review. On Colonel Dobbs resigning his charge, preparatory to proceeding on sick certificate to England, Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of Ashtagram, was transferred to the Nundidroog Division. Upon this officer has devolved the labor of preparing the Annual Reports of the Judicial Administration as well of the Ashtagram as of the Nundidroog Division, and also that of the Revenue Administration of the latter division, in which he had served for the brief period of but three weeks of the period reported on.

327. Colonel Dobbs, the Nestor of the Province, having, after a lengthened tenure of nearly 32 years of the appointment of Superintendent of a division, quitted the scene of his labors, it became my pleasing task to bring his valuable services and devotion to duty to the favorable notice of Government, and I am glad to be able to record that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has been pleased, in a signal and substantial manner, to mark his appreciation of that officer's long and honorable services in the Civil Administration of this Province. As Colonel Dobbs has recently forwarded to me from England the resignation of his post as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, his official connection with the administration of these territories may be considered to have terminated, but his name will be long remembered and held in respect by the people for whose good he so indefatigably labored.

328. The Ashtagram Division was administered by Majors J. L. Pearse and Charles Elliot, C. B., both officers of ability and experience, each for two distinct periods during the year, aggregating in the former case 6½ and in the latter 4½ months. The Judicial Administration Report was, as I have before remarked, submitted by the former officer, while the general or Revenue Administration Report was drawn up by Major Elliot.

329. The services of these officers have been frequently brought to the favorable notice of Government in previous reports, and I need only add that they have emulated each other in the constant and careful supervision they have exercised over their subordinates, and in the indefatigable discharge of their own responsible duties.

330. The Nugur Division has been presided over by three different officers, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel Clerk, now Enam Commissioner, from the 1st of May to the 8th September 1866, by Major Charles Elliot, C. B., from the 9th of September 1866 to the 8th of March 1867, and by Captain A. C. Hay, from the 9th March 1867 to the 31st idem.

331. It has fallen to the facile pen of the latter officer to draw up the Revenue Administration Report of the Nugur Division, and from his having in former days served in that part of the country, as well as from the knowledge of the general details of the administration of the whole province, which, as Secretary to the Commissioner, he had been well enabled to acquire, the preparation of the report has not suffered in consequence, notwithstanding that his practical acquaintance with the duties of his new office and the recent history and requirements of his division had, at the close of the period under report been acquired within the brief space of 3 weeks.

332. It was, however, during the period when Colonel T. Clerk and Major Charles Elliot, C. B., respectively, administered the Nugur Division, that the inhabitants of particular localities (the Chitteldroog District more especially) suffered such great distress from the drought and consequent high prices which prevailed more or less throughout the whole country. It was mainly due to the energetic and judicious measures which were taken by these officers under the instructions originally of Mr. Bowring, and to the zealous and cordial co-operation which they received from their district officers, and from the officers of the Department of Public Works, and notably from Lieutenant F. Gordon Cumming, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, and Lieutenant G. H. L. Pole, R. E., Officiating Executive Engineer of the Chitteldroog District, that the measures of relief which were devised for the purpose of mitigating the existing distress were so promptly and efficaciously applied, and that there was no lavish or wasteful expenditure of the public money granted on the occasion.

333. The Superintendents to whose lot the drawing up of the Administration Reports for the past year has fallen, have very generally, on the ground of their having joined their respective charges at a late period of the year, excused themselves from the somewhat invidious task of commenting on the relative merits of their district officers and others employed in conducting the administration.

334. A memorandum, however, by Colonel Dobbs in regard to the judicial attainments and qualifications of the officers of the Nundidroog Division, which was transmitted by Major Pearse with the Judicial Report, has been quoted at length by Mr. Kindersley in his report on the Judicial Administration of the province. It will not, therefore, be necessary to recapitulate his remarks on the present occasion, more especially as they have special reference to the services and qualifications of the officers in their judicial capacity.

335. In the Nundidroog Division Captain Hill administered the Bangalore District throughout the year, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Having a kindly heart, he labored hard during the period of scarcity and high prices to alleviate the existing distress within his jurisdiction, by collecting subscriptions and by disbursing, with the aid of a well selected committee, the proceeds of local charity, supplemented, as they were, by equivalent pecuniary grants from the Government Treasury.

336. In the Bangalore Cantonment the same good work was carried out by another committee of the inhabitants, European and Native,

ably presided over by Major Puckle, the Cantonment Magistrate, who in the formation of the public kitchens, and in the carrying out generally of the measures of relief which were adopted, had an excellent opportunity of turning his powers of organization and methodical arrangement to good account. The acknowledgments of the local administration are undoubtedly due to the members of the various local relief committees, which were organized not only in Bangalore but in other parts of the country, for the zealous and efficient manner in which they discharged their functions, as almoners of public and private charity during the season of distress and anxiety, which prevailed for so many months towards the close of the past calendar year.

337. The Toomkoor District was presided over by Major Bruce during nearly the whole year with zeal and efficiency. On his proceeding on privilege leave towards the close of the year, Major Hamilton was deputed from Bangalore to take charge of the district,—a duty which he performed satisfactorily.

338. Mr. Krishniengar, who obtained his promotion to the substantive post of Deputy Superintendent upon Mr. Bowring's recommendation during the year under review, administered the Colar District throughout the whole period most successfully and efficiently.

339. In the Ashtagram Division, owing to the absence on sick leave to England of Major McHutchin at the commencement of the year, the Mysore District was administered for the first three or four months by Captain Mottet, a hard-working, and by Major Puckle, an experienced and able officer; but on Major McHutchin's return in August 1866, he resumed charge of his duties, and conducted them for the remainder of the year with his accustomed zeal and energy.

340. The Hassan District was administered for about equal periods by Captains Hugh Thomson and Tredway G. Clarke. Captain Thomson has been obliged to proceed to England on sick leave, his health having broken down from hard work, and the zealous and uncompromising manner in which he conducted the duties of his onerous post. Captain Clarke, for the six months he was in charge of Hassan, conducted the duties of a district officer with marked efficiency.

341. In the Nugur Division, Major H. M. Elliott and Lieutenant F. Gordon Cumming administered the Shemoga and Chitteldroog Districts respectively for the whole period under review. The former is a hard-working and conscientious officer. Regarding the latter officer, whose services I have already brought to notice, Captain Hay, the Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division, writes as follows:—Among the Deputy Superintendents, the most arduous work fell on Lieutenant Cumming as in charge of the district which suffered most severely, and where in consequence remedial measures were most needed. From all that I have seen of the records of the past year, as also from what I have heard from Major C. Elliot, C. B., this officer is entitled to great credit for his exertion in prosecuting public works, as also for the energetic administration of his district generally."

342. Cudoor, the remaining district of the Nugur Division, was administered by Captain Acton, whose services have been in former reports brought to notice, for only a month and 6 days, when ill-health obliged him to leave for England; and subsequently by Captain Lindsay. Although this officer is not very high up in the Commission, owing to his having entered it at a later period than is ordinarily the case with candidates for admission to its ranks, he has had considerable experience in the ways of the world, if not in the details of a Civil officer's duties, and being gifted with good judgment and intelligence, is likely to prove an excellent district officer. Captain Hay writes:—The Districts of Shemoga and Cudoor under Major Eliott and Captain Lindsay were happily spared from much of the suffering and desolation which spread over great part of Chitteldroog; but their labors were heavier than usual, and both officers have exerted themselves to discharge their duties conscientiously."

343. Among the European Assistants who have not held charge of districts during the past year, the following officers are deserving of commendation for steady and efficient work performed by them throughout the year under review:—Captain Armstrong, Lieutenant E. Shaw, Captain C. A. Benson, and Lieutenant C. Blair.

344. In addition to the above officers, Lieutenants Maltby and Ludlow worked zealously and satisfactorily, but were obliged, at a comparatively early period in the year, to take leave on sick certificate to England to recruit their health and strength; and subsequently, Lieutenant E. Shaw and Captain Logan have been forced to retire to England for similar reasons. Captain DeLousada and Lieutenants Mackenzie Magrath and McGown, who entered the Commission during the year, have been for some portion of the period *in statu pupillari*, which in the case of Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, more particularly, was of very short duration, and they one and all give promise of becoming, with increased experience, good and efficient officers.

345. Among the Native Assistants there are several who are deserving of special commendation. The Mysore Government during the past year has been deprived of the able and very efficient services of Mr. Numboor Krishnia, Second Judge of the Bangalore Small Cause Court and Registrar-General of Mysore and Coorg, who, on finding that the infirmities almost inseparable from advancing years, and aggravated in his case by laborious sedentary occupation in the service of Government for a lengthened period, had overtaken him, applied for and obtained the pension to which his honorable and valuable service entitled him. Since his departure, the post of Registrar-General has been conferred on Mr. L. Ricketts, the able and efficient First Judge of the Small Cause Court, whose services have been more especially brought to notice in the report of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.

346. Among the other Native Assistants who have proved themselves not only hard-working but able and efficient officers, I would specially enumerate Messrs. Somasoondur Row, whose failing health and partial loss of eye-sight (brought about by the heavy work which has devolved upon him) have obliged him reluctantly to send in his appli-

cation for pension, Krishna Row, Sabaputty Moodelier, Nursimiengar, Krishnasawmy Ayengar, Syed Ameer, Ahmed and Venkut Vurdiengar, who has succeeded Mr. Numboor Krishniah as Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, and who is an able judicial officer, and Gopauliah, the able Assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

347. I would here beg to bring to notice the valuable services rendered at Head-Quarters by Mr. A. Aroonachellum Moodeliar, Head Sherishtadar of the Commissioner's Office and Post Master-General, who from his position ranks at the head of the Native Assistants.

348. The duties of Contonment Magistrate were held during the earlier part of the year temporarily by Captain Benson, who is a zealous and very hard-working officer. Major Puckle, an officer of considerable experience, subsequently assumed charge in the month of July 1866 of the duties of the above office with those of President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, and has discharged them with marked efficiency and success. No better selection of an officer for the particular duty of supervising the sanatory arrangements and general improvement of a large and important Cantonment like Bangalore could have been made, and I need hardly add that the very satisfactory condition, in a sanatory point of view, of the station which Mr. Bowring brought to notice in his last year's report, has not suffered under Major Puckle's management.

349. The superintendence of the Police of the Bangalore Town and Cantonment devolved in the first instance upon Captain Weldon, an able and experienced officer, who first undertook the duty of re-organizing the police force at Head-Quarters; but after conducting the duties of his post most satisfactorily for a few months, was removed to fill the more important appointment of a Town Magistrate at the Presidency. His place has, however, been worthily supplied by Captain Gompertz, who has labored hard and successfully to instil into the force an amount of zeal and efficiency and a spirit of emulation for which the Bangalore Police have not hitherto been very remarkable.

350. With regard to the officers of the Department of Public Works in this Province, and the services which they have rendered, I would beg to quote the following paragraphs from the Annual Progress Report of the department, which I recently submitted to Government :—

17 “ Although Colonel Lawford, whose professional talents and general ability are well known to the Government, held the post of Chief Engineer, the department has for the whole period under review been presided over by Major Sankey, owing to the former officer having been deputed to act as President of the Committee of Enquiry on the Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces. Upon the ultimate retirement of that officer from India in August 1866, Major Sankey succeeded to the substantive post of Chief Engineer of Mysore and Coorg. It is to his professional skill and well known architectural taste that we are indebted for the Hurrihur Bridge and Public Offices, which will take rank with any works of similar character throughout Southern India, and I would beg specially to commend his services to the favorable considera-

tion of the Government for the efficient, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has controlled the important department under his charge."

18 "I would also beg to bear testimony to the very efficient services of Lieutenant-Colonel Nepean Smith, who, with great tact and equal ability, succeeded in placing the system of Public Works Accounts on the same excellent footing which has been attained in other provinces where it had been previously introduced. On Colonel Nepean Smith's promotion to a higher appointment of the same character in the Punjab, he was worthily succeeded by Lieutenant Trail of the Madras Engineers."

19 "The acknowledgments of the local Government are also due to Captain W. Chrystie, the talented Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer; to Captain Johnson, 1st class Executive Engineer, whose services in the energetic and successful completion of the Hurrihur Bridge have been specially brought to the notice, and have received the commendation of Government; and to the other Executive officers who have been specially named by the Chief Engineer, *viz.*, Captain W. Campbell, Lieutenants Sydenham C. Clarke, Pole, and Bowen of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. R. C. Dobbs, as well as to Messrs. Edwards and Gatherer, Assistant Engineers, and to the Upper Subordinates* whose names have been brought to favorable notice by the Chief Engineer."

* Sub-Conductor Brown, Sergeant Lennox, Messrs. Haldwell and Legge, and Sergeant Johnson.

351. Dr. William Mackenzie, M. D., C. B., and C. S. I., the present talented Principal Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Department, ably presided over the Medical Department of these Provinces as Deputy Inspector-General until the middle of August 1866, when he was removed to his present more important appointment.

352. The Department has been subsequently under the control, in the first instance, of Dr. Kennedy, and subsequently of Dr. J. H. Orr, C. B., who assumed charge of his duties on the 29th of December 1866, and still continues to conduct them to my entire satisfaction.

353. The acknowledgments of the local administration are also due to Dr. H. R. Oswald, the efficient Surgeon of the Commission and Curator of the Local Museum; to Dr. J. Houston, the Civil Surgeon of Mysore, who has been recently appointed Chemical Examiner for this Province; to Dr. S. T. Heard, Civil Surgeon at Stenoga; and to Dr. W. Farquhar, Assistant to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission. The very efficient services of Dr. J. Henderson, as Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, have been specially brought to notice and acknowledged in the Judicial Administration Report.

354. Under the general instructions and guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, the operations of the Survey Department have been considerably extended, and my acknowledgments are due to that officer as well as to Lieutenant J. P. Grant, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Mysore, and the officers subordinate to him, for the efficient manner in which the work of the department has been carried on during the year under review.

355. The Educational Department has been under the control of Mr. J. Garrett, the Director of Public Instruction, and has on the whole worked satisfactorily. The exertions of Mr. B. L. Rice, the Senior Inspector of Schools, are entitled to commendation.

356. There is every prospect of the High School in Bangalore, which made steady progress in public estimation last year, being still further improved under the able superintendence of Mr. Charles Waters, B. A., who entered upon his duties as Principal of the Institution in February last.

357. The Forest Department was under the superintendence of Major A. Hunter during the early part of the year, but on his having to proceed in September or October last to England, Lieutenant G. J. Van Someron, the Assistant Conservator at Mysore, was appointed to officiate as Conservator, and has conducted the duties of his office with zeal and ability, and to my entire satisfaction.

358. The officers of the department are young and somewhat inexperienced, but Mr. Charles Dobbs, officiating as First Assistant Conservator, gives promise of becoming a good and efficient forester.

359. At Head-Quarters, the Mysore Government Press has been most satisfactorily conducted under the general control of the Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Garrett, to whose exertions it is mainly due that such a large amount of work has been turned out in such a creditable manner. The publication of the *Mysore Gazette* has entailed a good deal of additional labor on the establishment.

360. My acknowledgments are due to Major E. B. Ramsay for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the duties of his appointment as Military Assistant, and for the attention which he pays to the general management and internal economy of the Regiments of Silladar Horse and Barr or Local Infantry, which are under his immediate control.

361. Mr. H. Hudson, the Deputy Accountant-General, is deserving of my special commendation for the ability and tact with which he has supervised the important Departments of Account and Audit, and for the ready and valuable aid which he has given beyond the sphere of his immediate duties whenever there has been any extraordinary pressure of work during the past year.

362. I cannot conclude without bringing specially to the notice of Government the zealous and very efficient assistance which has been rendered to Mr. Bowring and myself during the past year by the officers who have conducted the duties of the Secretariat, viz., Captain A. C. Hay, the present Officiating Superintendent of the Nugur Division, and Captain T. G. Clarke ; both of them are officers of good judgment and considerable ability. To the latter, I am specially indebted for the assistance he has afforded me in drawing up this report. My acknowledgments are also due to Mr. J. F. Pereira, the Manager, and to the other heads of departments in the Head-Quarters Office.

Officiating Commissioner.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
OF
MYSORE
FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.



1. The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 17,95,000, but in consequence of the official year having been reduced by one month, a deduction of one-tenth of the allotment had to be effected, which reduced it to Rs. 16,15,500. Under the special sanction of the Government of India, 2 lakhs were, however, subsequently added to the Budget grant, for famine-relief works, which raised it to Rs. 18,15,500; and by the reduction of stock, the grant was further increased to Rs. 18,22,250.

2. The following Table shews the distribution of the allotment, as compared with the expenditure under each head of service :—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Original Budget grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure.	COMPARED WITH Mo- DIFICATIONS.	
				More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works ...	8,54,352	8,00,598	8,00,976	378	...
Repairs ...	5,43,800	6,29,155	5,82,905	...	46,250
Establishment ...	3,75,248	3,50,627	3,24,154	...	26,473
Tools and Plant ...	21,600	35,120	39,637	4,517	...
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17,95,000	18,15,500	17,47,672	4,895	72,723
Reduction of Stock Balance.	...	6,750	...	...	6,750
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,95,000	18,22,250	17,47,672	4,895	79,473

Net Savings, Rs. 74,578, or 4 per cent. of modified grant.

Explanation will be afforded in a subsequent portion of this report as to the less expenditure under "Repairs" and "Establishment," as above shewn, and which compose nearly the whole of the lapse which has occurred.

3. The classified expenditure under the several sub-heads is given below :—

CLASS.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Military	3,541	643	4,184
II.—Civil Buildings	3,05,001	24,812	3,29,813
III.—Agricultural	58,594	2,29,842	2,88,436
IV.—Communications	3,94,504	3,06,593	7,01,097
V.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	39,336	21,015	60,351
TOTAL ...	8,00,976	5,82,905	13,83,881
TOOLS AND PLANT			39,637
ESTABLISHMENTS			3,24,154
PROFIT AND LOSS ... ..			...
GRAND TOTAL ...			17,47,672

ORIGINAL WORKS.

I.—MILITARY.

4. Under this head, the expenditure was trifling. One or two small improvements to the new Mysore Cantonment were projected and partly executed ; but the sudden re-transfer of the Regiment to the old Cantoment at the French Rocks, on account of sickness, stopped further action.

5. Some new Solitary Cells were built at Bangalore, to re-place the old ones, which proved an eye-sore in front of the new Public Offices.

II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

6. The building at Chittoldroog (estimate Rs. 21,115), although its walls were raised to their full height and some of the roofing joists fixed, was unavoidably delayed, in consequence of the death of the principal contractor, and the sickness prevailing there. At Chickmugloor the buildings are also unfinished, and the same remark applies to that of Colar.

7. Although the original Budget assignments did not provide for the completion of all these works within the year (and the official year itself

was shortened by one month), they might, under favorable circumstances, have been finished. Considering, however, the drawbacks of various kinds, the progress actually made may be considered fair.

Talook Cutcheries.

8. Of the talook cutcheries proposed for the Mysore Division, that at Muddoor was almost completed, and the other at Nursipoor, after unlooked for delay, is now well in hand.

9. In the Colar Division, a building of this class was also finished, under contract, apparently, very satisfactorily. One was also finished at Shemoga, and another commenced at Saugor in the Shemoga Division.

10. The construction of this building has progressed steadily, and with the completion of the roof throughout, all the rough work may be considered finished. The upper cornices and other ornamental portions are well in hand, and although these latter may possibly occasion some slight delay, it is probable the building will be ready for occupation by the first or fifteenth of October next.

11. Rupees 14,482 were expended over and above the original Budget assignment for this work of Rs. 1,30,000. There has, therefore, been no lack of exertion on the part of the contractors, Messrs. Wallace and Co., who continue to merit the highest praise for the great intelligence and energy shewn in their management of the work, as also for their faithful adherence to the terms of the specification.

12. This work was finished in accordance with the sanctioned plan, with such additions as it appeared absolutely essential to make, under the Commissioner's powers of sanction.

13. With asphalted floors and a few further improvements for which an estimate is now being submitted (and the work under which should be carried out before the building is occupied), there can be little doubt that this highly necessary work will realize all the expectations entertained regarding it.

Rupees 4,117, in excess of the original Budget assignment, were expended.

Central Jail.

14. The prison for European criminals, new latrines for the use of hospital patients, accommodation for a dresser, improvements to cook-rooms, and drains of the inner enclosure, were all completed.

15. So far as may be judged, nothing more can now be required as regards the housing of the inmates of this large Jail.

16. Considerable improvements, costing Rs. 6,354, were also effected to the Pettah Lunatic Asylum. Rupees 15,376 were further expended in commencing the new Shemoga Jail, the work on which would have shewn greater progress, but for the sudden death of the contractor.

17. The projected improvements to the Mysore Jail were satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 5,996.

School-houses. 18. Rupees 1,879 were spent on a school-room at Nunjengode, in the Mysore Division.

19. The projected building at Chickmugloor was commenced, and Rs. 2,512 were expended on one at Saugor, and Rs. 3,043 on another at Shikarpoor in the Shemoga Division.

20. The school-house at Chitteldroog was finished early in the year. One was brought at Seerah in the Toomkooor Division and improved, while at Toorvekerry the old talook cutcherry was, at a trifling expense, adapted to the same purpose.

21. Similarly, in the Colar Division, the old talook cutcherry of Goribednoor was made available for a school, and at Moolwagul a new school was completed.

Miscellaneous works. 22. Of miscellaneous works the following may be noted :—

23. A double Overseer's lodge at Hassan may be said to be almost finished ; Overseer's lodge at Chickmugloor also nearly completed. Dispensary and Apothecary's quarters at Chitteldroog were completed, and are now occupied. At Toomkooor a similar building was finished, as also a work-yard attached to the Executive Engineer's Office.

III.—AGRICULTURAL.

24. In the Mysore Division the work of constructing the Lokani Anicut has not progressed so satisfactorily as could have been wished. Only Rs. 3,749 have been expended out of an allotment of Rs. 12,000. This was owing partly to lack of energy on the contractor's part, and partly to the excavation of the foundation proving much more tedious and troublesome than was expected, as also to other minor obstructions in the prosecution of the masonry work. However, it is hoped, that the work will be vigorously pushed on this year, so as to ensure its completion at an early date next working season.

A small expenditure was also incurred in this division, under the head "Original Agricultural," on other works commenced, or carried out during previous years.

25. The progress made on this important work during the past year may be pronounced satisfactory. Great difficulties had to be overcome in laying the foundations, owing to the unevenness of the rock surface which had to be dealt with. The foundations have been laid to the aggregate length of 450 feet, in course of which three long deep holes had to be filled in.

26. Work performed has been 10,433 cubic feet cut stone in mortar of down-stream facing, 9,951 cubic feet hammer dressed stone in mortar of up-stream facing, and 39,670 cubic feet of rubble in mortar in the body of the dam.

The foundations are now brought up to a uniform level, and as the main difficulties have been overcome, the works will henceforward progress rapidly. During last year Rs. 31,973 were expended out of an allotment of Rs. 50,000. The smallness of this outlay is mainly attributable to the impossibility of getting skilled labor in the Hassan Division, as also to the inefficiency of a company of Kalihauts, who proved themselves totally unequal to their work.

27. *Cudoor Division*.—The amount of the estimate for this work having been expended, its completion was on this account deferred. The original design being also in many respects unsatisfactory, it was necessary to submit, previous to completing the work, a complete project. The work will, it is hoped be finished during present year.

28. This work is being carried out in the Shemoga Division; a series of unfortunate circumstances which has attended it during its prosecution—such as the failure of the contractor, sickness of departmental agent engaged on it, &c.,—causes the work to be left over for another season, when it is hoped it will be entirely put out of hand.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

29. The aggregate outlay under this head in the Bangalore Division has been Rs. 41,499.

The only road projected during the past year was that leading from Kankanhully towards Mulvully, which was undertaken with a view to afford relief to the ryots during the scarcity which then prevailed.

30. This road, the progress of which during past year has been satisfactory, was completed in accordance with sanctioned estimates and plans, and is now much used for local traffic. Particulars regarding this work and its object will be found in previous annual reports.

31. In Bangalore and its vicinity, several roads have been constructed to meet the increased wants of the Cantonment, and to open out new building-sites.

32. Although this work is being carried out by the Civil Authorities, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been paid by the department for work executed during past year.

33. This road, which passes through the town of Nellamungalum, has been improved at an outlay of Rs. 1,144.

34. A short road leading from the Executive Engineer's Office to the Cenotaph was commenced, and a small outlay incurred on a road to the town of Doddabalapoor.

35. Total outlay Rs. 36,799.

Mysore Division,

36. The progress of this road has been satisfactory. The whole of the masonry works and embankments of the line being completed, the road is open for traffic from Yelwall to the frontier. Very little work remains to be done on this road, which will be completed this year.

Yelwall-Nursipoor Road.

Mysore-Cannanore and Mysore-Frazerpett Roads.

37. The special metalling of these roads has been put out of hand during past year, and the progress made on them has likewise been very satisfactory.

38. The outlay on the above three roads during the past year amounted to Rs. 25,629. In addition to this Rs. 2,612 were laid out in improving the Manantoddy Road, and Rs. 500 on trace of the line from Kakuncotta to Bowally, which it is expected will be completed before the next monsoon, and the road opened out to full width during current year.

Hassan Division.

49. The outlay under this head in the Hassan Division during the year under review was Rs. 34,093.

40. The expenditure on this road during 1866-67 has been Rs. 13,916, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000. The cause of the whole amount not being worked out, was apparently the failure of a number of contractors, who undertook the work, but could not carry it out. Seven miles of this road were finished.

Yeddioor-Sucklaspoor Road.

41. The greater portion of the work involved in raising the class of this road was completed last year, and the remaining portion will be done early in current year. Rupees 8,640 have been expended, being Rs. 1,360 less than the allotment made in Budget.

Chircooly-Muttygutta Road.

42. The work of raising the class of this road also, was completed during past year, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,267 incurred on it.

French Rocks-Moyasunder Road.

43. The whole of the bridges on this line, and which under a separate estimate have been in hand for some years, are now completed. The amount expended on them during past year was Rs. 2,228. The wooden lattice girder-bridge at Kempakul was also finished, as was also the bridge of three arches over the Royapoora arm tank, and the one arched tunnel over Keetor Channel, near Singapoora, on the Bailoor-Moodgherry Road.

The Bailoor-Moodgherry Road.

44. Was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,554 during 1866-67.

45. The most important works executed, or in hand, during the past year in the Cudoor Division, were the following :—

46. The amount of estimate allowed in Budget for forming and partly bridging this line was Rs. 29,461, (out of which Rs. 8,000 only were allotted for last

Cudoor-Chickmugloor Road.

year). The greater part of the line was formed and metalled, leaving however, one important ghât unfinished and impassable, and another with the bridges untouched. A project providing for the thorough completion of this line has been entered in the current year's Budget.

47. The new Santawarry Ghât, which was stated in last report to have been opened out, is now almost completed, and would have been entirely out of hand, but for certain circumstances, over which the Executive Engineer had no control, having prevented further progress. The progress made in bridging this line has, however, been satisfactory. A few tunnels have been constructed, and a bridge of 15 feet span was commenced under departmental agency near Linganhully. Considerable damage to this line has been caused by the late monsoon, but measures have been taken to repair it.

48. In the Shemoga Division the expenditure was confined to a few roads of this class, viz. :—

Although the full amount of the estimate has been expended, yet the work has not been brought to a close; a large additional sanction will, in all probability, be required to complete the bridging and gravelling on this line.

49. There were two estimates for this work, the first having only embraced the most urgently required bridges and drains, while the latter was for completing those of next importance. In all, nine drain bridges of one vent, and four of two vents, were constructed, several being of laterite stone-in-chunam.

50. Two small bridges were also put out of hand, and another season will suffice to finish the work from end to end.

51. There are undoubted difficulties in carrying on any work in this part of the country: but making all allowances, the progress has not been satisfactory.

52. Owing to the death of the contractor, Mr. Cockburn, in April 1866, the Hurryhur Bridge Works were taken over temporarily by Lieutenant Pole, whose services on this occasion were specially brought to the notice of the Government of India. It being considered, however, of paramount importance that the undivided attention of the most experienced Executive officer in the province should be devoted to the prosecution of a work of such magnitude, Captain Johnson, with the sanction of Government, was detached from Executive charge of the Mysore Division, and transferred to Hurryhur; the works at which place have since then formed an entirely separate Executive division.

53. The total expenditure incurred during past year on the bridge has been Rs. 1,01,881, for which a very large amount of work was executed. Arches Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14, were successfully completed; and since then, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, have also been reported as keyed: thus for all practical purposes closing the work from

end to end. It is now of course only a matter of time to build up the spandrils, blocking courses, and parapets, and thus throw the bridge open to traffic. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Johnson for his able and scientific management of this work, for his untiring energy, or for the skill and determination with which he held together such large bodies of workmen, and superintendence of a most heterogenous description.

54. Though, as a rule, labor has been plentiful, yet, owing to the locality, close to the cotton fields of Dharwar, the rates have been high, which has necessarily made the work expensive, as compared with others in Mysore ; but it is not anticipated that any considerable excess over estimated amount will be incurred, saving for the two items of baling, and the cost of the extra arch. The requisite supplemental estimate will be submitted shortly for the sanction of the Government of India.

55. In the Chitteldroog Division the following works are noted :—
In consequence of the shortness and severity of last monsoon, it was impracticable for the contractor to take full advantage of it, to consolidate the metal on this line. A large quantity of material was, however, collected. Rupees 13,360 have been expended in improving and metalling this line during last year, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000.

56. An expenditure of Rs. 14,198, out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000, has been incurred during last year, in bridging Chitteldroog-Doomee Road. Of the bridges and tunnels, which number 40, eight have been completed with the exception of plastering ; another also, with the exception of parapets and plastering. The foundations only of 17 others have been completed, and the remaining 14 have yet to be commenced. This somewhat unsatisfactory progress is owing partly to the death of contractor Moota Krishna Pillay, and partly to the drought and famine which prevailed last year, as also to an outbreak of cholera, which induced the laborers to desert the works. The work connected with the improvement and metalling of the Chitteldroog-Chellakerry Road has, however, been satisfactorily completed.

57. Two or three famine-relief works in this district have also been executed, at an outlay of Rs. 3,920.

58. In the Toomkoor Division there has been a good deal of road work in progress during the year under review.

59. This road is by far the most important of the communications which have been carried out in the Toomkoor Division. The total expenditure on it amounts to Rs. 76,456, of which Rs. 22,475 were expended in past year.

60. This sum exceeded the allotment made in the Budget ; but it being found that work to that amount could be executed, the extra assignment was sanctioned by competent authority.

61. During last year, 15 miles of this road were metalled : a tunnel of 10 vents constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,042, and a large

quantity of metal, for portions yet incomplete, and bricks and chunam for tunnels, have been collected on the road.

62. A new road was constructed below the Moogenhully Putna Tank, at an outlay of Rs. 4,202, which sum is included in the amount of Rs. 22,475 previously mentioned. A little work yet remains to entirely finish this road.

63. The metalling of this road, 9 miles, 7 of which were completed during past year, has progressed satisfactorily. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 9,792; a large quantity of metal has been collected for the remaining portion of the road, which will shortly be completed.

64. The metalling of the 12th and 13th miles of this road, which but for the dilatoriness of the contractor would have been completed last year, is being carried out now by departmental agency. Progress indifferent.

65. The expenditure incurred during last year in raising to second class a portion of the above road was Rs. 6,102, out of an allotment of Rs. 10,000, leaving Rs. 3,898 less than the sum provided. This is accounted for by an outbreak of cholera among the work-people, which unavoidably brought the work to a stand-still.

66. Several miles have been partially metalled, and a great quantity of material collected, which will allow of the spreading and tamping being commenced as soon as the rains set in.

67. In the Colar Division, the road from Doddaballapoor to Goribednora has been the most important communication executed during past year.

The total allotment allowed in Budget, viz., Rs. 10,000, has been worked out.

68. The progress made on the road has been satisfactory, although the original contractors failed in their agreement.

69. Has also been finished and made trafficable for carts.

70. In the Bangalore Division, a travellers' bungalow has been under construction at Nellamunglum, on the main road to Bellary, and will, it is expected, be completed by August next. Rupees 3,826 were expended last year.

71. In the Hassan Division, the two Moosafirkhanas at Kotagar and Moodgherry were finished.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

72. The only work of importance under this head was the *drainage of the pettah of Bangalore*, which has been completed to the extent provided in the original estimate, and much good thereby effected. For the full development of the scheme, however, an estimate has recently been sanctioned by Government for the extension of the main drain and

construction of a branch one. With the completion of this work, the pettah will be furnished with an entire system of drainage arteries on which to graft the street drains,—a work which has already made some progress. Rupees 11,600 were expended on this work during the year.

73. An extent of swampy ground at the west corner of Ulsoor tank, Bangalore, was reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 3,607. A reservoir of the capacity of 400,000 cubic yards was constructed above Miller's tank at a cost of Rs. 8,714, and another at the head of the bazaar, for Rs. 1,444.

74. In the Mysore Division, Rs. 1,480 were expended in sinking a clear-water reservoir in the Doddakerry tank, and some other work of a similar kind executed at Hassan.

REPAIRS.

75. The following Table shews in the same form as that employed in the previous year's report, the number of works of this class dealt with by officers of both departments, the actual value of the work done, and the lapses from sums left unutilized :—

REPAIRS, AGRICULTURAL.

Executive Department.	Civil District or Public Works Divisions.	Number of agricultural works dealt with.	Appropriation from year's Budget.	Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE COMPARED WITH BUDGET GRANT.	
					More.	Less
CIVIL OFFICERS.	Deputy Supdt., Bangalore ...	156	Rs. 58,846	Rs. 39,857	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,989
	" Toomkoor ...	199	24,936	21,544	...	3,392
	" Colar ...	67	17,478	15,240	...	2,238
	" Mysore ...	168	84,528	40,865	...	43,663
	" Hassan ...	...	25,093	22,985	...	2,108
	" Shemoga ...	...	13,168	9,898	...	3,270
	" Cudoor ...	...	9,589	4,054	...	5,535
	" Chitteldroog ...	...	19,652	17,748	...	1,904
			2,53,290	1,72,191	...	81,099
	Deduct Expenditure ...	...	1,72,191	...	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS.	Total less, expended by Civil Officers ...	...	81,099			81,099
	Executive Engineer, Bangalore ...	8	5,672	4,866	...	806
	" Colar ...	7	17,023	13,075	...	3,948
	" Toomkoor ...	11	21,547	16,710	...	4,837
	" Chitteldroog ...	1	358	956	598	...
	" Shemoga ...	2	204	132	...	72
	" Cudoor ...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Mysore ...	16	21,392	17,878	...	3,514
	" Hassan ...	8	6,900	4,034	...	2,866
	Total ...	...	73,096	57,651	598	16,043
	Deduct ...	...	57,651			598
	Total less, expended by Executive Engineers... ..	...	15,445			15,445

76. It will be observed that the actual amount spent in last year Rs. (1,72,191 + 57,651) 2,29,842, was Rs. 59,483 in excess of the outlay of the previous one, viz., Rs. 1,70,359. This is of course owing to the large amount undertaken in the shape of famine relief works; but notwithstanding this great enhancement of outlay, the lapses which have occurred are more serious than hitherto recorded.

77. In the Bangalore Division no less than Rs. 18,989 remained unutilized from the allotment at the end of the year, and in Mysore the enormous amount of Rs. 43,663 was similarly allowed to lapse. Arrangements have now been made, which if attended to, will entirely prevent in future this useless retention of funds in the hands of officers, who have not the means of using them, but it certainly is not a favorable feature in the year's working, and will at once account for the amount short-spent in the opening table—para. 1.

78. The following Table shews concisely the number of miles of road of different classes kept in repair during the past year, and the cost of maintenance :—

Executive Division.	MILES OF ROAD MAINTAINED.					Total outlay during the year.
	1st Class or Imperial Roads.	2nd Class or Provincial Road.	3rd Class or District Roads.	4th Class or Cus- bah Roads.	Total.	
Bangalore Division ...	132	64	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	376 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. 41,122
Toomkooor „ ...	58	...	282 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	340 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,991
Colar „ ...	...	145	75	...	220	17,643
Mysore „ ...	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	125	...	324 $\frac{3}{4}$	51,321
Hassan „ ...	...	219	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	312 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,456
Shemoga „ ...	...	24	245	11	280	39,286
Cudoor „ ...	...	42	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	175 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,248
Chitteldroog „ ...	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42	18	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,146
Total ...	480 $\frac{1}{4}$	563	1,145 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	2,249	2,74,213

79. In actual length it will be noted that the roads have increased by the completion of certain lines a little over sixty miles since the previous year, and that consequently the charge has been heavier, viz., Rs. 2,74,213, against Rs. 2,40,564 in 1865-66; the actual cost per mile for maintenance of the different classes was, however, much the same. For the most part, the roads in Nugur, Hassan, and Mysore Divisions were very fairly maintained. In the two last mentioned divisions they were, indeed, mostly in first-rate condition for fast travelling. In Bangalore and Toomkooor Divisions they were, however, not in a satisfactory condition.

80. As the majority of these consisted of the repairs of tanks and channels, this is probably the most appropriate place in the report for adverting briefly to this matter. The actual details even now forthcoming are, however

so meagre, as to be entirely confined to the following bare statement of the numbers and classes of works undertaken with this object from the extra two lakhs placed at disposal specifically for work of this description.

81. Not long since, in consequence of a call made by the Government of India, for some specific information as to the utilization of the famine grant, a request was preferred to the Superintendents for statements of general results to be embodied in this report.

82. The Deputy Superintendent of Colar has given a fully detailed statement with explanatory remarks on each work, and a nearly similar return has been furnished from Toomkoor, but neither have been accompanied by a summary of results. The Bangalore Deputy Superintendent, on the other hand, summarizes results without giving any detail.

83. From the three Districts of the Nugur Division, as also from the Mysore District of Ashtagram (Hassan sent no return) simple tables of figures, without remarks, have been received.

84. It is, therefore, to be regretted that nothing of any importance can at present be added to the information already submitted in another communication. The following Table, however, shews sufficiently clearly the classification of the expenditure for the special purpose, with the localities of the various works :—

DISTRICT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.						REPAIRS.						GRAND TOTAL.	
	COMMUNICA- TIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IM- PROVEMENTS.		TOTAL.		AGRICULTURAL.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IM- PROVEMENTS.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bangalore ..	..	..	9	24,810	9	24,810	41	9,899	4	6,021	45	15,920	54	40,730
Colar ..	2	450	..	..	2	450	24	6,688	9	1,824	33	8,512	35	8,963
Toomkoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	10,183	1	194	49	10,377	49	10,377
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11,994	..	..	23	11,994	23	11,994
Shemoga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,416	..	..	11	3,416	11	3,416
Cudoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2,989	..	..	12	2,989	12	2,989
Chitteldroog ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9,963	..	..	27	9,963	27	9,963
Hassan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4,556	..	..	21	4,556	21	4,556
TOTALS ..	2	450	9	24,810	11	25,260	206	59,688	14	8,039	221	67,727	233	92,987

ESTABLISHMENT.

85. The expenditure under the head "Establishment," during the past year has been Rs. 3,24,154, against a modified grant of Rs. 3,50,627, a saving of Rs. 26,473 was thereby effected. The cost of establishment on the gross outlay was nearly 18·55 per cent.

86. It should, however, be noted that in consequence of a ruling received in the Controller's Office in regard to Code, page 23, para. 12, about the charge for work establishment, the above outlay includes the pay of every man in the department engaged in supervision, above the rank of head cooly. No work establishment of any kind has, in fact, during the past year been charged to estimate.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

87. The increase of the number of the executive divisions inaugurated at the close of the previous official year, has thus far worked so well, that it has undoubtedly brought a more close and intelligent supervision to bear on the works in progress; and had it been practicable to secure the theoretical arrangement originally intended of one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, and two or three efficient Upper Subordinates, in each range, the results would no doubt have been much more marked.

88. But from the circumstance of one Executive Engineer being detached in charge of the Hurrihur Bridge Works, the place of an Assistant Engineer still remaining vacant after several months, the number of Upper Subordinates being still maintained at the reduced scale of eighteen for the whole province, as also from the frequently recurring casualties arising from sickness or leave, it has been wholly impossible to keep up even the normal strength according to scale in any division.

89. The consequence is that the establishment has, as a rule, been entirely over-taxed with work, and this state of matters is the more to be regretted, as it has directly interfered with the getting up of many most urgently called for, and remunerative irrigation projects.

90. A distinct loss has thus been sustained, and what is of even more consequence, after the deplorable sufferings of the people in the drought-stricken districts last year, it has been found impossible to frame the projects upon which their future safety depends, much less carry them into execution. It cannot be too forcibly stated, that without the requisite Establishment, any schemes for dealing adequately with the great question of obviating or even mitigating the effects of drought in Mysore, must prove abortive. This is a question therefore calling for the most earnest consideration of Government.

91. Two Assistant Engineers were added to the Engineer Branch of the establishment during the year, *viz.*, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Ram Row, B. C. E., but the latter subsequently resigned his appointment. Major D. J. P. Campbell, Executive Engineer, Toomkoor Division, also resigned his appointment, but the matter is still under the consideration of Government.

92. In the Upper Subordinate grade, one new member was appointed, and one (Supervisor Page) was transferred to Rajpootana. Two men were also dismissed for misconduct, and two others resigned.

Though the hopes entertained last year of our having at length passed the transition stage with reference to the upper, and indeed Lower Subordinates, have by no means been realized, still it cannot be doubted that the large majority of those who remain have become confirmed in habits of steadiness and the more strict performance of duty, which cannot fail to effect most favorably by example the younger members. No less than three men have now attained or been recommended for the warrant grade, and there are several other aspirants to it.

93. The work executed by both Messrs. Wallace and Co., and Mr. Vigos, in Bangalore, has been all that Contract work. could be wished, but the same cannot be said for minor works at distance from immediate supervision, and especially road repairs. There is no lack of competition for works in all of the large stations, and in the Maidan talooks ; but in actual execution, much yet remains to be done in enforcing the terms of the specifications, and exacting the best description of work and materials.

94. Some officers as well as subordinates have been much too lax in not compelling specific performance, but as competition has now increased so much, and the characters of most of the contractors are well known, much greater attention will in future be devoted to the essential requirements of the system, and to the passing of none but absolutely sound work.

95. On this head it may be sufficient to remark that Lieutenant Trail has exerted himself with the best effect Accounts. to complete the system of account so ably introduced by his predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Nepean Smith, whose tenure of charge, it need hardly be observed, was marked by the most important and beneficial changes.

96. The services rendered by the last named officer have already received fitting recognition, but Lieutenant Trail has set himself so earnestly to work as to leave nothing to be wished for, and I would therefore take this opportunity of recording the obligation I feel under, for the ready and efficient aid at all times received from him.

97. The name of Captain Johnson has already been prominently noticed for his successful work at the Hurrihur Bridge. Captain W. Campbell only returned Names of members of the Department who have distinguished themselves. lately from leave, but he and Lieutenant S. C. Clarke with Mr. Assistant Engineer Edwards, all deserve favorable mention in connection with the works of the Sree-ràmadevara Anicut. Lieutenant Pole worked with the greatest zeal and effect in the drought-stricken districts of Chitteldroog, and Lieutenant Bowen has also conducted the duties of Executive Engineer in the Mysore Division much to my satisfaction. Mr. R. C. Dobbs has now for many years conducted very satisfactorily the arduous duties of Executive Engineer of the Bangalore Division, and in recognition of his services received lately a step in rank from the Government of India. Assistant Engineer Gatherer has also worked very efficiently.

98. Among the Upper Subordinates, the names of Sub-Conductor

Brown, Sergeant Lennox, Messrs. Haldwell, Legge, and Sergeant Johnson all deserve favorable notice.

99. In conclusion, I would beg to bring to the favorable notice of Government the name of Captain W. Chrystie, my Assistant, from whose methodical, intelligent, and zealous inspection of works in progress, the most marked improvement has already resulted, and to whose efficient aid in office I feel extremely indebted.

R. H. SANKEY, *Major, R. E.,*
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

BANGALORE,
CENTRAL OFFICE,
18th June, 1867. }

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Number of hours to be allotted to each subject of study in a week.

SUBJECTS.	CLASS I AND II.	CLASS III.	CLASS IV AND V.
Language	10	10	12
Mathematics	6	4	3
History	4	4	3
Geography	2	4	4

Number of School hours in a week=22.

B. L. RICE,
Inspector of Schools in Mysore.

BANGALORE :
18th September, 1866. }

Course of Studies to be pursued in

SUBJECTS.	MATRICULATION CLASS	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
LANGUAGE—			
English Poetry ...	University Text-Book	Select English Poetry ... <i>Part II.</i>	Select English Poetry ... <i>Part I.</i>
„ Prose ...	Ditto ...	Manual of Conduct ... <i>pp. 94—194.</i>	Manual of Conduct ... <i>pp. 1—94.</i>
„ Grammar.	Morrell's <i>the whole.</i>	Sullivan's <i>Syntax, derivation of words, analysis of sentences.</i>	Sullivan's <i>Syntax and syntactical parsing</i>
„ Composition	Dalgleish's <i>Book I.</i>	Dalgleish's <i>Book I, Part I.</i>	Cornwell's Young Composer, <i>pp. 68—113.</i>
Canarese Poetry...	University Text-Book	Anthology <i>pp. 83—131.</i>	Anthology <i>pp. 41—83.</i>
„ Prose ...	Ditto. ...	Katha Manjari <i>pp. 91—182.</i>	Katha Manjari <i>pp. 1—91.</i>
„ Grammar	Mangalore School Grammar. <i>the whole.</i>	Mangalore School Grammar. <i>Syntax, pp. 73—131.</i>	Mangalore School Grammar. <i>Etymology, pp. 1—172.</i>
MATHEMATICS—			
Arithmetic ...	Barnard Smith's <i>the whole.</i>	Barnard Smith's <i>Vulgar & Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Interest.</i> <i>pp. 137—236.</i>	Barnard Smith's <i>Compound Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.</i> <i>pp. 24—137.</i>
Algebra ...	Todhunter's <i>Chapters 1—19 & 35.</i>	Todhunter's <i>Algebraic Fractions and Simple Equations, Chapters 6—10.</i>	Todhunter's <i>Elementary Rules, Chapters 1—5.</i>
Euclid ...	Potts' <i>Books I, II, and III. with deductions.</i>	Potts' <i>Books I and II. with deductions.</i>	Potts' <i>Book I.</i>
HISTORY—			
of India ...	Garrett's <i>the whole.</i>	Garrett's <i>Chapters 25—43.</i>	Garrett's <i>Chapters 1—24.</i>
England ...	White's <i>the whole.</i>	Garrett's <i>Chapters 29—43.</i>	Garrett's <i>Chapters 18—28.</i>
GEOGRAPHY—			
	Hughes' Elementary... <i>the whole.</i>	Hughes' Elementary ... <i>America, Australia, and Polynesia.</i>	Hughe's Elementary ... <i>Europe, Asia, and Africa.</i>
	Duncan's India <i>the whole.</i>	Duncan's India <i>pp. 66—117.</i>	Duncan's India <i>pp. 1—66.</i>

BANGALORE :
18th September, 1868. }

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

THIRD CLASS.	FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.
<p>Third Book ... pp. 98—203.</p> <p>Sullivan's ... <i>Etymology</i>, pp. 1—98.</p> <p>Cornwell's Young Composer ... pp. 36—67.</p> <p>Anthology ... pp. 1—40</p> <p>Third Book ... <i>less</i>, 77—150.</p> <p>Mangalore Catechism ... <i>Syntax</i>, pp. 38—57.</p> <p>Dublin First Arithmetic, pp. 56—61 and 87—96.</p> <p>Garrett's Abridged ... <i>British period</i>.</p> <p>Garrett's ... <i>Chapters 1—17</i>.</p> <p>Bangalore Geography ... <i>the whole</i>.</p>	<p>Third Book ... pp. 1—98.</p> <p>Dublin Grammar, ... pp. 39—86.</p> <p>Cornwell's Young Composer ... pp. 1—35.</p> <p>Third Book ... <i>less</i>, 1—76.</p> <p>Mangalore Catechism ... <i>Etymology</i>, pp. 22—38.</p> <p>Dublin First Arithmetic, pp. 1—55.</p> <p>Garrett's Abridged ... <i>Hindu and Muhammadan period</i>.</p> <p>Bangalore Geography ... <i>Europe and Africa</i>.</p>	<p>Second Book ... <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p>Dublin Grammar, ... pp. 1—39.</p> <p>Second Book ... <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p>Mangalore Catechism ... <i>Etymology</i>, pp. 1—22.</p> <p>Dublin First Arithmetic, pp. 1—30.</p> <p>Garrett's Brief Sketch ... <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p>Bangalore Geography ... <i>Asia</i>.</p>	<p>First Book. <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p>First Book. <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p><i>Numeration</i>, <i>Addition</i>, <i>Subtraction</i>.</p> <p>Garrett's Brief Sketch. <i>the whole</i>.</p> <p><i>India</i>.</p>

B. L. RICE,
Inspector of Schools in Mysore.

*Summary of Text-Books to be used in Govt. Anglo-Vernacular
Schools.*

LANGUAGE—		PRICE.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
English Poetry.	University Matriculation Text-Book.			
	Select English Poetry ...	...	0	10 0
„ Prose.	University Matriculation Text-Book.			
	Manual of Conduct ...	...	0	6 0
	Third Book ...	...	0	6 6
	Second Book ...	...	0	2 6
	First Book ...	...	0	1 0
„ Grammar.	Morrell's ...	...	1	4 0
	Sullivan's ...	...	0	9 0
	Dublin ...	...	0	4 0
„ Composition.	Dalgleish's ...	...	1	4 0
	Cornwell's Young Composer. ...	...	0	12 0
Canarese Poetry.	University Matriculation Text-Book.			
	Anthology ...	...	0	8 0
„ Prose.	University Matriculation Text-Book.			
	Katha Manjari ...	...	0	8 0
	Third Book ...	...	0	9 0
	Second Book ...	...	0	3 3
	First Book ...	...	0	1 0
„ Grammar.	Mangalore School Grammar ...	...	0	4 3
	„ Catechism ...	...	0	2 3
MATHEMATICS—				
Arithmetic.	Barnard Smith's, (<i>for Masters</i>) ...	...	2	8 0
	Colenso's ...	...	2	4 0
	Dublin First Book ...	...	0	4 0
Algebra.	Todhunter's (<i>for Masters</i>) ...	...	4	0 0
	„ (<i>for beginners</i>) ...	...	1	6 0
	Galbraith and Haughton's, Part I. ...	...	1	4 0
	Colenso's, Part I. ...	...	2	8 0
Euclid.	Pott's (<i>for Masters</i>) ...	...	2	8 0
	Cassell's ...	...	0	13 0
HISTORY—				
of India.	Garrett's ...	...	1	0 0
	„ Abridged ...	...	0	6 0
	„ Brief Sketch ...	...	0	2 0
England	White's ...	...	1	12 0
	Garrett's ...	...	0	14 0
	„ Brief Sketch ...	...	0	2 6
GEOGRAPHY—				
	Hughes' Elementary	0	13 0
	Duncan's India	0	8 0
	Bangalore Geography	0	3 0

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10,94.
2,13,

4,34
1,49

5,84

15,04,08

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.

pg

A. P.

PUBLIC DEBT.

LOCAL FUNDS—

Mysore Trust Fund	...	...	0	0
Municipal Funds	...	...	5	10

DISTRICT FUNDS—

Plough Tax Collections	...	...	5	2
Miscellaneous Collections	...	...	1	8
			0	10

Central Jail Manufacture Fund	...	...	0	0
Bullock Dawk Fund	...	...	2	5
Allowances deducted from Sayer and oth	3	2
Permanent Advance Fund	0	0
Moozroi Fund	7	7

DEPOSITS	3	5
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MISCELLANEOUS—

Advances recoverable	5	4
Forest advances	0	0
Revenue Survey advances	4	0
Ditto recoverable, boundary mark adva	...	...	5	9
His Highness the Maharajah's one-fifth due computed as per Statement in t Report	0	0

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY AT BANGALORE	2	9
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REMITTANCES—

1. Between Commissioner's Treasury and	0	0
2. " District Treasuries	6	3
3. " District and Talook Treasuries	6	4
SUPPLY BILLS	0	0
PUBLIC SERVICE REMITTANCES	4	4
PRIVILEGE REMITTANCES	1	3

Tot 3 3

0 5

Cash Balance on 30 7

			ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.								
Total.			Mysore District.		Hassan District.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,14,609	13	5
8,644	4	0	26,023	6	9	4,111	15	0	30,135	5	9
24,802	11	0	11,210	0	9	10,101	0	8	21,311	1	5
19,186	10	11	2,907	3	9	5,633	3	6	7,940	7	3
43,989	5	11	14,117	4	6	15,134	4	2	29,251	8	8
0	0	0	1,787	11	3	0	0	0	1,787	11	3
1,685	3	4	679	0	10	3,198	10	0	3,877	10	10
19,968	15	9	13,220	15	2	244	13	8	13,465	12	10
125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	0	0	4,026	15	4	3,376	10	7	7,403	9	11
74,709	2	10	2,11,306	9	11	37,442	15	3	2,48,749	9	2
34,587	6	0	2,29,378	12	4	10,003	12	10	2,39,382	9	2
14,297	8	4	15,091	10	8	15	11	4	15,107	6	0
1,14,799	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37,981	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12,937	11	3	1,13,416	2	9	1,399	4	6	1,14,815	7	3
1,30,000	0	0	3,85,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	4,35,000	0	0
1,60,949	6	3	6,78,742	8	0	500	0	0	6,79,242	8	0
10,13,180	2	4	11,94,207	8	7	8,00,763	7	1	19,94,970	15	8
0	0	0	3,11,991	11	0	0	0	0	3,11,991	11	0
1,73,979	11	10	83,256	5	8	30,887	0	10	1,14,143	6	6
1,13,018	3	3	63,943	7	2	33,815	15	1	97,759	6	3
19,55,171	5	1	33,46,190	1	11	9,90,894	8	4	43,37,084	10	3
2,00,807	5	9	46,06,903	7	5	20,70,283	6	5	66,77,186	13	10
71	6	3	5,66,342	15	0	7,90,487	11	6	13,56,830	10	6
	12	0	51,73,246	6	5	28,60,771	1	11	80,34,017	8	4

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HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.				Comr T ₁
3	REFUNDS—			
	1. Land Revenue—			I
	On Revision of settlement of Revenue Survey ...			5
	Miscellaneous			1
	2. Sayer	...	...	...
	3. Forests	...	...	...
	4. Abkarry	...	...	...
	5. Stamps	...	...	...
	6. Miscellaneous...	...	...	...
	Total ...			7
4	LAND REVENUE INCLUDING SAYER CUSTOMS—			
	1. Land Revenue proper—			5
	Salaries of Officers	...	...	2
	Establishments	...	...	...
	Travelling charges	...	...	...
	Contingencies, &c.	...	...	7
	Total, Land Revenue proper ...			2
	Moiety chargeable to Law and Justice...			17
	Channel Establishment	...	...	...
	Coffee Halut Establishment	...	...	...
	2. Sayer Customs—			8
	Establishment	...	...	4
	Commission and contingencies	...	...	...
	Total ...			4
	3. Revenue Survey—			
	Salaries of Revenue Survey Supts. and Assistants	...	...	...
	Establishment	...	...	...
	Travelling charges	...	...	...
	Contingencies	...	...	...
	Boundary mark charges	...	...	...
	Total ...			...
	4. Inam Commission—			
	Salaries of Inam Commissioner and Assistants	...	...	...
	Establishment	...	...	...

16	ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—	
	1. Public Offices—	
	Salaries of Officers	1
	Establishment	1,6
	Travelling charges	1
	Contingencies, &c.	1
	2. Maharajah's stipend	-
	3. Ditto one-fifth share of the Revenue computed as per Statement in the Administration Report	7,5
	Total ...	10,7
17	LAW AND JUSTICE—	
	1. Courts, &c.	
	Salaries of Officers... ..	5
	Establishment	2
	Travelling charges	-
	Contingencies, &c., Judicial Commissioner's and Magistrate's offices	-
	Total ...	7
	Add moiety of land revenue ...	-
	Total ...	7
	2. Jails	-
	3. Registration of Assurances	-
	Total, Law and Justice ...	8
18	POLICE—	
	1. Cantonment and Towns	-
	2. Talooks	-
	3. Miscellaneous	-
	Total ...	-
20	EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—	
	1. Establishment	4
	2. Grants-in-aid	1
	3. Public gardens	10
	4. Museum	1
	5. Cinchona Plantations	1
	Total	
22	MEDICAL—	

MY*Abstract of Disbursements*

Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
94,607	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55,032	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,553	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11,305	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15,206	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,704	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14,133	14	3	26,844	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,844	10	4
17,273	4	7	27,632	0	1	4,200	2	5	5,632	8	9	37,464	11	3
1,036	8	11	5,900	12	9	196	13	10	94	15	7	6,192	10	2
4,054	0	9	3,905	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,905	7	9
6,497	12	6	64,282	14	11	4,397	0	3	5,727	8	4	74,407	7	6
1,293	5	4	1,13,926	8	10	62,531	12	7½	61,652	4	6½	2,38,110	10	0
7,791	1	10	1,78,209	7	9	66,928	12	10½	67,379	12	10½	3,12,518	1	6
0	0	0	98,789	15	9	6,928	14	11	21,710	2	8	1,27,429	1	4
5,693	12	1	3,704	8	0	755	0	0	866	9	5	5,326	1	5
3,484	13	11	2,80,703	15	6	74,612	11	9½	89,956	8	11½	4,45,273	4	3
0	0	0	40,026	6	6	0	0	0	2,764	8	3	42,790	14	9
0	0	0	61,001	11	2	55,354	2	10	45,420	11	4	1,61,776	9	4
300	0	0	4,107	12	11	0	0	0	229	9	6	4,337	6	5
3 300	0	0	1,05,135	14	7	55,354	2	10	48,414	13	1	2,08,904	14	6
3,728	15	5	15,347	8	10	4,397	3	6	4,921	9	9	24,666	6	1
2,268	8	0	11,393	0	0	397	0	0	440	0	0	12,230	0	0
2,454	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,665	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	8	10	26,740	8	10	4,794	3	6	5,361	9	9	26,896	6	1

27		SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—	
		1. Service Pensions ... ..	...
		2. Charitable allowances and gratuities ...	...
		3. Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	...
		Total ... ..	...
28	A	MYSORE LOCAL FORCE—	
		1. Sowar or Native Cavalry	7
		2. Barr or Native Infantry	2
		3. Military Stores ... ..	...
		4. Superannuation and retired allowances ...	...
		Total	9
	B	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—	
		1. Credit Orders ... ..	...
		2. Miscellaneous payments, being supplies of Timber from Forest Department ... ..	...
		Total ... ..	...
		Total, 3 to 28	46
		PUBLIC DEBT—	
		Local Funds—	
		1. Mysore Trust Fund	2,
		2. Municipal Funds ... ..	...
		3. District Funds ... ..	...
		4. Central Jail Manufacture Fund ... ..	...
		5. Bullock Dawk Fund ... ..	...
		6. Moozroy Funds ... ..	...
		7. Allowances deducted from Sayer and other collections ... ..	...
		8. Permanent Advance Fund ... ..	...
		Deposits ... ..	...
		Miscellaneous—	
		1. Advances recoverable	3,
		2. Forest advances ... ..	...
		3. Revenue Survey advances ... ..	...
		4. Ditto recoverable; boundary mark advances ...	...
		5. H. H. the Maharajah's one-fifth share account ...	1,
		Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore	1,
		Remittances—	
		1. Between Comr.'s Head Quarters and District ...	...
		2. " District Treasuries ... ..	...
		3. " " and Talook Treasuries ... ..	...

MY

Abstract of Disbursements

Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
15,719	5	5	9,362	11	0	1,980	8	0	4,336	13	4	15,680	0	4
5,831	12	6	5,907	2	9	2,156	8	8	2,074	6	11	10,138	2	4
11,037	13	10	14,279	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,279	4	6
32,588	15	9	29,549	2	3	4,137	0	8	6,411	4	3	40,097	7	2
08,182	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41,941	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,796	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72,513	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	6,21,000	0	0	1,21,800	0	0	1,63,296	0	0	9,06,096	0	0
260	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	6	0	6,21,000	0	0	1,21,800	0	0	1,63,296	0	0	9,06,096	0	0
71,364	8	4	12,82,369	5	10	3,56,565	2	4	4,09,061	11	1	20,47,996	3	3
74,800	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	86,085	8	5	2,000	8	10	0	0	0	88,086	1	3
0	0	0	26,867	11	7	19,795	3	6	10,032	4	11	56,695	4	0
0	0	0	2,715	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	11	10
0	0	0	2,861	15	3	162	15	2	1,229	13	3	4,254	11	6
0	0	0	949	9	11	160	6	3	0	0	0	1,110	0	2
0	0	0	1,343	11	1	351	3	5	3	12	8	1,698	11	2
350	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	140	0	0
17,673	4	2	25,707	7	5	12,740	11	13	27,712	12	1	66,160	14	7
65,592	5	10	9,505	14	10	18,073	2	9	15,506	15	10	43,086	1	5
0	0	0	3,809	4	11	0	0	0	350	0	0	4,159	4	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,300	0	0	12,300	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	11	137	0	11
0	0	0	2,158	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,158	13	9
67,523	14	6	24,528	6	7	36,608	1	4	16,948	10	10	78,085	2	9
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3,88,250	0	0	5,08,600	0	0	4,40,000	0	0	13,36,850	0	0
437	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,424	14	4	20,424	14	4
13,35,437	14	9	10,30,812	13	0	7,65,022	1	6	31,31,272	12	8			

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Statement of the Budget headings, shewing His Highness the Maharajah's one-fifth of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in His Lordship's Month of February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former year,

No.	s.	P.	REMARKS.
	Gros	3	
	Deduct—Cros	0	
1			
1/1			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
11			
12			
13			
16			
17			
18			
20			
22			
23			
24			
21			
2			
9			

1866 to March 1867.

				ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.						TOTAL.		
	Chituldroog.			Mysore.			Hassan.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 30th April 1866	38,151 332	1 15	1½ 1	37,672 816	10 8	11½ 1	54,716 2,463	12 1	5 2	2,55,472 18,195	4 8	9½ 10
	38,484	0	2½	38,489	3	0½	57,179	13	7	2,73,667	13	7½
REVENUE												
Contributions												
Plough Tax ...	7,326	15	2	11,210	0	9	10,101	0	8	72,058	4	10
Ferry Collections	1,368	6	4	254	4	4	1,097	6	9	4,351	2	7
Cattle Fines and F	2,287	2	8	2,652	15	5	3,832	11	6	16,075	9	0
Miscellaneous	206	2	8	0	0	0	103	1	3	1,411	1	1
Remittances ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,791	7	10
Grant-in-aid from I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,813	5	0
	11,188	10	10	14,117	4	6	15,134	4	2	1,08,500	14	4
	49,672	11	0½	52,606	7	6½	72,314	1	9	3,82,168	11	11½
DISBURSEMENTS												
Original Works (C	4,980	1	4	27,034	10	0	14,249	11	10	1,09,104	3	11
Repairs	11,193	0	11	3,008	14	4	640	10	7	25,989	4	0
Establishments with	1,931	1	0	2,719	1	4	2,141	13	5	17,797	3	7
Tools and Plants	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,564	8	3	3,174	6	10
Refunds ...	401	10	1	191	15	3	162	14	2	4,316	8	8
Remittances ...	791	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,791	7	10
	20,297	5	2	32,954	8	11	18,759	10	3	1,71,173	2	10
Bal	29,375	5	10½	19,651	14	7½	53,554	7	6	2,10,995	9	1½
	27,270	5	5½	13,686	9	9½	42,350	3	6	1,70,541	7	10½
	2,105	0	5	5,965	4	10	11,204	4	0	40,454	1	3

BANGALORE,
15th June 1867.

H. HUDSON,
Deputy Accountant General of Mysore.



